

ROLE OF NGOs IN ACHIEVING SKILL INDIA MISSION: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

Akhila Pai H.

Assistant Professor, Department Of Commerce, Sri Venkataramana Swamy College,
Bantwal-57421, D.K., Karnataka.

Received: October 04, 2018

Accepted: November 04, 2018

ABSTRACT

The speedy economic growth has increased the demand for skilled manpower in the country. Lack of required skill which suits the employment is the key reason for not getting the right person for the right job. Skilled human resource is essential to make India nationally and internationally competitive in the job market and further boosting its economic activity. Technical and vocational education in a broad sense lay down the foundation for skill education in any country. This can't be achieved without effective participation and corporation from NGOs. Adequate coordination of efforts made by Govt. and NGOs' can only ensure proper sharing of responsibility in the achieving Skill India Mission. Study on NGOs in several parts of the country shows that NGO focus on sector-specific issues such as livelihood, community organization, community asset creation, women empowerment, education development etc. Such initiatives contribute to a greater extent in the infrastructure reconstruction initiatives of the government.

Keywords: Skill India Mission, Non-Governmental Organizations, Skilled manpower.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is passing through the demographic transition which could be the biggest opportunity or biggest concern of the country depending upon the utilization of huge workforce. Skills and knowledge are the driving forces of economic growth and sustainable development for any country but our country lags behind in imparting skill training as compared to other countries. Only 10% of the total workforce in the country receives skill training. The speedy economic growth has increased the demand for skilled workforce in the job market. India is among the top countries in the world in which employers are facing difficulty in filling up the jobs. Lack of required skill which suits the employment is the key reason for not getting the right person for the right job. Skilled human resource is essential to make India nationally and internationally competitive in the job market and further boosting its economic activity. Technical and vocational education in a broad sense lay down the foundation for skill education in any country. Technical and vocational education in a broader sense lay down the foundation for skill education in the country.

In view of this fact, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had launched the Skill India Mission in 2015 with a vision to make India the "skill capital" of the world. The government's stated aim was to impart skills training to 400 million people by 2022 through schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana and National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme. However, just 25 million youths have received the skill training so far under various schemes of government. The task of skill development is so huge and complicated that just implementing government plans is not sufficient to fix the problem. To achieve this, it requires a holistic vision and collaborative effort between various departments of the Government, Corporates and NGOs. Owing to such a great need, the number of NGOs in India is increasing significantly. NGOs are focussing on facilitating cross-sector partnership and providing training and skill development necessary for marginalised individuals and groups to be 'job ready' and encouraging them to develop their enterprises. Indian NGOs are already making substantial contributions across this spectrum of activities.

II. Review of Literature

Dr. DV Ingle(2016), made a study on Potential of NGO's in mission skill India and found that the economy should concentrate on job creation and social security schemes. With this new approach towards skill development, India can definitely move forward towards developed nation. Technical expertise, combined with innovation, can pave the way for India toward being a developed nation and thereby improved the learners' employability.

Seema Pandey(2016), conducted study on ' Improving Skill Development & Employability Potential through Higher Education, Research & Innovations in India' this study identified that There is a lack of

innovation in Skill development programmes. Therefore, skill development programs must be framed innovatively such that there is environment protection, optimal utilisation of bio-waste and earning of livelihood can happen, all at same time.

Vandana Saini(2015)'s study on 'Skill Development In India: Need, Challenges And Ways Forward' found that to make India internationally competitive and to boost its economic growth further, a skilled workforce is essential. As more and more India moves towards the Knowledge economy, it becomes increasingly important for it to focus on advancement of the skills and these skills have to be relevant to the emerging economic environment.

III.OBJECTIVES

1. To evaluate the role of NGOs in achieving Skill India Mission.
2. To study the problems faced by NGOs and offer suggestions.

IV.METHODOLOGY

This paper is a conceptual paper having focus on the role of NGOs in achieving 'Skill India Mission'.

V.CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

What Is Skill India?

Skill India is a campaign launched by Prime Minister of India Sir Narendra Modi on 15 July 2015 which aims to train over 40 crore people of the country in different skills by 2022. It includes various initiatives of the government like "National Skill Development Mission", "National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015", "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)" and the "Skill Loan scheme".

The National Skill Development Corporation of India (NSDC) was setup as a Public Private Partnership Company with the primary mandate of catalysing the skills landscape in India. It is based on the following pillars:

- 1.Create large and good quality vocational institutes.
- 2.Reduce risk by providing patient capital including grants and equality.
- 3.To enable the creation and sustainability of support systems required for skill development.

Schemes for the skill development launched by Government of India

- 1.Deen dayal upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- 2.Pradhan mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- 3.Financial Assistance for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities
- 4.National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme
- 5.Craftsmen Training Scheme
- 6.Apprenticeship training
- 7.Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra
- 8.Skill development for minorities
- 9.Green Skill Development Programme

Objectives of Skill India Mission

- The main goal is to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian youth.
- To develop more of those sectors which have already been put under skill development for the last so many years.
- To identify new sectors for skill development.

What Are NGOS'?

