

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 41
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

IMPACT OF SKILLS TRAINING UNDER THE KVV

†41. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the lack of skills in Indian labour market with an aim to provide appropriate skill trainings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the youth trained till date under the Kaushal Vikas Yojana, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the impacts of skills training under the said scheme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory to include at least one course related to skill development in all non-professional graduate courses with an aim to make the said scheme more effective and promote job-oriented education?

ANSWER

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

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (b): Skill Gap studies are conducted from time to time which provides 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.

Through National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) conducted a National Skill Gap Study on seven high-growth sectors to establish a robust methodology for analyzing sector-specific skill demands. Seven sectors were selected for detailed demand analysis based on share of gross value added (GVA), sectoral share of workers, income and employment multipliers emerging from input-output analysis, and the sunrise sectors. The seven (07) sectors include – (i) Growing of cereal, leguminous crops and oilseeds; (ii) raising of cattle and buffaloes; (iii) weaving of textiles; (iv) manufacture of motor vehicles, parts & accessories of motor vehicles; (v) electric power generation using solar energy and other non-conventional sources; (vi) retail sale of food, clothing, footwear and leather articles in specialised stores and maintenance & repair of Motor Vehicles and; (vii) computer programming activities.

(c): Under the Government 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 under various schemes, viz. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Jan Shikshan 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 and equipped with industry relevant skills. State-wise details of candidates trained under PMKVY since inception up to 30th June, 2025 are given at **Annexure**.

(d) to (e): Impact of schemes for skill development are assessed through their third party independent evaluation. MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020. As per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

As regards other schemes of MSDE, third party evaluation reports have mentioned about success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained under different schemes. The brief details of same are as given below:

JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 has found that the scheme has helped in almost doubling the household income for those beneficiaries have got employment or were self-employed after the JSS training. The report has further observed that usefulness of the scheme would be further evident from the fact that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts. The study also affirmed that the focus of the skilling in the scheme favours self-employment.

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 has observed that the scheme has successfully enhanced the employability of youth by providing structured on-the-job training, with a notable increase in the engagement of apprentices across various industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

ITIs: The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

(f): National Education Policy 2020 lays emphasis on integration of vocational education programs with mainstream education in all educational institutions in a phased manner. The National Credit Framework (NCrF) has been developed as a comprehensive credit accumulation & transfer framework encompassing elementary, school, higher, and vocational education & training. NCrF integrates creditization of learning in various dimensions i.e. academics, vocational skills and experiential learning including relevant experience and proficiency/ professional levels acquired.

With an aim to augment employability of students/learners, Ministry of Education provides apprenticeship through National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) for on-the-job training and skilling of Indian youth. Under the scheme, apprenticeship training is provided to fresh graduates, diploma holders and degree apprentices. University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated guidelines for introduction of Apprenticeship Embedded Degree Programmes by HEIs to provide practical exposure during the course of study with the aim to enhance competencies of the graduates.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 41 ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025 REGARDING 'IMPACT OF SKILLS TRAINING UNDER THE KVV'

State-wise details of candidates trained / oriented under PMKVY since inception up to 30th June, 2025:

State	Trained/Oriented
A & N Islands	5,501
Andhra Pradesh	5,27,676
Arunachal Pradesh	98,157
Assam	8,39,371
Bihar	7,59,846
Chandigarh	28,009
Chhattisgarh	2,04,474
Delhi	5,26,790
Goa	10,484
Gujarat	4,71,538
Haryana	7,62,041
Himachal Pradesh	1,76,021
Jammu & Kashmir	4,29,204
Jharkhand	3,14,048
Karnataka	6,05,147
Kerala	2,74,550
Ladakh	4,076
Lakshadweep	390
Madhya Pradesh	12,13,250
Maharashtra	13,31,385
Manipur	1,14,910
Meghalaya	58,706
Mizoram	44,147
Nagaland	54,013
Odisha	6,02,124
Puducherry	35,491
Punjab	5,59,406
Rajasthan	14,06,943
Sikkim	19,479
Tamil Nadu	8,85,134
Telangana	4,64,107
DNH & DD	11,842
Tripura	1,59,920
Uttar Pradesh	25,06,438
Uttarakhand	2,51,815
West Bengal	6,50,830
Overall	1,64,07,263