

Skill Development: Micro Employment Generation In India

Dr. Prakash Ratanlal Rodiya,
Asst. Prof. Dept of Commerce, Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur

Abstract:

Skills and competencies are a function of the economic development and social development of any country. Countries of advanced and excellence are more effectively aligned with efficiency incentives and gold chains of efficiency. As India progresses towards becoming a 'Knowledge Economy', it becomes an increasingly important country in terms of skills development, and these skills are conducive to the emerging economic environment, which will help move our economy towards progress. Considering the need for job creation to capture the edge of demographics, if India wants to be a manufacturing hub, then the focus should be on enhancing the skills of the current education system. In view of these needs, the Government of India has adopted skill development as a national priority. The purpose of this paper is to study the impact of Skills India mission on employment generation. To shape the Indian economy, focusing on the need for Skills, which has been accelerated by the Government's collaborative skills program across India? This paper is based on conceptual studies and secondary data sources. The study implies that the framework of government policy, however, should come from a public-private partnership approach to improve efficiency. The need to strengthen the economy can be achieved when the current educational system focuses on educational skills, shifts and employment skills among students.

Key Words: Skill Development, Employment, Living standard.

Introduction:

The main objective of skill India is to create golden opportunities, spaces and work areas that are aimed at developing the capabilities of Indian youth and expanding the areas that have been working for skill development for the past several years and identifying new areas for skill development. The new program aims to provide training and skill development to 500 million youth in our country by 2020. A skill means building confidence, improving productivity and giving direction through proper skill development. If you develop skills, youths will find blue-collar jobs. Making them small for the right job opportunities is essential at a young age, at the school level. Education, skill development and lifelong learning are the mainstays of workers' employment. They improve their employment conditions and standard of living and contribute to sustainable business development. Skills development is the cornerstone of decent work, the philosophy of a lifetime of education consistent with public policies in the financial, financial and social sector markets, all of which are essential for sustainable economic growth, placement-making and social growth.

Objectives of the study:

- To analyze the need of skill India for Indian economy.
- To analyze the structure of skill India campaign in reshaping Indian economy
- To study the impact of skill India campaign in Indian economy.

Research Methodology:

The proposed study is primarily descriptive in nature based on secondary data and information and the need for integrated research from meditative sources. The study used documents from various departments and institutions of the ministry, articles, papers and related books of the website of the private and government agencies work for skill development in the Nation.

Literature Review:

Okada:

He has provided information on "skill development: challenges and opportunities". Recent initiatives have taken the initiative to facilitate the transition of young people into the world of work. For many reasons, India faces very complex and enormous challenges in developing skills development for young people. This paper explains what the industry demands based on recent rapid economic growth and the skills gap that young people study through vocational training. It also said that India should increase its investment in education and training of youth, which will be useful for driving industrial development and achieving sustainable development. R. On the topic "Skills Development Activities in India: Challenges and Strategies Regarding Vocational Training Activities in Maharashtra", it was revealed that India could be affected by various factors such as unplanned rural urban migration, urban poverty, population growth, high school dropout rate.

Agarwal :

He has written a paper that seeks to illustrate the importance of the topic "Employment Center: Skills Development". This research paper aims to understand the challenges facing India's skill development system, including current skills capabilities and their solutions.

The present study also shows that the government and its partner agencies have initiated various measures / initiatives for effective implementation of skill development system in the economy. And yet it has many unquestionable issues / challenges that need immediate attention from policy makers.

Findings of the study:

The need for a Skill India Mission to accelerate the economy can be justified on the following

Coordination and coordination of policy:

Skill development activities help enrollment corps, economic growth and social growth. The skill development approach will be a cornerstone of broader economic, labor and social policies and programs. A structure of excellence-coordination will be established among various ministries, states, industries and other stakeholders. Partnerships will be responded to by the government, industry, local government, civic organizations and all possible skill providers. Organizational equipment and permanent platforms will be created to ensure sustainability.

Industry requirements:

Awareness of industrial needs and availability of vocational courses is leading to a considerable gap in the development of appropriate skills. To date, credible vocational courses are still questionable, enabling them to teach young people development skills and employ them)) Coordination between government and non-government players: Coordination between them increases efficiency, so there is no need for agency anymore. Govern Skill coordinates development and policy-making activities .Kill India is not a program but a movement. Here, unemployed, college and school dropout youth will be given value added with education in rural and urban areas. Certificate will be given to those completing specific skills or programs, and this authority will be recognized by all

public and private agencies and foreign organizations.

Perseverance:

Currently India has a capacity of skill development of about 1.5 million people per year. The annual growth in this capacity is 15 million in the 11th Five Year Plan. India has a target of generating 500 million skilled workers by 5. Therefore, each person's contribution can be increased financially. Thus there is a need to increase the capacity and capability of skill development programs.

