



NITI Aayog

NITIसंधान

Quarterly newsletter by Research and Networking (R&N) Division of NITI Aayog



Message from Vice Chairperson

India's journey towards *Viksit Bharat @2047* demands a policy framework that reinforces institutional capacity, unlocks new drivers of economic growth, and harnesses the nation's enduring civilisational strengths. The research presented in this edition reflects NITI Aayog's commitment to advancing evidence-based policy discourse that supports India's long-term development aspirations.

The reports featured herein address critical dimensions of this transformation. *Moving Towards Effective City Government* proposes a governance framework to strengthen India's million-plus cities as efficient, accountable, and financially empowered centres of growth. *Unlocking Growth in the Tourism and Hospitality Sector* identifies structural reforms to enhance competitiveness and position tourism as a strategic pillar of economic development. *Divya Bharat – A Window to the Soul of India* showcases the country's unparalleled cultural and natural heritage, while the *Strategic Roadmap for Making Ayurveda Global* outlines a comprehensive pathway for establishing Ayurveda as a globally credible, evidence-based healthcare system.

Collectively, these studies reaffirm NITI Aayog's endeavour to foster informed policymaking that is inclusive, forward-looking, and aligned with the vision of a developed India.

Mr Ashok Kumar Lahiri
Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog



From the desk of the CEO

India's aspiration to become a developed nation by 2047 will be underpinned by its ability to build globally competitive technology ecosystems, foster innovation, and harness digital transformation for inclusive growth. The research featured in this edition reflects NITI Aayog's continued commitment to shaping policies that strengthen India's innovation capacity and future readiness.

Future of India's Semiconductor Industry presents a strategic roadmap to build resilient domestic capabilities and position India as a trusted global hub across the semiconductor value chain. *Ease of Doing Research & Development in India* recommends institutional and regulatory reforms to create an enabling environment for scientific research, innovation, and knowledge creation. Complementing these efforts, *DPI@2047 for Viksit Bharat* outlines a forward-looking framework to leverage Digital Public Infrastructure as a foundational public good for accelerating productivity, expanding opportunities, and delivering citizen-centric services at scale.

Together, these studies reaffirm NITI Aayog's commitment to evidence-based policymaking that advances innovation, competitiveness, and inclusive development in pursuit of the vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047*.

Ms Nidhi Chhibber
CEO, NITI Aayog

About Research and Networking Division

The Research & Networking Division envisions to position NITI Aayog as a facilitator of the high impact research studies across India and an enabler for National and International level partnerships. The division oversees the development of a robust pipeline of research studies, evolves a multi-pronged dissemination strategy and fosters a networking mechanism amongst relevant stakeholders from the policy research ecosystem.

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NITI Spotlight: Ideas, Impact, Insights



Launched on **18 June 2026**, the **NITI TARA (Toolkit for Analysis, Review & Action)** initiative strengthens evidence-based planning and monitoring at the grassroots through real-time, data-driven decision-making. Integrating geospatial mapping and digital analytics, it supports Aspirational Districts and Blocks in identifying development gaps, prioritising interventions, and enhancing programme implementation through technology-enabled governance.

Research Publications this Quarter

- Strategic Roadmap for Making Ayurveda Global
- Unlocking Growth in Tourism and Hospitality Sector
- Trade Watch- Quarterly (January - March [Q4] FY26)
- Future of India's Semiconductor Industry
- Ease of Doing Research & Development in India
- School Education System in India: Temporal Analysis and Policy Roadmap for Quality Enhancement
- Moving Towards Effective City Government: A Framework for Million-Plus Cities
- DPI@2047 for Viksit Bharat: A Strategic Roadmap to Enable Non-linear Inclusive Socio-economic Growth
- Divya Bharat- A Window to the Soul of India
- Roadmap for Horticulture Development in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir
- From Borrowers To Builders: Women and India's Evolving Credit Market



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Voice of our Researchers



Ms. Debjani Ghosh

Distinguished Fellow, NITI Aayog,
Chief Architect - NITI Frontier
Tech hub

Vision 2035: The roadmap sets out an ambitious Vision for India's semiconductor sector by 2035, positioning the country as a significant force in the global semiconductor landscape. It aims to capture 10–13 per cent of the global semiconductor market and build a USD 120–150 billion domestic industry by 2035. The vision envisages India emerging as a leading hub for advanced packaging and OSAT services, a major supplier of wide-bandgap and compound semiconductor technologies, and a global centre for frontier semiconductor design, supported by the creation of more than 100 advanced semiconductor design IPs. It also proposes a phased strengthening of domestic capabilities, increasing chip self-sufficiency to 15–25 per cent of national demand by 2030 and 35–50 per cent by 2035, while achieving 55–70 per cent value-chain self-sufficiency. Collectively, these ambitions aim to strengthen India's technological resilience, deepen domestic value creation and position the country as a trusted and strategically important node in the global semiconductor system.

