

Analysing the impact of skill India as a tool for reshaping Indian economy

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ABSTRACT: Skills and comprehension are the operating intensity of economic growth and social development for any country. Countries with elevated and superior levels of skills adjust more effectively to the provocation and golden opportunities of world of work. As India moves progressively towards becoming a 'knowledge economy' it becomes increasingly principal that the country should emphasis on advancement of skills and these skills have to be pertinent to the emerging economic environment, which will help in reshaping our economy towards advancement. If India wants come to be a manufacturing-hub, given its requirement for employment generation to harvest the demographic edge; it must focus on skill enlargement instead of present education system.

In recognition of these needs, the Government of India has adopted skill development as a national priority. The paper aims at studying the impact of skill India in reshaping Indian economy focusing on the necessity of skill Indiacampaign , The programmes of skill India under taken by governmentcontribution it makes in giving momentum to the economy . This paper is based on conceptual study & secondary data sources. The study interprets that the government has set policy framework but the industry should also come subsequently in public private partnership mode to improve the skills. The need to strengthen the economy can be achieved when current educational mechanism which is focusing on academic skills, shifts& focusing on generating employable skill among the student.

Key Words: Skill development, Skill India Campaigning, Education, Economy, Employable skill

Introduction: -

The main objective is to generate golden opportunities, space and scope for the development of the ability of the Indian youth and to expand more of those sectors which have earlier on put under skill development for the last so many years and also to identify new sectors for skill development. The new programme aim sat providing training and skill development to 500 million youth of our country by 2020, covering each and every village.

In the skill India campaign idea is to raise confidence, improve productivity and give direction through proper skill development. Skill enlargement will enable the youths to get blue-collar jobs. Enlargement of skills, at young age, right at the school level, is very essential to channelize them for proper job opportunities. Education, skills development and lifelong learning are central pillars for the employment of workers. They also improve their employability conditions and their living standard, and contribute to sustainable business development. Skills development is a fundamental pillar of decent work, with a vision of lifelong learning consistent with public policies in the economical, fiscal, and social and labour market areas, all of which are essential for a sustainable economic growth, placement formation and social enlargement.

Review of literature:

Agarwal S. (2016) (1) has written paper which attempts to illustrate the importance on "Central Pillar of Employability: Skill Development". This research paper is an effort to understand the present skill capacity and the challenges faced by skill development system in India along with their solutions. To assessed the level of skill capacity of the Indian workforce with the help of education and vocational training. The present study also found that both the government and its partner agencies have launched various measures/initiatives for the effective implementation of the skill development system in the economy. And still it faces a number of undetermined issues/challenges that need immediate attention of the policy makers. And it also find that these programme are unable to create avenues for casual workers and are not of the scale needed.

Okada A. (2012) (2) has provided on the topic “Skills Development for Youth in India: Challenges and Opportunities”. The paper has identified that recent initiative to facilitate young people’s transition to the world of work. India facing very complicated and tremendous challenges in bringing up the skills development for youths, for several reasons. This paper has explained an existing skills gap in India between what industries demand based on recent rapid economic growth and the skills that young people acquire through vocational training. It also suggested that India must raise its investment in education and training for youth, which help to promote industrial development and achieve sustainable growth.

Yadav. R. revealed on the topic “skill development initiatives in India : challenges and strategies with reference to vocational training initiatives in Maharashtra” that the various issues like unplanned rural urban migration causing urban poverty, population growth, high school dropout rates, India is likely to witness a deficit of 5.25 million employable graduates and vocationally trained workforce in next few years. The main objective of the study to (Yadav) increase produce workforce in organised and unorganised sectors especially among youth, women, disables, disadvantage sections. In a few states, it has been observed that the economic progress of the state is directly related to the development of Technical and Vocational Education System..

Objective of the study:-

- 1) To analyse the need of skill India campaign in reshaping Indian economy.
- 2) To analyse the programmes under skill India campaign in reshaping Indian economy
- 3) To analyse the impact of skill India campaign in reshaping Indian economy.

Research methodology:

The proposed study is mainly descriptive in nature is based on secondary data & information which is collected from the concern sources and are as per the need of research. The relevant books document of various ministry department s & organizations, articles, paper & website are used in this study.