Moving to the Knowledge Economy:

Support for skill development activities Supply of dynamically adjusted trained workers for changing demands of employment and technology. This policy will promote excellence and meet the needs of the knowledge economy.

Programs of the Government for skill India:

Ministry of Skills Development and Entrepreneurship:

This is responsible for coordinating the overall skill development efforts across the country, creating professional and technical training frameworks, skill upgrades, building new skills, and creating jobs not just for existing jobs. To think of new innovative ideas that will require for the entrepreneurship development in the nation.

National Skill Development Corporation:

It is a unique end to organization development and entrepreneurship under PPP mode under the Ministry of SP. The goal is to promote skill development by creating large and quality paid training institutes all over the country. NSDC serves as a catalyst for skill development by financing skill training institutions, companies and organizations.

National Skill Development Agency:

NSDA is an autonomous body of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and ensures that the disadvantaged and SC, ST. Any prejudice to the skills needs of OBC, minorities, women and people with different disabilities Care must be taken not to take it.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana :

PMKVY is a unique initiative of the Government of India which aims to train about 24 lakh Indian youth to become industry related, skill oriented and ready for the global market. Under this scheme, trainees will also be given financial backing and certification of training and evaluation success which will help them to get jobs for a better future. The result of the Skills India Campaign: It can be studied upon study of the skills trend today with the Indian Campaign and the approximate number of trained persons.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Village Skill Scheme :

It is a placement linked skill development program for youth in rural areas. So far, 66 special projects have been undertaken under this scheme. States have at least approved projects and many of them have pipelines.

Deen Dayal Andoday National Industrial Livelihoods Mission:

The Chief Executive is to prevent poverty by providing poor employment opportunities to urban poor families in an organized manner. As part of this scheme, regional workshops have also been organized to support urban homeless, urban street vendors. The main objective of the scheme is to help people earn sustainable bread through skill and up-skill.

Director General of Training and skill development:

The Government of India and the Ministry of Labor have jointly launched Modular Employable Skills (MES) under the Skilled

Development Initiative (SDI). Under this scheme, training should be given to the employment of drop-out schools and existing workers, especially in the unorganized sector. The scheme has been in operation since 2007, and statistics show that a large number of schools have no access to skills development. Improve their employability through various vocational training and trainee programs.

Ministry of Employment:

The main responsibility of this ministry is to protect the interests of the general and rural and urban poor in general and for the disadvantaged and certain sections of the society. Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act has guaranteed to work in rural areas by providing wage employment to manual workers without rural employment. Ensure that people willing to work unskilled work at least 100 days in each household. There are legal clauses of employment under NREGA and employment schemes are implemented directly through the Gram Panchayats.

Skill India Mission:

Prime Minister has just launched the Skill India Mission, aiming to provide 40 million people with various skills training through the National Skill Development Corporation over the next seven years. Under the Mission, the Prime Minister, Rs. 1,500 crore, is trying to train 24 lakh youth alone and validate them through a portable "skill card" with prompt response code, which potential employers can scan. Under the loan scheme, 34 lakh youths who are willing to take part in skill development programs will be given loans to skilled people. Skilled young people will contribute by setting up small businesses to encourage money flow in the economy and job creation. The Prime Minister's ambitious skills programs are being seen as complementary to the Make in India mission, in which the government is aiming to increase

production. At present, China produces 11% of total employment generation, which is less than 30%. Most workers learn their business on the job and through informal education.

Conclusion:

The Government had aimed to give skill to up to 1 million people for the proper implementation of the skill India Mission, but it has a slower pace than the target. At this pace, the goals for 2022 appear to be very difficult. And the cost of training for job education is much lower than expected. In the first phase, the government targeted about 1.97 million people and 2.4 million people. And the placement is low. Skills India is one of the aspirations of the Government of India. India is currently facing a severe shortage of trained workers. Compared to 68% in the UK, 75% in Germany, 65% in the United States, 55% in Japan and 90% in South Korea, only 3% of India's workforce has formal skills training. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide skills in a more efficient manner. In order to contribute to the growth of the Indian economy in order to compete with other developed countries in the world, it is important to see that the skill acquisition and execution rate is given in the entire process of Skills India campaign.

References:

- 1 *Agarwal, Skill development in India, International engineering technology, management and applied science.*
- 2 *Okada : Skills Development in Youth: Challenges and Opportunities, CIS Hiroshima University, Journal of International Cooperation in Education*
- 3 *Yadavaramsagar : Skill Development Program in India: Challenges and Strategies in the Context of Vocational Training Activities in Maharashtra*
- 4 *FICCI Report on Skill Development in India.*