The five strategic pillars: To guide India's semiconductor journey towards the vision 2035, the roadmap is built around five mutually reinforcing pillars: Pioneer, Policy and Investment, Production, People and Partnership. Together, they focus on building innovation capacity, mobilising long-term capital, creating reliable production ecosystems, developing skilled talent and forging outcome-oriented partnerships with trusted countries.

Policy relevance: With ISM 2.0 marking the next phase of India's semiconductor journey, this roadmap provides a timely framework for moving from early momentum to sustained capability-building. It highlights the need for strategic clarity, disciplined execution, stable policy, long-term capital, talent pipelines and trusted partnerships. Its core message being, India must convert semiconductors from a strategic vulnerability into a source of national strength, economic resilience and global influence. Self-reliance does not mean making every chip in India immediately; it means ensuring that a larger share of semiconductor value flows through India - through design, IP, packaging, materials, manufacturing and strategic partnerships.



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access the full
report

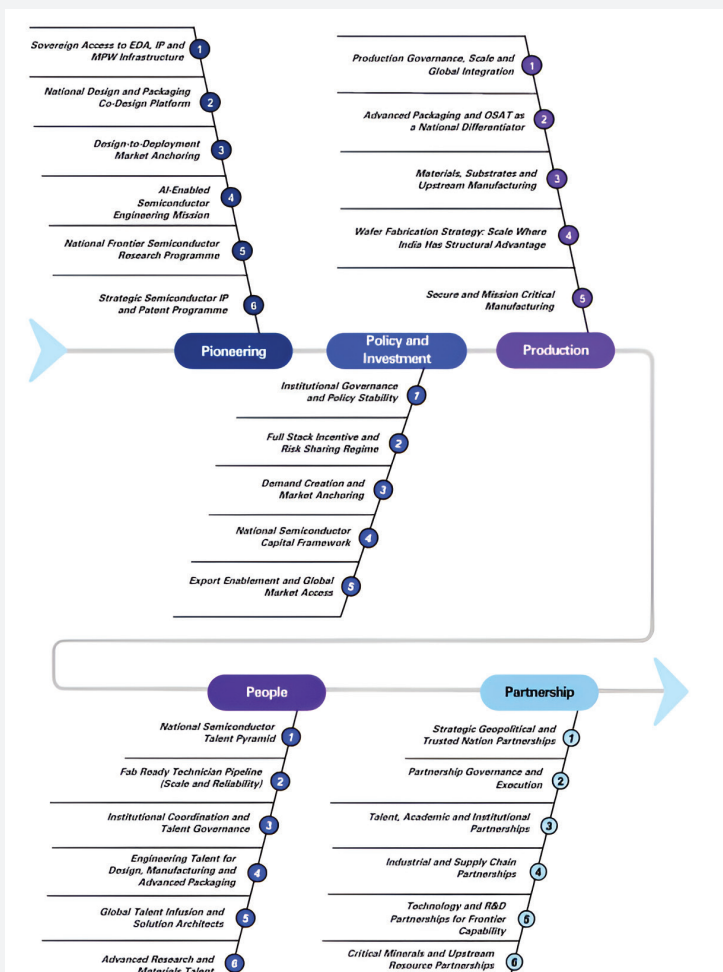
Future of India's Semiconductor Industry

Semiconductors are now central to India's economic growth, national security and technological sovereignty. They power the systems that will shape the future economy - artificial intelligence, telecom, electric mobility, defence, energy, healthcare, advanced manufacturing and digital public infrastructure. For India, building a resilient semiconductor ecosystem is therefore not only an industrial priority, but a strategic requirement for Viksit Bharat 2047. India's demand is expected to cross USD 200 billion by 2035. However, nearly 90–95 per cent of current demand is met through imports. This creates exposure to global supply disruptions, large foreign exchange outflows and dependence on external sources for technologies that are critical to defence, digital systems and economic competitiveness.



India's semiconductor demand is projected to accelerate sharply alongside electronics production

For India, building a resilient semiconductor ecosystem is therefore not only an industrial priority, but a strategic requirement for Viksit Bharat 2047. India's demand is expected to cross USD 200 billion by 2035. However, nearly 90–95 per cent of current demand is met through imports. This creates exposure to global supply disruptions, large foreign exchange outflows and dependence on external sources for technologies that are critical to defence, digital systems and economic competitiveness.



