

Social & Skill Development in India

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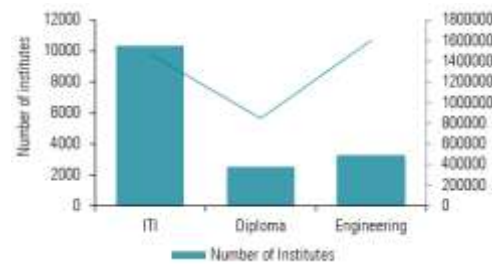
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Abstract:

Skills and knowledge will contribute to the economic growth and social development of the country. High-level and highly-skilled countries have the opportunity to master the challenges and opportunities in national and global markets. India is currently the fastest growing economy in the world, with two-thirds of the 1.3 billion people under the age of 30 marking the demographic. The country aspires to become an economic superpower, which will make up 25% of the world's workforce by 2025, especially in the manufacturing sector, requiring 500 million skilled workers over the next five years. Skills and knowledge will contribute to the economic growth and social development of the country. High-level and highly-skilled countries have the opportunity to master the challenges and opportunities in national and global markets. India is currently the fastest growing economy in the world, with two-thirds of the 1.3 billion people under the age of 30 marking the demographic. The country aspires to become an economic superpower, which will make up 25% of the world's workforce by 2025, especially in the manufacturing sector, requiring 500 million skilled workers over the next five years. The National Skill Development Policy announced on 15 July 2015 aims to create an enhanced ecosystem by rapidly developing high-level skills and supporting a culture of innovation based on entrepreneurship and wealth. Can provide employment opportunities to ensure sustainable development. Livelihood of all citizens. First, from October 2015 to September 2016, the MDSE negotiated with ministries to assess the training needs of 34 sectors. The survey results highlight the widening skills gap and expected training requirements between 2017–2022, with 80% of all requirements in the industry's top 10 industries.

Various initiatives are underway to promote an innovative culture based on entrepreneurship that can create prosperity and employment opportunities for all citizens. Skills and knowledge will contribute to the economic growth and social development of the country. High-level and

highly-skilled countries have the opportunity to master the challenges and opportunities in national and global markets. India is currently the fastest growing economy in the world, with two-thirds of the 1.3 billion people under the age of 30 marking the demographic.



The country aspires to become an economic superpower, which will make up 25% of the world's workforce by 2025, especially in the manufacturing sector, requiring 500 million skilled workers over the next five years. However, there are major challenges ahead and it is estimated that only 4.69% of the workers have attained formal qualification. Even more worrying is that, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), more than 30% of youth aged 15 to 29 are "not employed, educated or educated." "No job" refers to a person who cannot get a job because there is no job or job that matches their skills. With a workforce of 1 million people entering every month, India has launched the world's largest human resource development activity. For the first time in 68 years of independence, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) was established for the first time and focuses on skill development. On 15 July 2015, Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi launched an ambitious "Veteran India", through which youth from all regions can build a new India. The country has immense potential to become a global potential capital with a focus on creating employment through Made in India and Experienced India. To formalize strategies, framework terms and standards, MDSE has made significant steps and improvements to the move, launching new plans and programs, building new infrastructure and improving existing institutions, Has

worked with countries and industry. Creating dialogue and social recognition and aspirations for a better tomorrow. These initiatives not only present true stories of change and success, but also provide hope and inspiration for a better tomorrow for all young Indians.

The National Skill Development Policy announced on 15 July 2015 aims to create an enhanced ecosystem by rapidly developing high-level skills and supporting a culture of innovation based on entrepreneurship and wealth. Can provide employment opportunities to ensure sustainable development. Livelihood of all citizens. First, from October 2015 to September 2016, the MDSE negotiated with ministries to assess the training needs of 34 sectors. The survey results highlight the widening skills gap and expected training requirements between 2017–2022. The National Skills Priority Action Plan (NPSAP) has been developed to identify roles and implementation strategies to achieve the goals set in the action plan. Negotiations are underway with 41 NPSAP departments to prepare 41 ministries. The first volume was published on January 31, 2017 and covers seven areas: agriculture, electronics, IT and IT, telecommunications, textiles, food processing and logistics.

through industry participation. Last year, NSDC approved a total of 290 projects and qualified them for more than 2,000 jobs in 5,144 training centers across 51424 training centers. It has changed the lives of around 10.18 million candidates.

The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship Qu skills development and entrepreneurship facilitation program. The objective of this skill certificate and award program is to empower and mobilize a large number of young people, participate in result based competency training, gain employment and earn a living. The program was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 July 2015 and coincides with World Youth Day. As a result of the successful implementation of the first year, the federal cabinet established Kitsa plans another four years (2016-2020) to offer training measures for 10 million youth at a cost of 120 billion rupees. She works with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The center will work with the states to implement the PMKVY scheme Done by PMKVY centers hort-term training benefits those who leave school or are unemployed. These centers offer soft skills, entrepreneurship, finance and digital skills training as well as training on the basis of national skills qualifications. Upon successful completion of the assessment, the training partner provides the candidate's support in deployment. The entire cost of training and evaluation is paid by the government. Individuals with previous learning experience or skills are evaluated and certified using the RPL (Early Learning Recognition) component of the program. RPL aims to optimize the capacity of the regulated workforce in the national skill development framework. Project implementation agencies, such as special committees, are motivated to implement RPL projects. The PMKVY special project component provides for the creation of a platform that enables government agencies, companies or industry organizations to receive training in specific areas. (2016-2020). It consists of two components:

