

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2855**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.12.2021**

**Vision of Skilled India**

**2855# Lt.Gen. (Dr.) D. P. Vats (Retd.):**

**Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar:**

**Shri Harnath Singh Yadav:**

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

- (a) the efforts being made by Government to provide skill development to the youth with their skilling partners around the country;
- (b) the achievement made by Government for removal of disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, building the vocational and technical training framework, skill upgradation, building of new skills and innovative thinking, not only for existing jobs but also jobs that are to be created; and
- (c) the action taken to skill on a large scale with speed and high standards in order to achieve its vision of Skilled India?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)**

- (a) Under the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship as implemented under the National Skill Development Mission, have done hand holding with the private sector in various ways:
  - ❖ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra: Investment support is provided for the establishment of PMKKs where they are provided funding support in form of secured loan.
  - ❖ Scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan is implemented through a network of NGOs, with public and private partnership and a one-time non-recurring grant is provided at the time of sanction of new JSS.
  - ❖ Industrial Training Institutes (ITI): A network of government and private institutes for imparting long term training along with National Skills Training Institutes (NSTIs)/ National Skills Training Institutes for Women (NSTI-W).

- ❖ Sector Skill Councils operate as an autonomous body and could be registered as a Section 8 Company, or a Society. They are incubated with initial seed funding.
- ❖ National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) overlooks training, capacity building aspects of trainers– public and private, lead the engagement with industries, and drive the sectors skills councils.
- ❖ National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) is engaged in training, consultancy, research, etc. to promote entrepreneurship and skill development.
- ❖ Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) is set up with the objective of ensuring training, research and consultancy activities in small and micro enterprises with a focus on entrepreneurship development.

(b) The Ministry has been working through co-ordination of Skill Development efforts across the country, removal of disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, building the vocational and technical training framework, skill up-gradation, building of new skills and innovative thinking not only for existing jobs but also jobs that are to be created. Various initiatives have been taken up in the form of the following:

- ❖ District Skill Committees have been set up to work (especially of local skill requirements based upon the resources available) in active participation with local industries, District authority and Administration etc.
- ❖ State Skill Development Missions (SSDM): The SSDMs coordinate the skill related activities of different departments at the state level. **31 such SSDMs are functioning as on date.**
- ❖ Sector Skill Councils (SSCs): They create National Occupational Standards (NOS), conduct train the trainer programmes, affiliate vocational training institutes, conduct skill gap studies in their sector, and assess and certify trainees on the curriculum. **There are 37 such SSCs.**

Building of vocational and technical training frameworks through:

- ❖ National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET): The function of this organisation as the overarching skills regulator includes regulation and recognition of awarding bodies, assessment agencies and skill information providers; approval of qualifications; monitoring and supervision of recognized entities; and grievance redressal.
- ❖ National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) is a competency-based framework that organises qualifications based on levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude through National Skill Qualification Committee. **More than 4500 such NSQFs have been finalised.**
- ❖ Industrial Training Institutes: The Directorate General of Training (DGT) under the aegis of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, is the apex organisation for development and co-ordination of the long-term vocational training, implemented through ITIs across the country. **14,716 such ITIs (including**

**Government and Private ones) impart long-term training in 143 trades and in 2020 session, 12.02 lakh trainees have got enrolled.**

- ❖ Tool Rooms: With the objective of helping SMEs, Tool Rooms are established under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to facilitate precision tooling and providing skilled manpower. **18 such Tool Rooms (also called Technology Centres or TCs) are already functioning and 15 are in the process of being set up. 20 more have also been approved by the Central Government.**

Skill upgradation through RPL, Upskilling and Reskilling: Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) provides individuals with prior learning experience or skills to get assessed and certified under the RPL component of PMKVY. It focuses mainly on individuals engaged in unregulated sectors.

Building of new skills and innovative thinking through its institutions:

- ❖ National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) overlooks training, capacity building aspects of trainers, lead the engagement with industries, and drive the SSCs.
- ❖ Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) create NOSs, develop competency framework, conduct train the trainer programmes, affiliate vocational training institutes, conduct skill gap studies in their sector, and assess and certify trainees.

#### **Achievements at a glance:**

##### **The details of the persons trained under MSDEs schemes**

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Trained – All India</b>
PMKVY Scheme  (PMKVY 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0) training status (STT and RPL) (as on 21.11.2021)	1,32,54,354
NAPS Scheme  (From 2015 -16 to 2021-22 as on 14-12-2021)	13,38,995
JSS Scheme  (FY 2018-19 to FY2021-2022 till November 2021)	11,06,909
CTS Scheme  (*number of candidates enrolled from 2014 to 2020)	*86,87,664

- (c) A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government to meet the objectives of the Policy. These, inter-alia, include –

- ❖ Launching of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), for imparting short-term skill training, RPL for individuals with prior learning experience and courses for re-skilling and up-skilling;
- ❖ Notification of Common Norms for bringing about uniformity and standardization in implementation of various skill development schemes by different Central Ministries/Departments;
- ❖ Setting up of SSCs as industry-led bodies to develop NOSs and NSQF aligned courses;
- ❖ Implementation of Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) an outcome-oriented World Bank supported project for strengthening institutional mechanisms at both national and state levels
- ❖ Implementation of Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) scheme, a World Bank assisted project launched to improve the relevance and efficiency of skills training provided through ITIs and apprenticeships.
- ❖ Launching of Skill India Portal to provide information of trainees, training providers and trainers.
- ❖ Mobilisation/ outreach activities through Kaushal/Rozgar Melas, Skills Career Counselling Scheme in making skilling aspirational.
- ❖ Arranging for promotion of apprenticeship
- ❖ Recognising good players in the skilling ecosystem eg. Centres of Excellence, Skill Universities, etc.
- ❖ Jan Shikshan Sansthan Scheme, earlier run by the erstwhile Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), integrate seamlessly into the skilling network for the upliftment of women, SC, ST, OBC and Minority in rural and urban slums where they provide vocational training at doorstep of the beneficiary in the unreached areas.

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