The roadmap's five-pillar strategy for strengthening India's semiconductor ecosystem

Trade Watch- Quarterly January - March [Q4] FY2026

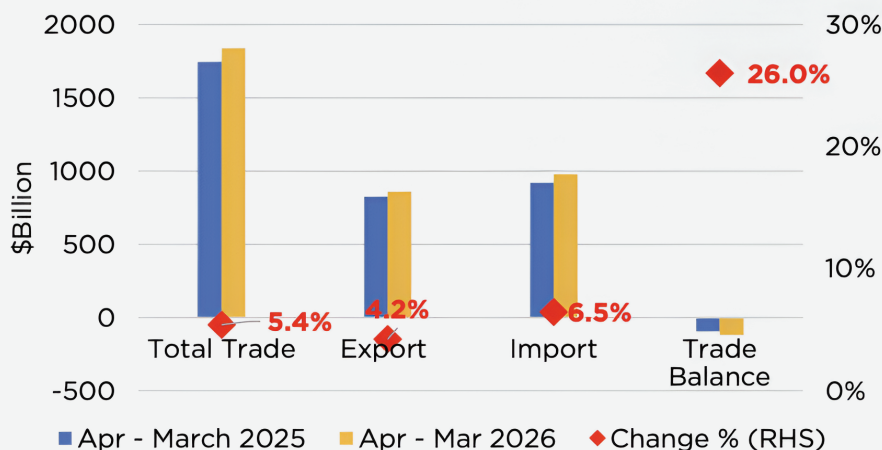
Economics and Finance – I Division

Amid evolving global challenges, trade policy uncertainty has emerged as a key source of risk. Global growth is expected to slow in 2026 due to continued rising uncertainty in trade, investment, and supply chains. UNCTAD projects the world merchandise

trade growth rate to fall from 4.7% in 2025 to between 1.5% and 2.5% for 2026. Against this challenging external

environment, India's total trade (merchandise and services) performance recorded a 5.4% y-o-y increase during April–March FY'2025-26, supported by growth in both exports and imports. During this period, total trade reached \$1.84 tn, compared with \$1.74 tn in the same period last year. India's total exports witnessed a growth of 4.2%, reaching \$860.1 bn, while imports grew by 6.5%, reaching \$979.4 bn between April–March FY'2025–26.

Fig 1: Total Trade performance between Apr-Mar FY'2025-26



Source: Department of Commerce, MoC&I, GOI



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report

Strategic Roadmap for Making Ayurveda Global

Health and Family Welfare Division

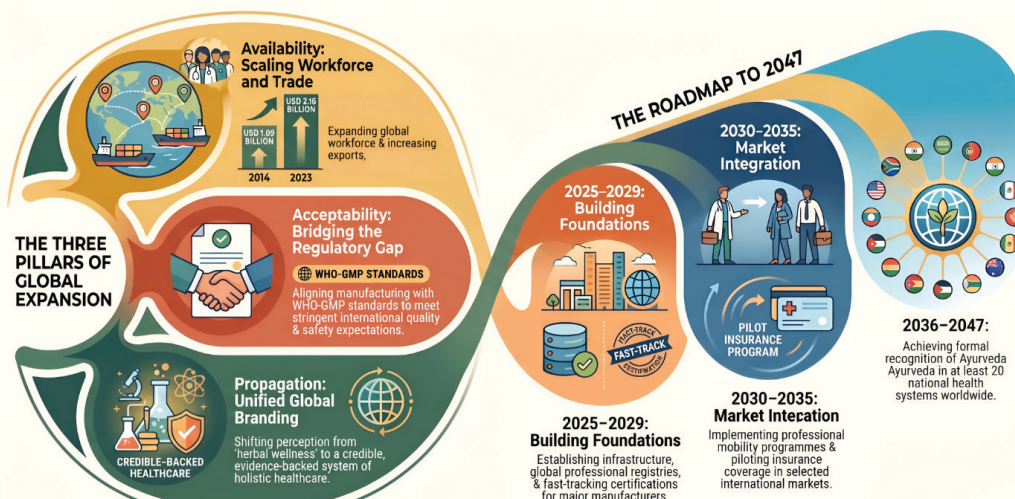
The primary objective of this study is to accelerate Ayurveda's international expansion by evaluating its current global footprint and identifying the systemic regulatory, institutional, and perceptual barriers to its growth. It provides an evidence-driven roadmap to transition Ayurveda from a fragmented, wellness-focused system into a credible, regulation-ready component of global healthcare through coordinated, system-oriented strategies.

