

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 945**  
ANSWERED ON 10.02.2025

**SKILL DEVELOPMENT/VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES UNDER JSS SCHEME**

945. SHRI NILESH DNYANDEV LANKE: SMT. SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:  
DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE: PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: SHRI BAJRANG MANOHAR SONWANE:  
SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

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

- (a) the details of types of skill development and vocational training programmes that are offered under the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Schemes and the total number of beneficiaries who have been trained during last three years;
- (b) the manner in which JSS Scheme has ensured the inclusion of marginalized communities such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the impact of JSS Scheme on rural and semi-urban livelihoods and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the percentage of women beneficiaries under the JSS Scheme during the last three years,
- (e) whether any specific programmes designed for skill development and entrepreneurship among women, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether JSSs have collaborated with industries or private sector entities to improve employment opportunities for trainees, if so, the details of such partnerships and their outcomes;
- (g) whether the Government has any plans to establish more JSS Schemes in underdeveloped or aspirational districts and if so, the details of the proposed timeline; and
- (h) the other steps being taken by the Government to align the JSS Scheme with emerging market demands and new-age skills like digital literacy and e-commerce?

**ANSWER**

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

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b) : The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme, initially launched as Shramik Vidyapeeth (SVP) in 1967, aims to provide skill training in a non-formal mode at the doorsteps of the beneficiary through registered Societies (NGOs) with 100% grant from the Government of India. JSS offers 28 National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) Level 2 and 3 job roles to beneficiaries. Under the JSS Scheme, 16,95,617 beneficiaries have been trained during last three years i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24. Year-wise details are given below:

Total Number of beneficiaries trained During Last three years		
1	FY 2021-22	4,61,996
2	FY 2022-23	7,26,284
3	FY 2023-24	5,07,337
	Total	16,95,617

The target beneficiaries of the scheme are non-literates, neo-literates and persons having rudimentary level of education, school dropouts up to class 12<sup>th</sup> in the age group of 15-45 years. Age relaxation is given to Divyangjan and other deserving cases, especially women. JSS Scheme ensures the inclusion of marginalized communities such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women.

(c): The JSS Scheme Division conducted an overall impact assessment survey of the scheme by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) in FY 2020-21, and IIPA submitted the report to MSDE in November 2020. The following are the recommendations provided by IIPA regarding the scheme: –

“Considering 79% women representation, 50.5% of the rural share, 73.4% change in the employment for enhanced livelihood, 89.1% change in the average income of each beneficiary, 85.7% mobilization of beneficiaries by JSS, the study team recommends the scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan for continuation.”

It is a time-tested scheme which has survived since 1967. It is perhaps the only scheme under MSDE in the non-formal sector. It caters to educationally backward (i.e. non-literates, neo-literates and persons with rudimentary levels of education) and socially disadvantaged groups (women, SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities etc.). It provides doorstep skill training services in rural and urban areas. The study findings indicate that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income of those beneficiaries who got employment or got self-employed after receiving the training. The focus of the scheme skewed in favour of self-employment is also in tune with Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.”

(d): The percentage of trained women beneficiaries under JSS scheme division is **80.39 %** during last three years i.e. FY 2021-22 to 2023-24.

(e): JSS scheme is offering courses which may be preferred by women such as Beauty Care Assistant, Assistant Hand Embroider -(Phulkari / Chickankari / Kashmiri / Zari Zardozi / Kantha), Beauty Care Assistant, Assistant Dress Maker, etc. These courses are having highest enrolment of women beneficiaries.

(f): A livelihood cell has been created at each JSS, headed by the Programme Officer of the JSS and supported by other staff members. This cell forms linkages of the trained JSS beneficiaries especially women beneficiaries, with the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) / Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) to promote their entrepreneurship and livelihood. The Livelihood Cell also links them with the appropriate National / State portal for the promotion of livelihood opportunities, provides counselling support to beneficiaries for enabling them to take up self/wage employment in related trades as per the market need and acts as a bridge between employers, banks/micro-finance institutions/State Governments/ NABARD for delivering the benefit of schemes of financial assistance/loans to JSS beneficiaries, especially women.

(g): The vision of the Ministry is to set up one JSS in each district of the country in a phased manner. The priority is given to Aspirational districts, Backward Districts, LWE-affected districts, hilly/Island areas, and Border areas across the States/UTs. There is no such timeline has been fixed to establish new JSS.

(h): The courses offered in the JSS are a blend of technical and employability skills. This enables the beneficiaries in learning the right set of skills to be utilised for gainful self/wage employment. The courses are selected based on local market demand and beneficiaries' need assessment through door-to-door surveys. Courses with maximum wage/self-employment opportunities are selected. To maintain uniformity and skill standards, all the courses are aligned to NSQF standards. Digital Literacy and employability skills are also incorporated in the course curriculum. Courses on local traditional skills are also promoted.

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