

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1713
ANSWERED ON 21.12.2022

SKILL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTES BEING RUN BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

1713. MS. SAROJ PANDEY:

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

- (a) the number of skill development institutes being run by public and private sectors across the country at present and the number of youth being given training there; and
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to provide employment to them after training and the number of youth who have been provided employment under this scheme till date?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR)

(a) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) delivers skill training through a wide network of skill development centres/institutes to youths across the country, 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). The details of skill development institutes being run by public and private sector in the country under above-mentioned schemes and number of youth trained are given below:

Programme/ Scheme	No. of skill development institutes run across country	No. of youth trained (in lakh)
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 1.0, 2.0 & 3.0)	31,788	137.17 (2015-16 to September, 2022)
Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) (including newly sanctioned)	286	14.65 (2018-19 to September, 2022)
Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	14,953	88.41 (2015-21)
National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme	33,146*	16.74 (2018-19 to September, 2022)

* Number of establishments

(b) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country. Under PMKVY 2.0 scheme of MSDE, training Centres take all efforts to facilitate placements of certified candidates through multiple initiatives like Rojgar Mela, Yuva Sampark and Aatmanirbhar Skilled Employees Employer Mapping (ASEEM) portal, collaboration with industries and Council. Under present phase of the PMKVY, i.e. PMKVY 3.0, demand driven and bottom-up approach has been provisioned to boost demand for job roles which are prevailing at regional/local level. In addition, informed choices/aspirations of the candidates have been given primacy which aims to support the self-employment as well. This scheme also supports the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat by encouraging candidates to opt for local skill with local jobs. Further, Government has facilitated creation of Sector

Skill Councils (SSCs) through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), which are industry led bodies responsible for creating Occupational Standards, developing competency framework, conducting Training of the Trainers' Programmes, affiliation of Vocational Training Institutes, conducting skill gap studies in their respective sectors and most importantly assessment and certification of trainees on the curriculum aligned to National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). Presently there are 37 functional Sector Skill Councils covering all the priority sectors, sectors with large workforce and unorganized sectors.

Amongst the schemes of the MSDE, only in the case of the PMKVY, placement is specifically tracked. However, third party evaluation reports have mentioned about success in terms of placement or increases in income of candidates trained under different schemes. The brief details of the same are as given below:

PMKVY: Under PMKVY, a total of 24,30,172 candidates are reported placed. Further, as per the Third Party Evaluation Report on PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20), it was found that average monthly income of PMKVY trained and certified individuals was 15% higher than the comparison group. Moreover, 76% of the candidates acknowledged that after the training, they have better chance of getting employment.

JSS: The objective of training imparted under JSS is to link the individuals for gainful livelihood and supplement their family income through self-employment and wage employment. The providing of employment/placement to the beneficiaries is not the mandate of the JSS Scheme. As far as the employment of the JSS scheme beneficiaries is concerned, third party evaluation report of the scheme observed that as an impact of the training programme conducted at JSSs, the self and wage employment and private job have become evident. The usefulness of the scheme is further evident from the fact that same report has mentioned that 77.05% of the beneficiary trainees have undergone occupational shifts.

ITIs: The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates (published in January 2018 by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, GoI) mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (wage+ self, out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

NAPS: Since, NAPS is an apprenticeship related scheme, no placement is tracked.