Analysis shows that while recognition exists in nearly thirty countries and exports reached \$2.16 billion by 2023, the system faces significant hurdles in high-value markets. Outcomes are

currently constrained by a heavy reliance on dietary supplement classifications rather than formal medical recognition, which limits Ayurveda's integration into national health systems and reimbursement frameworks.

Recommendations follow a three-pillar framework: Availability, Acceptability, and Propagation. Key measures include prioritising trade geography diversification and shifting up the value chain, upgrading manufacturing to WHO-GMP standards, and establishing International Centres of Excellence. This phased strategy targets the formal integration of Ayurveda into at least twenty national health systems by 2047.

GLOBALISING AYURVEDA: THE STRATEGIC ROADMAP TO 2047



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report

Unlocking Growth in Tourism and Hospitality Sector

Tourism & Culture Division

India's tourism sector stands at a critical inflexion point where vast potential meets significant structural hurdles. This landmark report identifies the regulatory and procedural barriers that increase the cost and complexity of doing business in this sector. The study reveals that performance gaps are driven by multi-layered regulatory systems and entry frictions that deter high-value international arrivals.

To unlock growth, the report recommends transitioning toward a predictable, visitor-centric ecosystem through administrative

rationalisation. Key proposals include liberalising building standards, adopting Auto-DCR for automated permit issuance, and consolidating ancillary hotel services into a single health trade license. Furthermore, the roadmap suggests a strategic shift toward a 90-day, multiple-entry Tourist Visa-on-Arrival framework for targeted countries. By streamlining approvals and easing entry processes, India can attract sustained capital investment and effectively solidify its position as a premier, competitive global tourism destination.



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Unlocking India's Tourism Potential: Bridging the Gap Between Assets and Growth

THE PERFORMANCE GAP



Global Assets vs. Modest Outcomes

India ranks 6th in Natural and 9th in Cultural resources but lags in business environment.



The Demand-Supply Imbalance

Outbound travel spending has increased 15%, indicating domestic demand is leaking to international destinations.



UNLOCKING SUPPLY VIA REGULATORY REFORM

Accelerating Project Execution

Reducing the 4-year project delay is critical to managing high financing costs (11-14%).



Complexity Stifles Investment

Multiple approval layers across Union, State, and local levels create fragmented, high-cost entry barriers.



Visa Facilitation as a Catalyst

Transitioning to a Visa-on-Arrival framework is essential to convert global interest into actual arrivals.



Ease of Doing Research & Development in India

Science & Technology Division

India's research and development ecosystem stands at a pivotal inflection point, characterized as an innovation overperformer despite historically low relative investment. National expenditure on research remains stagnant at approximately 0.65% of GDP, with a heavy reliance on public funding sources. This report introduces the 'Removing Obstacles, Promoting Enablers' framework to systematically address persistent systemic frictions. Primary challenges identified in the study include cumbersome grant application processes,

weak postdoctoral ecosystems, and fragmented institutional administration. Administrative rigidities frequently compel researchers to dedicate significant time to non-scientific tasks rather than core innovation. Key recommendations advocate for raising R&D investment to 2% of GDP and establishing professional R&D offices to streamline institutional management. Furthermore, implementing a unified digital architecture aims to significantly reduce proposal processing delays. Unlocking India's scientific potential is essential for achieving the vision of a knowledge-driven economy by 2047..

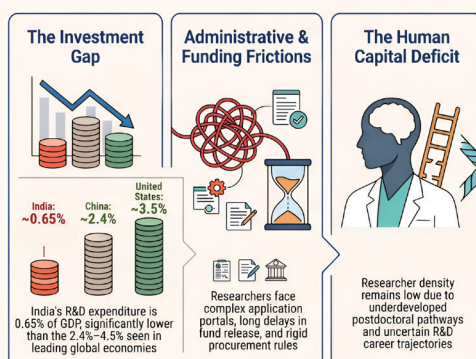


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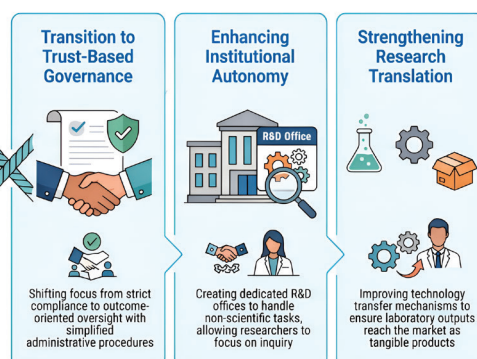
Transforming India's R&D: Removing Obstacles, Promoting Enablers

India is recognised as an 'innovation overperformer', but its research potential is hindered by structural and procedural bottlenecks. To address this, NITI Aayog has developed the **ROPE framework (Removing Obstacles, Promoting Enablers)** to transition the country toward a trust-based, outcome-oriented research ecosystem.

