

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO –*18
ANSWERED ON – 25.11.2024

SKILL PROFESSIONALS IN THE GLOBAL MARKET

*18. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV
SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the share of Indian skilled professionals in the global market has been declining continuously;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the Government has conducted any review in this regard along with the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the share of skilled professionals of the country in the global workforce;
- (d) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome the issue of proportional skill gap in relation to the population of the country;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to focus on the non-traditional sectors of employment for the Indian workforce in the global market and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to create employment and provide social security coverage for the deprived category of people in the society?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (F) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *18 TO BE ANSWERED ON 25.11.2024 ASKED
BY SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV AND SHRI NARAYAN TATU RANE
REGARDING SKILL PROFESSIONALS IN THE GLOBAL MARKET**

(a) As per information provided by Ministry of External Affairs, the data is maintained only in respect of Indian workers holding Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports, proceeding for overseas employment through e-Migrate portal to any of the ECR category countries. The ECR passport holders are generally unskilled or semi-skilled workers. The Emigration Clearances (ECs) granted to such workers has in fact increased during the last 3 years. The data for ECs granted during last 3 years is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Emigration Clearances (ECs) granted to workers with ECR passport, during the last 3 years

Year	Number of Emigration Clearances Granted
2023	3,98,317
2022	3,73,425
2021	1,32,675

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has been working towards establishing institutional mechanisms to foster the global mobility of Indian workers as well as students, academicians, researches, business persons etc. The government has been proactively furthering the mobility for Indian workforce through diverse MoUs/ agreements such as, Migration and Mobility Partnerships, Labour mobility and Labour Welfare Agreements, Skill Development and Vocational Education and Training with destination countries, which establish a robust framework for legal migration. These agreements/MoUs seek to enhance global employment opportunities for Indian workers while protecting their labour rights, preventing irregular migration and supporting skill development. Agreements/MoUs on Migration and Mobility Partnership have been signed with France, UK, Germany, Austria, Australia, Italy and Denmark. Labour Mobility Agreements have been signed with Japan, Portugal, Mauritius, Israel, Taiwan and Malaysia.

(d) In order to bridge the skill gap in relation to the population of the country, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is delivering 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) across the country. The brief of these schemes is as under:

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

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 and school dropouts upto 12th standard in the age group of 15-45 years, with due age relaxation in case of “Divyangjan” and other deserving cases. Priority is given to Women, SC, ST, OBC and Minorities in the rural areas and urban low-income areas.

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.

(e) Government of India has a vision to make India Global Skill hub and becoming the source of trusted and highly skilled workforce for various domains across the world.

With the objective to identify skill development needs of different sectors and to meet the skilled manpower requirement of the industry both domestic and international, 36 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry leaders in the respective sectors, have been set up by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Courses under skill development programmes are updated on periodic intervals with inputs from SSCs to bridge identified skill gaps across sectors.

Accordingly, under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0, the Government has started new age and futuristic courses such as coding, AI, robotics, mechatronics, IOT, 3D printing, drones, Cloud Computing. Directorate General of Training (DGT) under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship is also imparting vocational training in 29 new age/ Future Skills courses such as Drones, Artificial Intelligence, Mechatronics, Internet of Things, Cybersecurity, Semiconductor etc.

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has initiated a programme titled “FutureSkills PRIME”, jointly with NASSCOM, aimed at re-skilling/ up-skilling of candidates in new/emerging technologies, namely Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation, Augmented/Virtual Reality, Internet of Things, Big Data Analytics, Additive Manufacturing/ 3D Printing, Cloud Computing, Social & Mobile, Cyber Security and Blockchain.

(f) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country.

The various Ministries / Departments of Government of India like the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology etc. are implementing different employment generation schemes like Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana etc including increase in capital expenditure to boost employment creation. The details of various employment schemes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

Further, Government announced in the Budget 2024-25, the Prime Ministers’ package of 5 schemes and initiatives to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore.

As per the Un-organized Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008, the Government is mandated to provide Social Security to the workers of unorganized sector by formulating suitable welfare schemes on matters relating to life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection etc. The Life and Disability cover is provided through Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). The health and maternity benefits are insured through AyushmanBharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY). Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana (PM SYM) provide old age protection to unorganised sector workers. Other schemes such as Public Distribution System through One Nation One Ration Card scheme under National Food Security Act, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, PMSVANidhi, etc. are also available for the unorganized sector workers depending upon their eligibility criteria.