Discussion:

The need of skill India campaign for accelerating the economy can be justified on the bases of following:-

1) Scale of determination : At present the capacity of skill development in India is around 3.1 million persons per year. The 11th Five Year Plan visualize an increase in that capacity to 15 million annually. India has target of producing 500 million skilled workers by 2022. So that the contribution per individual can be increased economic Thus, there is a need for increasing capacity and capability of skill development programs.

2) Driving towards knowledge economy : The skill development initiatives support the supply of trained workers who are adjustable dynamically to the changing demands of employment and technologies. This policy will encourage superiority and will meet the requirements of knowledge economy.

3) Coordination & coherence of policy : The skill development initiatives support enrolment corps, economic growth and social enlargement processes. Skill development approach will be an fundamental part of comprehensive economic, labour and social policies and programmes. A substructure for superior coordination among various Ministries, States, industry and other stakeholders will be established.

4) Co created solution : We have to accept a very lopsided India as a starting point. Partnerships will be responsibly promoted between Government, industry, local governments, civil society institutions and all potential skill providers. Institutional appliances and standing platforms will be created to ensure sustainability.

5) Mismatch between industry requirement and availability : Lack of awareness about industrial requirement & availability of vocational courses lead to a large gap in development of right skills . Till date the credibility of vocational courses is still questionable which sloues the development of youth in terms of learning skills and making them employable

6) Lack of coordination among Government & Non Government player : Lack of coordination among them lead to in efficiency , so there is strong need of nodal agency which coordinate governs skill development & policy making activities .

Skill India is not just a programme but a movement. Here, Youth who are jobless, college and school dropouts, along with the educated ones, from rural and urban areas, all will be given value addition.. Certificates are issued to those who complete a particular skill or programme and this authorization has to be recognized by all public and private agencies and entitles, including overseas organisations. Skill India is a programme for the entire nation.

The different programmes under skill India campaign are as follows:-

1)DeenDayalUpadhyay Gram Kaushal Yojana – DDU-GKY

The (DDU-GKY) is a placement linked skill development program for the rural youth. Till date there have been 66 special projects that were taken up under the DDU-GKY scheme. 15 states have a minimum of 5 approved projects and many in the pipeline.

2) DeendayalAntyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission – DAY-NULM

The main aim of DAY – NULM mission is to curb poverty of the urban poor households by providing them access to their skill related employment opportunities in an organized manner. As a part of this scheme, regional workshops have also been conducted in support of urban homeless, urban street vendors etc. A major objective of the scheme is to help people earn a sustainable livelihood through skilling and up skilling.

3) Director General of Training – Modular Employable Skills – DGT-MES:

Government of India and the Ministry of Labor together has launched Modular Employable Skills (MES) under Skill Development Initiative (SDI). Under this scheme, school dropouts and existing workers, specially, in the unorganized sector are to be trained for employable skills. The scheme has been in operation since 2007 and statistics show that a large number of school dropouts do not have access to skill development for improving their employability through various vocational training and apprenticeship programs.

4)Ministry of Labor and Employment – MoLE

The main responsibility of this Ministry is to protect the interests of workers in general and also the rural and urban poor and that section of people who are deprived and sections of the society.

5) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act – NREGA

NREGA guarantees right to work in rural areas by providing wage employment to unskilled manual workers. People are ensured of at least 100 days of employment in every household to a member who is willing to do unskilled work. Employment under NREGA has legal clauses and the employment schemes are directly implemented by the gram panchayats.

6)Ministry Of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship – MSDE

The (MSDE) is responsible for the co-ordination of overall skill development efforts across the country, 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.

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8) National Skill Development Corporation – (NSDC)

The (NSDC) is a unique organization under PPP mode, under the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. It aims to promote skill development by initiating the creation of large and quality oriented training institutes all over the country. NSDC acts as a catalyst in skill development by providing funding to enterprises, companies and organizations that provide skill training.

9)National Skill Development Agency – (NSDA)

NSDA is an autonomous body of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship it ensure that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and the marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women and differently abled persons are taken care of without any bias.

