

Qualification Framework, broad inputs standards for training programmes and the outcomes expected from these programmes”. The outcomes of these skill training programmes have been defined in terms of placement achieved in wage and self - employment.

(b) The new National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 approved by the Government in July 2015 envisages a holistic and comprehensive roadmap for both job seekers as well as job creators by inclusion of specific sections on promotion of entrepreneurship. The Policy aims to bridge the skill gap by focusing on the key sectors that have the highest incremental human resource requirement viz. construction, retail and logistics. Strengthening Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), increasing industry linkages and creation of a national Labour Market Information System (LMIS) are efforts towards bridging the demand supply mismatch. A Quality Assurance framework embedded in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) is envisaged to improve the consistency of outcomes linked to skill training and certification. Further, strengthening of industry participation through SSCs and Institute Management Committees (IMCs) of Industrial Training Institutes (IITs), will ensure quality skill manpower as required by industry.

Female Entrepreneurship Index

2013. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India ranks a low 70 among 77 countries in Female Entrepreneurship Index; and

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to launch a scheme aimed specifically at facilitating women entrepreneurship and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Government is aware of the report entitled “The 2015 Female Entrepreneurship Index” (FEI) published by the Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute, Washington in which India has been ranked at 70. FEI seeks to identify which factors enable the flourishing of high potential female entrepreneurs – women who own and operate business that are innovative, market expanding and export oriented.

(b) The Government has approved a new National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in July, 2015. The vision of the policy is to create an eco-system of empowerment by skilling on a large scale at speed with high standards and to promote a culture of innovation based entrepreneurship which can generate wealth

and employment so as to ensure sustainable livelihoods for all citizens in the country. In the entrepreneurship domain, the policy seeks to educate and equip potential entrepreneurs both within and outside the formal education system. It also seeks to connect entrepreneurs including women entrepreneurs to mentors, incubators and credit markets, foster innovation and entrepreneurial culture, improve ease of doing business and promote a focus on social entrepreneurship.

Skill development of unorganised labour population

2014. SHRI V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to provide skill development training to the unorganized labour in India, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures, benefit schemes and skill development projects implemented by Government to protect the unorganized labour population and their families in the country and to increase their livelihood; and
- (c) the total amount allocated, disbursed and spent in the last five years, State-wise, scheme-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) There are over 20 Central Ministries/Departments involved in implementation of more than 70 schemes for various skill development/entrepreneurship programmes for both the organised and unorganised sectors. The coverage of the scheme is across all the States in all sectors including unorganised labour. To provide social security to unorganised workers the Government enacted the “Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008”. As per the Act, Central Government is mandated to formulate and notify, from time to time, suitable welfare schemes for unorganized workers on matters relating to (a) life and disability cover (b) health and maternity benefits (c) old age protection and (d) any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, Schedule - I lists the following Schemes as welfare schemes for unorganised workers and beneficiaries thereof are as given below:

Social Security Beneficiaries

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (as on 31.12.2014) – 20833673

National Family Benefit Scheme (2014-15) – 175592

Janani Suraksha Yojana (2013-14) – 10648487