

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1191**  
ANSWERED ON 11.12.2023

**GLOBAL SKILLS LANDSCAPE**

1191. DR. SUJAY RADHAKRISHNA VIKHE PATIL: SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL:  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: PROF. RITA BAHUGUNA JOSHI:  
SHRI SANJAY BHATIA: DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:  
DR. KRISHNA PAL SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether there are any endeavours by the Government to align skilling initiatives with market demands;
- (b) the factors that have propelled India's growing recognition in the global skills landscape and the measures taken to enhance its competitiveness;
- (c) the details of the different schemes being administrated by the Government to promote Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; and
- (d) the number of persons trained under each of the scheme and financial outlay?

**ANSWER**

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

(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) Under the Govt. 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/colleges/institutes etc. 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), to all the sections of the society across the country. The SIM aims at enabling youth of India to get future ready & industry ready skills.

The training programmes offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industry/employers, 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). 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 (NSQF). Courses under skill development programmes are updated periodically 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, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized.

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 (ABs), Assessment

Agencies (AAs), skill information providers, and training bodies; approval of the NSQF aligned Qualifications and National Occupational Standards (NOSs); monitoring, evaluation and supervision of recognized entities and to perform other related incidental functions. The recognized 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 the 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.

Further, Directorate General of Training (DGT) is also implementing Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training (DST). These initiatives are meant to provide training to ITI students in industrial environment. Under Flexi MoU Scheme, Industry/ organization signing MoU has to also ensure placement of at-least 50% of the successful trainees. Under DST, foundational skills and knowledge is covered in the ITI and advanced skills are imparted through industries. This helps in meeting the future skilled workforce requirements of industry and better preparedness for world of work. 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.

In addition to the above, following steps have been taken to align skilling initiatives with industry demand:

(i) NSDC, under the Market led program, provides support to training providers that collaborate and align skill courses with industry demand. Under this initiative, a total of 24.83 lakh candidates have been training in financial year 2022-23.

(ii) Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programmes is promoted.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Government of India has announced setting up of 30 Skill India International Centers for catering to the demand for skilled workers for foreign countries.

(b) Factors to be attributed to India's growing recognition in the global skills landscape inter-alia include demand of skilled workforce across the globe and India's favourable demographic dividend; comprehensive network of skilling infrastructure catering to short term training, including Recognition of Prior Learning, and Long Term Training, offering courses in diversified trades; setting up of NCVET as the overarching regulatory body entrusted inter-alia with development, qualitative improvement and regulation of vocational education and training; continuous development of training courses in response to emerging market needs and consistent efforts to enhance cooperation with other countries and international institutions in the domain of skill development to bring visibility to the skilling landscape of India to the world.

Further to enhance competitiveness, following measures have been taken:

- Bilateral engagements with different countries to provide a framework of cooperation in areas like information exchange, standard setting, skill harmonization, recognition of qualification, etc.
- Business to Business Agreements by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with business entities of various countries to facilitate overseas mobility of Indian skilled workforce, capacity building of trainers, employer engagements, etc.
- Studies to ascertain focus countries to enhance skilled mobility and employment.

- Setting up of Skill India International Centers (SIICs) to deliver training according to international standards and provide counseling, assistance with passport and visa procedures, and post-placement support, etc.

(c) MSDE provides skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling training through the following schemes:

**Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** PMKVY Scheme is for imparting skill development training through Short-Term Training (STT) and upskilling through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to youth across the country.

**Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) Scheme:** The main target of the JSS is to impart vocational skills to the non-literates, neo-literates and the persons having rudimentary level of education up to 8th standard and school dropouts up to 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years. Priority is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities. The objective of the scheme is to increase household income by promoting self/wage employment through Skill Development training.

**National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS):** This Scheme is for promoting apprenticeship training and increasing the engagement of apprentices by providing financial support for payment of stipend to apprentices. Training consists of Basic Training and On-the-Job Training / Practical Training at workplace in the industry.

**Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS):** This scheme is for providing long-term training through Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country. The ITIs offer a range of vocational/skill training courses covering a large number of economic sectors with an objective to provide skilled workforce to the industry as well as self-employment of youth.

Programmes for Entrepreneurship development are implemented through National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati.

(d) The number of persons trained under schemes of MSDE is as under:

Name of Scheme	Number of Persons Trained
<b>PMKVY</b> (Since inception to October, 2023)	1,40,22,926
<b>JSS</b> (Since 2018-19 to October, 2023)	21,74,056
<b>NAPS</b> (Since 2018-19 to October, 2023)	25,48,023
<b>CTS (ITI)</b> (2018 to 2022)	65,10,839

Details of funds released under PMKVY, JSS and NAPS Schemes of MSDE are as under:

Name of Scheme	Fund Released (Rs. In Crore)
<b>PMKVY</b> (Since inception to October, 2023)	10,441.32
<b>JSS</b> (Since 2018-19 to September, 2023)	654.00
<b>NAPS</b> (Since 2018-19 to October, 2023)	1,071.85

Day-to-day administration as well as financial control in respect of ITIs lies with the respective State Government/Union Territory Administration.