Workforce distributions across functions



The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a unique public-private partnership that acts as a catalyst for short-term training courses for youth, creating new employment channels for young people, providing greater access to good people. Quality of Life. NSDC is responsible for financing and implementing mission skills programs and programs in India and for building industry relationships

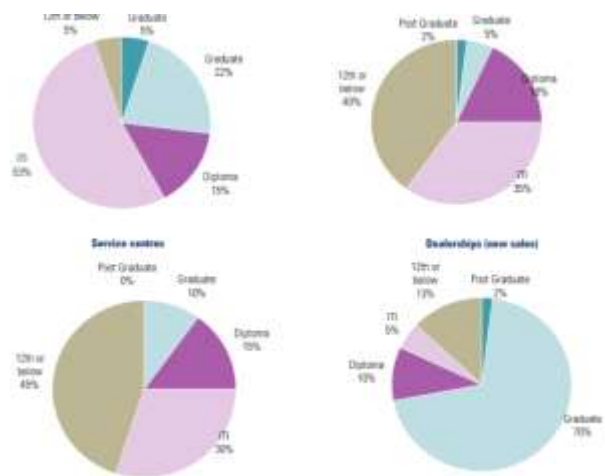
1. Central Government Sponsored Central Management (CSCM): 75% of PMKVY funds (2016-2020) will be available through NSDC in the Ministry.
2. Central Sponsor State Management (CSSM): 25% of PMKVY 2.0 money is allocated to the states.

Udaan is a special program tailored to the needs of the educated and unemployed in particular and Kashmiri regions. The goal is to offer graduates, PhD students and three-year postgraduate engineers the skills and employment opportunities they need. The scheme gives Indian companies access to the state's rich talent pool. The target is to reach 40,000 youth in five years. As of 30 November last year, 24,312 candidates participated in the training, of which 5,480 are studying in 18 Indian cities. A total of 11,111 candidates completed the training, covering 9,632 posts in various sectors such as retail, IT and IT, manufacturing, banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI), automotive industry, real estate, infrastructure and textiles. The General Training Institute (DGT) Industrial Training Institute (ITI) plays an important role in the professional training of artisans. Over 13350 agents have a capacity of 2847 trillion and skills taught in 126 industries. To revitalize existing ecosystems, 1,381 new ecosystems with more than 500,000 locations have been added. An evaluation plan was introduced to create benchmarks for agency comparison and to identify areas for improvement. Administrative committees have been formed to establish partnerships between ITIs and major industry associations and to support the employment of graduates in various industries. At the same time, the curriculum is regularly updated to teach youth a wide variety of skills and increase productivity based on the needs of rapidly growing sectors. Soft knowledge, including spoken English and computer skills, has become an integral part of all skill development training. The Ministry of Personnel Development DGT, MSDE and National Open School (NIOS) have jointly created an academic equivalent system that meets the ITI qualification and provides options that fulfill the aspirations of the ITI system to these candidates. I hope higher education matches his skills. This partnership enables former ITI students to qualify for the National Business Certificate (NTC). The following measures were taken as per the MoU: a) Double training system (ITI classes and training in industry) b) MSDE Distance Education Program (SLDP).

MSDE works closely with foreign governments and authorities to share best practices, assess standards and train trainers to improve the capacity of the Indian ecosystem. A total of 16 Indian International Skill Centers (IISCs) have been set up to prepare the youth for employment opportunities in global markets. By the end of 2017, this number will increase to 100. These IISCs will be equipped with laboratory infrastructure that provide

international standard training and certification programs. These centers have established overseas immigration offices to accommodate students interested in immigrants abroad. The International Investment Assistance Center will facilitate resettlement relationships with international countries through employers or employers approved by the Department of State. PMKVY and Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY) will also be implemented in these centers. In addition to on-site training, pre-departure training will also raise awareness and help trainees understand the opportunities and challenges of working abroad. This will make the audience aware of the digital capability, culture and language of the target country and enable them to better adapt to the new environment.

Education qualifications in sub-sectors



Training is one of the most effective ways to gain industry knowledge using on-site facilities. Student learning involves basic learning materials and hands-on training based on the curriculum of each industry. There are five categories: Craftsman Apprentice, Diploma Student, Technician Apprentice, Technician Apprentice (Professional Apprentice) and Alternative Commercial Apprentice. The National Student Development Assistance Program (NAPS) aims to increase the number of student enrollments from 2.31 billion to 5 million by 2020. There is a plan to cover 25% of the mandatory allowance for all employers for training. Rs 1,500 per candidate limited to two months. In 2017, around 1 million students will go from 18 to 18, from 1.5 million to 19 in 2018 and 2 million to 20 in 2019. About 20% of them will be new training. An easy online portal www.apprenticeship.gov.in has been created to make it

easier for applicants and employers to process applications. Change lives and encourage change. Skills in India pave the way for all young Indians to participate in this revolution and enable them to provide a better tomorrow not only as candidates but also as coaches. These are not just stories of change and success, but the hopes and motivations of all potential youths are looking for the right direction.

Interpersonal relationships and career development often test your talent and life skills at the same time. But this in itself is an important lesson of life. First and foremost, it is important to take the present reality and try to change your thinking process. Life is hard to predict, that it happens often, or that suddenly everything gets out of control. Also, we need courage and strength to face such situations and deal effectively. This courage comes from changing attitudes and perceptions.

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