The Barriers to Innovation



The ROPE Strategy for Transformation



School Education System in India: Temporal Analysis and Policy Roadmap for Quality Enhancement

Education Division

This report presents a decadal temporal analysis of India's school education system, charting a policy roadmap for quality enhancement aligned with the National Education Policy 2020 and the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047. Drawing on empirical evidence from UDISE+, NAS, PARAKH, and ASER, it examines trends across three core dimensions: access, equity and inclusion, and quality, supported by State-wise heat maps that convey improvements across geographies over time.

India has achieved near-universal access at the primary and upper primary stages. GER at the secondary level stands at 78.7%, while higher secondary GER increased from 46.37% in 2014-15 to 58.4% in 2024-25. Dropout rates have declined across all levels during this period, indicating improvements in retention and continuity.

The report also highlights gains in inclusion and infrastructure. Girls' GER improved from 89.98% to 92.5% at upper primary, 75.5% to 80.2% at secondary, and 45.9% to 60.9% at higher secondary. Accessibility for CwSN improved with ramps rising from 59.77% to 79.1%. Functional electricity expanded from 55.96% to 91.9%, computers from 26.42% to 64.7%, and internet connectivity from 8.05% to 63.5%. In absolute terms, this conveys that improved infrastructure has benefited several crores of students within the last decade.

The report presents 33 policy recommendations under 13 subthemes across systemic and academic domains, covering school system restructuring, infrastructure, digital integration, governance,

leadership, SMCs, teacher deployment and their professional development, equity, dropout prevention, pedagogy, assessment, foundational learning, student well-being and holistic development, vocational education, ECCE and AI in pedagogy. Each recommendation includes phased roadmaps, institutional responsibilities and measurable indicators for reform.



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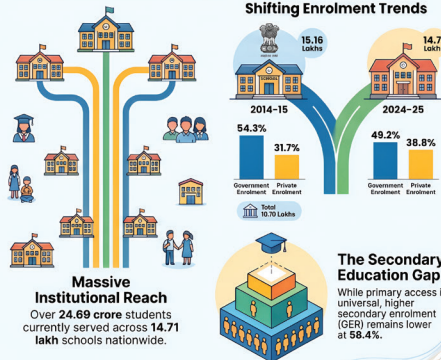
Authors:

Dr Sonia Pant, Programme Director;
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Ms Nisha Sharma, Consultant;
Ms Tarini Gupta, Consultant

Shaping the Future: India's School Education Roadmap (2014-2025)

India is shifting its focus from institutional expansion to structural consolidation and improving learning outcomes, aiming for the "Viksit Bharat" 2047 vision.

STATE OF THE SYSTEM (2014-2025)



ROADMAP FOR QUALITY ENHANCEMENT

Efficiency Through Consolidation

Merging under-enrolled schools into composite institutions to optimise resources and improve quality.

Universal Foundational Literacy

Prioritising the NIPUN Bharat Mission to ensure every child masters foundational literacy by Grade 3.

Integrated School Complexes

Moving toward a "whole-of-society" approach with integrated Grades 1-12 pathways for better continuity.