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have become quite prominent in the field of nation building activities in recent decades. The term NGO involves a vast category of groups and organizations. A non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. NGOs activities include, but are not limited to, environmental, social, advocacy and human rights work. NGOs play a vital role in developing society, improving communities, and promoting citizen participation etc.

Why NGO?

Basically, the government is responsible to run the country to achieve prosperity of nation. However, most of governments failed to achieve this goal. The Civil Society moves forward to fill the gap that the government couldn't fill. They create entities called non-government organization that receive donations from local and/or international donors to provide services to the people. The most of NGOs are small and horizontally structured with short lines of communication and are therefore capable of responding rapidly

to clients' needs and to changing circumstances. They are also characterized by a work ethic conducive to generate sustainable processes and impacts. NGOs' linkage with poor maintains a field presence in remote locations. One of the main concerns of NGOs is to identify the needs of the rural poor in sustainable agricultural development. NGOs' rapport with local people has allowed them to draw on local knowledge systems in the design of technology options and to strengthen such systems by ensuring that the technologies developed are reintegrated into them. NGOs have also developed innovative dissemination methods, relying on contact, whether on a group or individual basis. Undoubtedly, one of the main strengths of NGOs has been their work in group formation. This has been in response to perceived needs at several levels. Thus, Action for World Solidarity in India worked with grass-roots organizations to achieve simultaneous action in skill development programme.

Strengths of NGOs

- 1) They are good at reaching and mobilizing the poor and far-off communities;
- 2) They help empower poor people to gain control of their lives, and they work with and strengthen local institutions;
- 3) They carry out projects at lower costs and more efficiently than the government agencies and
- 4) They promote sustainable development.

VI. NGOs-A SKILL MANAGEMENT INTERMEDIARIES

The community focused approach is the main strength of NGOs'. This approach will help to solve the issues related skill development. This can achieved with effective NGO Co-orporation. Where a majority of people live in dispersed rural area NGOs' makes it possible to reach aid to victims and initiating social restoration work in cut-off zones. Adequate coordination of efforts made by govt. and NGOs' can only ensure proper sharing of responsibility in the skill development process. Experience in several parts of India shows that NGO focus on sector-specific issues such as livelihood, community organization, community asset creation, women group formation, etc. and accelerates social and economic recovery after disasters. While the state follows a universalistic approach in supporting victims, NGOs' could adopt a community-oriented approach and cater to the needs of vulnerable groups who otherwise find it hard to cope with the modern world.

VII. CHALLENGES BEFORE NGOS

NGOs are important in the future in determining the roles of states and businesses as well as operating as businesses themselves. Some challenges before the non-government organization are-

1. Governments and business resist their advocacy in developing and deploying solutions.
2. This represents a challenge even for most mainstream NGOs', so public and private sector partnerships are increasingly essential in leveraging change.
3. In the process, new forms of competition are evolving in the "NGO market", with new entrants like companies, business networks, NGO networks and social entrepreneurs blurring traditional boundaries.
4. Both national and international NGOs' have to pay more attention to the whole area of branding and competitive positioning.

VIII. SUGGESTIONS FOR STRONGER NGO

Some steps need for strengthening non-government organization are-

1. State and NGOs' should overcome their differences for establishing greater synergy in efforts for optimal use of resources;
2. Making efforts at information sharing and social audit to strengthen transparency and accountability, which would raise their credibility of NGO.
3. Setting minimum parameters for humanitarian aid and standardize people's rights and entitlements to rule out confusion among NGOs' with the government
4. Preparation adequate data base on NGO skills, capacities, and resources and needs so that the government could identify support NGOs' who would play a role in strengthening skills and capacities in community's development.
5. Taking steps to bridge 'learning gaps' by documenting disaster experiences and successful response stories for wider dissemination among people.
6. NGOs' should take steps to strengthen alliances and networking amongst them in order to scale up their initiatives in sustainable development.
7. Finally, NGOs' should bring in changes in their governance structure in order to strengthen their representative character and enhance their credibility in eyes of people and the government.

IX. CONCLUSION

Skill India seems to be a good initiative for providing skills to people, especially because India is one of the few countries across the world whose working age population will be very high. Such skill improvement measures are essential to improve the physical and mental development of the youths of the country so that none of them remains unemployed and the country's unemployment problem gets reduced. It is time to open up avenues by which the youth accept responsibility and no one remains idle. The government should concentrate on job creation and social security schemes. With this new approach towards skill development, India can definitely move forward towards developed nation. Technical expertise, combined with innovation, can pave the way for India toward being a developed nation and thereby improved the learners' employability.

References

1. Dr. DV Ingle(2016), Potential of NGO's in mission skill India: A conceptual study. International Journal of Applied Research 2016; 2(2): 284-286.
2. Seema Pandey(2016), Improvising Skill Development & Employability Potential through Higher Education, Research & Innovations in India. International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology. Vol. 5, Issue 1, Januray 2016
3. Vandana Saini(2015),Skill Development In India: Need, Challenges And. Ways Forward. Abhinav National Monthly Refereed Journal of Research in. Arts & Education. Volume 4, Issue 4 (April, 2015).
4. National Skill Development policy, Government of India, labour.nic.in, 2014.
5. <https://www.msde.gov.in/>