10) Pradhan MantriKaushal Vikas Yojana – PMKVY

(PMKVY) is a unique initiative by the Government of India that aims to train about 24 lakh Indian youth to be industry relevant, skill based and to prepare them for the global market. Under this scheme, the trainees will also be given financial support and a certificate on successful completion of training and assessment, which will help them in securing a job for a better future.

Impact Of Skill India Campaign.: It can be studied taking into consideration the trends of skill Indiacampaign which elaborates the present day training and projected number of trained person by 2022

Source by: <https://www.nationalskillsnetwork.in/government-of-india/>

Trends in skill India campaign: The targets are based on projected employment potential in the concerned sectors. This may, however, be reviewed from time to time according to growth of sectors and their actual workforce requirement.

Sl/ No	Ministry / Department/ Organisation	Present number of institutions	Present training capacity per annum (IN LAKH	Projected number of trained persons by 2022 (IN LAKH)
1	National Skill Development Corporation	----	----	1500
2	Labour & Employment	33000	12.00	1000
3	Tourism	38	0.17	50
4	Textiles	277	0.15	100
5	Transport	1	0.02	300
6	Tribal Affairs	63	0.06	---
7	Women & Child Welfare	68	17.50	100
8	Agriculture	72	19.81	200
9	HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	10,000(Voc. schls) (Engg. Coll. 2297 Polytechnics 1675)	19.60 14.00	500
10	Dept of Heavy Industry	*	*	100
11	Department of Information Technology	1000 (Affiliated centres) + 7 CDAC	1.37	100
12	Food Processing Industries	34	0.10	50
13	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	147	4.64	200
14	Health & Family Welfare	3802	1.35	100
15	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	356	2.92	150
16	Social Justice & Empowerment	Through NGOs & others		50
17	Overseas Indian Affairs	In partnership with MSME/state Government/ CII/ NGO etc	0.13	50
18	Finance-Insurance/Banking Consumer Affairs	*		100
19	Chemicals & Fertilizers	6	0.19	50
20	Rural Development (RUDSETI) and IL & FS	156	5.48	150
21	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	NA		150
22	Urban Development	34	0.013	150
23	Consumer Affairs	*	*	100
		TOTAL	99.46	5300

Source by: <http://dget.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/NationalPolicyonSkillDevelopment.pdf>

Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently launched the Skill India mission, aiming to train over 40 crore people in different skills over the next seven years through the National Skill Development Corporation. The flagship scheme under the mission, the Rs 1,500-crore Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, alone seeks to train 24 lakh youths and certify them through a portable "skill card" with a quick response code which can be scanned by prospective employers. Under another programme, the Skill Loan scheme, loans ranging from Rs 5,000 to Rs 1.5 lakh will be offered to 34 lakh youths seeking to attend skill development programmes over the next five years. The learned skilled youth will contribute by establishing small scale industries which will used to money flow in the economy & employment generation.

The prime minister's ambitious skills programmes are being viewed as complementary to the Make in India mission, the government's push to boost manufacturing in the country. At present, manufacturing accounts for 11% of total employment, much lower than 30% in China. Most workers learn their trade on the job and

through informal apprenticeships. To promote employment through on-the-job training, Modi had launched the Apprentice Protsahan Yojana last October. Under this, the government pledged to subsidise half the stipend paid to apprentices, or on-the-job trainees, during the first two years of training. Though there are 4.9 lakh seats in the programme, currently 2.82 lakh apprentices are undergoing training under it. The government aims to increase this figure to 24 lakh apprentices.

Conclusion: - To further increase the momentum & see to the proper implementation of the skill India campaign the government set a target of skilling 400 million persons by 2022, but its pace is in slow rate than the set target. At this pace, the 2022 target appears to be very difficult. And training to job transition rate is very low than the expectation. In its first phase, the government trained some 1.97 million people against a target of 2.4 million. And the skilling to placement ratio is low. Skill India is aspiring programme of Government of India. At present India faces a severe shortage of trained workers. Only 2.3% of India's work force has formal skill training compared to 68% in the UK, 75% in Germany, 52% in USA, 80% in Japan and 96% in South Korea. Hence there is an urgent need to impart skills in more efficient way. For contribution in growth in Indian economy to compete with other developed countries of world it is necessary to see that in the whole process of skill India campaign, training to job transmission rate proper skill acquisition & implementation rate is undertaken in an affective manner.

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