Moving Towards Effective City Government: A Framework for Million-Plus Cities

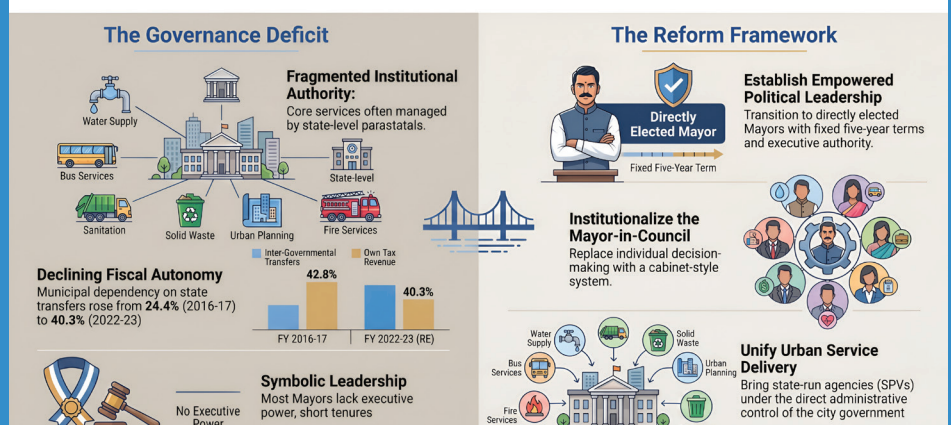
Managing Urbanisation Division

India's journey towards becoming a \$30 trillion economy by 2047 will require transformative reforms in urban governance to effectively manage rapid urbanisation and growing climate risks. This report proposes a comprehensive governance framework centred on a directly elected Mayor with a fixed five-year term to ensure stable leadership and a strong democratic mandate. It recommends transitioning to an empowered Mayor-in-Council system, enabling portfolio-based governance and greater collective accountability.

To improve service delivery, the report advocates bringing state-controlled parastatals responsible for key urban functions, such as water supply and public transport, under the direct oversight of city governments. It also emphasises strengthening urban fiscal sustainability by empowering State Finance Commissions and enhancing municipal own-source revenue to reduce dependence on grants. As a phased strategy, these reforms are proposed for India's 46 cities with populations exceeding one

Empowering India's Urban Engines: A Framework for Million-Plus Cities

NITI Aayog



million, which together house over 115 million people and serve as the country's principal engines of economic growth. Successful implementation in these cities would create scalable models for nationwide urban transformation.



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DPI@2047 for Viksit Bharat: A Strategic Roadmap to Enable Non-linear Inclusive Socio-economic Growth

Frontier Tech Hub Initiative

As India aims to achieve a \$30 trillion economy by 2047, the primary objective of this strategic roadmap is to transition it from foundational digital inclusion toward livelihood-led, productivity-driven growth through **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) 2.0**. This framework seeks to widen human possibility by building shared digital foundations that empower citizens across every district.

The study targets **eight high-impact sectoral transformations**

designed to dismantle structural bottlenecks. Expected outcomes include scaled market expansion for MSMEs, improved livelihoods for smallholder farmers, and the delivery of universal health coverage and learner-centric education. These shifts are intended to ignite a **"hockey-stick" effect**, transforming every citizen into an active participant in India's inclusive prosperity.

Recommendations advocate for phased execution through **2-year iterative cycles**, initially prioritizing agriculture and MSMEs.

The strategy identifies critical imperatives like aggregating demand through decentralized district programs and scaling tech entrepreneurship. Finally, four strategic unlocks—**data, AI, human capacity, and digital transactions**—are deployed to enable the non-linear growth essential for reaching national economic targets.



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DPI@2047: India's Strategic Roadmap from Welfare to Wealth

SHIFTING FOCUS FROM BASIC WELFARE TO LIVELIHOOD-LED GROWTH, AIMING TO REMOVE STRUCTURAL BOTTLENECKS FOR MSMEs, FARMERS, AND THE BROADER DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM (2025-2035).

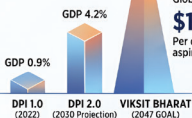
THE PATH TO VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

Evolution from Welfare to Prosperity: Shifting from DPI 1.0 (foundational inclusion) to DPI 2.0 (livelihoods and productivity).

DPI 1.0 (2022)
Foundational Inclusion
GDP Contribution: 0.9%

The "Hockey-Stick" Growth Effect: Leveraging synergistic digital building blocks to trigger non-linear, rapidly accelerating economic growth.

VIKSIT BHARAT (2047 GOAL)
\$30 TRILLION ECONOMY
Inclusive, Resilient Global Leadership
Per capita income aspiration
\$18,000



Four Interconnected Imperatives: Aggregating demand via districts, scaling entrepreneurship, leveraging AI, and deploying strategic unlocks.

Aggregating demand via districts

Scaling entrepreneurship

Deploying strategic unlocks

Democratizing AI and Data: Using AI for predictive intelligence and unlocking data for low-cost, high-trust credentials.

2-Year Iterative Transformation Cycles: Starting with 2026-2027 lighthouse pilots focused on MSMEs and Agriculture.

Divya Bharat- A Window to the Soul of India

Communication and Tourism & Culture Division

The publication presents a vision for positioning India's rich civilisational, cultural, spiritual and natural heritage as a catalyst for sustainable tourism-led development. The report aims to showcase lesser-known destinations, strengthen destination-based storytelling, and promote community-led tourism that generates livelihoods while preserving local traditions and ecosystems. It advocates moving beyond conventional sightseeing to offer immersive experiences rooted in India's diverse cultural landscape.

The report concludes that tourism can become a major driver of inclusive economic growth by integrating heritage conservation, local entrepreneurship, digital innovation and improved visitor

infrastructure. It recommends developing thematic tourism circuits, strengthening last-mile connectivity, enhancing digital promotion, encouraging public-private-community partnerships, building capacities of local stakeholders, and adopting sustainable destination management practices. The report also emphasises branding India's unique cultural assets, improving the quality of tourist services, and ensuring that tourism benefits are widely shared among local communities while safeguarding the country's tangible and intangible heritage.

Divya Bharat: India's Year-Round Journey of Discovery



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Roadmap for Horticulture Development in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir

Agriculture Technology Division

The publication provides a strategic framework to transform the Union Territory into a globally competitive, climate-resilient horticulture hub aligned with the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. The study assesses the current status of horticulture, identifies opportunities for crop diversification and cluster-based development, and proposes measures to strengthen infrastructure, market linkages, value chains, innovation, and sustainable production. It seeks to address challenges related to productivity, post-harvest management, quality planting material, exports, and institutional coordination.

The report concludes that J&K's diverse agro-climatic conditions offer immense potential for high-value horticulture, provided reforms are implemented through a coordinated, phased

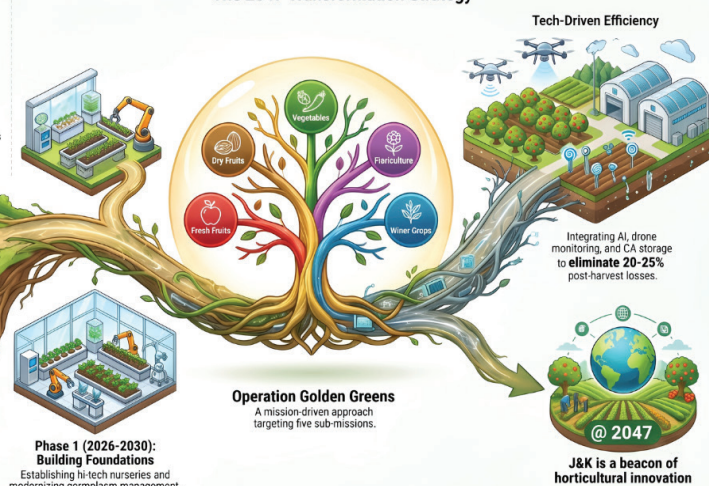
approach. It recommends institutional restructuring, orchard rejuvenation, expansion of cold-chain and logistics infrastructure, promotion of climate-resilient and natural farming practices, strengthened research and Centres of Excellence, enhanced farmer producer organisations, digital extension services, and greater participation of women and youth. These interventions aim to improve productivity, value addition, exports, farmer incomes, and long-term sustainability while positioning J&K as a leading horticultural economy by 2047.

J&K Horticulture: The Roadmap to Global Leadership @ 2047

Current Landscape: An Economic Powerhouse



The 2047 Transformation Strategy



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From Borrowers To Builders: Women and India's Evolving Credit Market

Women Entrepreneurship Platform Initiative, Data Management & Analysis Division

The report examines how expanding access to formal credit is enabling Indian women to transition from financial inclusion to entrepreneurship and wealth creation. Prepared jointly by the Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP), TransUnion CIBIL, and MicroSave Consulting, the report analyses credit trends alongside qualitative evidence to assess women's evolving role in India's financial ecosystem. It highlights the rapid growth in women's credit participation, driven by digital financial infrastructure, improved credit access, and increasing entrepreneurial aspirations.

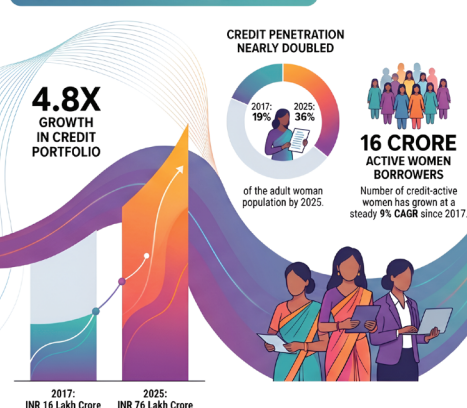
growing 4.8 times since 2017, signalling a structural shift in economic participation. It recommends strengthening credit literacy, expanding access to business-purpose finance, leveraging alternative and digital data for credit assessment, developing gender-responsive financial products, promoting digital financial inclusion, and fostering ecosystem partnerships among government, financial institutions, and industry. These measures aim to help women progress from borrowers to business builders, enhancing entrepreneurship, employment generation, and inclusive economic growth.

The report concludes that women now hold a credit portfolio of ₹76 lakh crore - 26 per cent of India's total system credit - with credit exposure

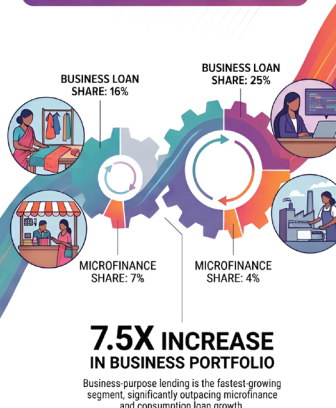
FROM BORROWERS TO BUILDERS: THE RISE OF WOMEN IN INDIA'S CREDIT MARKET

Since 2017, India's digital public infrastructure has catalyzed a massive shift in women's financial inclusion. Women are no longer just entry-level borrowers; they are increasingly graduating to retail and business-purpose lending, driving a 4.8x increase in total credit portfolio value.

THE EXPLOSION OF FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION



THE TRANSITION TO "BUSINESS BUILDERS"



THE GRADUATION PATH



DIGITAL SPEED-TO-CREDIT



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WORKING PAPERS THIS QUARTER

States' Framework: Advancing International Mobility for Skilled Workers

Skill Development, Labour & Employment Division

The framework positions States as central actors in building structured, safe, and demand-responsive international mobility ecosystems aligned with global labour market opportunities and India's broader *Viksit Bharat@2047* aspirations.

India's international mobility potential is supported by strong demographic and migration trends. Nearly 65% of India's population is below 35 years, while the working-age population is projected to peak at 65.05% by 2030. At the same time, several countries continue to face significant labour shortages, including nearly 105 lakh vacancies in Europe, 72 lakhs in the United States, and 27 lakhs in the GCC region, creating substantial opportunities for skilled Indian workers.

International mobility generates significant economic benefits through remittances. India is the world's largest recipient of remittances, receiving USD 137.67 billion in 2024 (World Bank, 2025), equivalent to nearly 3.5% of GDP. India's overseas workforce of 18.5 million migrants and a diaspora of around 35 million contribute substantially to household incomes, foreign exchange reserves, and local economic development.

The States' Framework for Advancing International Mobility



outlines a comprehensive state-level circular mobility architecture. Drawing on best practices and institutional learnings from Indian States and international models, it provides a roadmap for developing resilient, worker-centric, and demand-responsive mobility ecosystems.



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Girls and Women at the Centre: Advancing Non-Traditional Livelihoods in India

Skill Development, Labour & Employment Division

Advancing **Non-Traditional Livelihoods (NTLs)** is critical to achieving the vision of *Viksit Bharat @2047* by expanding women's participation in high-growth sectors such as **Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)** and green energy. The study highlights a persistent pipeline challenge, with women accounting for only 12.65 per cent of **Industrial Training**

Institute (ITI) enrolments. Their participation in technical trades such as motor mechanics remains as low as 2.7 per cent.

The paper notes that addressing barriers to women's labour force participation could increase India's economic output by up to 12 per cent. While initiatives such as **NAVYA** and **Lakhpatri Didi** are equipping women with skills in drone operation and solar installation, the study emphasises the need to scale these

efforts through a life-cycle approach. It recommends early exposure to non-traditional careers from around age 10, sustained career counselling, and stronger industry-linked apprenticeships. By addressing structural barriers across the education-to-employment continuum, India can build a future-ready and more inclusive workforce.

EMPOWERING INDIA'S FUTURE: ADVANCING WOMEN IN NON-TRADITIONAL LIVELIHOODS (NTL)

While India's female labor force is rising, women remain clustered in low-paying roles. NTL—electronics, renewable energy, construction—offer pathways to economic agency, potentially boosting GDP by up to 35%.

THE SKILLING GAP: WHERE WOMEN STAND TODAY



SECTORAL CLUSTERING
Despite high PMKVY participation (56%), most are concentrated in apparel and beauty rather than tech or power.

12.65% FEMALE ENROLLMENT IN ITIs
Long-term technical training remains heavily male-dominated, particularly in core industrial engineering trades.

THE LIFE CYCLE ROADMAP FOR NTL SUCCESS

FOUNDATIONAL EXPOSURE (AGE 10+)

Integrate gender-neutral curricula and early career awareness to normalize non-traditional roles.



SUPPORTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE DURING TRAINING

Critical to preventing female dropout during technical training.



INDUSTRY-LINKED POST-PLACEMENT SUPPORT



INDUSTRY APPRENTICESHIPS

Ensures long-term retention in male-dominated workplaces through networks and formal ties.

FORMALIZING ALUMNI NETWORKS



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