

ISSN 2319 - 359X
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

IDEAL

Volume - IX

Issue - I

September - February - 2020-21

English Part - I

Peer Reviewed Refereed and
UGC Listed Journal No. 47026



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2019 - 6.601
www.sjifactor.com

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23. Skill Development in Higher Education: Trends and Issue

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Abstract

India has the second-highest population of the working age (15–59 years) individuals in the world. The skill set of this population group plays a critical role in the growth of the country. In India, education plays a vital role to build skill-based society of the 21st Century. It is the quality of education that decides the quality of human resources of the country. The intent of the present paper is to analysis and highlights the status of contemporary education with respect to skill development. This study answers these questions, where are we on skills? What are the opportunities available to learners for skill development? And what is the way forward?

Key Words - Contemporary education, Learners, Skill-based, skills Development

Introduction

“Education breeds confidence. Confidence breeds hope. Hope breeds peace”

India is a Country with the 2nd largest population. It is renowned for its size, diversity and complexity, whether it is geographical, socioeconomic, cultural, political or developmental. All these factors impact on every aspect of life including employment, labour force considerations, education and training. If nation is a system, education is the heart of it. Education empowers the nation. Education is an important input for the growth of the Nation. Properly planned educational can increase national gross products, cultural richness, build positive attitude towards technology, increase efficiency and effectiveness of the governance. Education opens new horizons for an individual, provides new hopes and develops new values. It strengthens competencies and develops commitment. So, every govt. is now committed to provide the facilities that are required for educating a child right from the beginning. As compared to western economies where there is a burden of an ageing population, India has a unique 20–25 years window of opportunity called the “demographic dividend.”, means India has a higher proportion of working age population.

- National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
- National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT)

The policy also lays down special emphasis on skill development for the unorganized sector. The policy provides for having a separate institutional mechanism to plan, implement and monitor the skill development for the unorganized sector. It focuses on having target groups within the unorganized sector, literacy and soft skills, recognition of prior learning, and skill development for self-employment.

Opportunities for Skill Development

Government gave priority to skill development in twelfth five year plan. the government plans to set up sector skill councils to prepare standards required for training programs. the industries are also proactively taking steps to partner with the government and reduce the skill gap. the government has doubled the allocation of funds for skill development under the national skill development fund (nsdf) by inr10 billion in the union budget 2012–13. the total corpus of funds has been increased to inr25 billion. the various ministries have created infrastructure for skill development such as it is, polytechnics, community polytechnics, secondary schools (in association with private sector). recently, government has passed the amendment to the existing act known as 'apprentices (amendment) bill, 2014' to increase the number of skilled man power and provide industries with flexibility to hire apprentices as well as improve stipends specified to them. according to the bill, the industry will have 2.5-10 percent of the total work force as apprentices prime minister narendra modi in june 2014 announced the creation of a first-ever separate ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship to promote entrepreneurship and skill development.the figure below elucidates nsdc's targetof producing skilled workers per sector over the next ten year.

Skills training have been made more affordable by exempting vocational education institution from paying service tax.

Future Prospect for Skill Development

India, as a whole, realizes the complete seriousness and importance of possessing a skilled workforce. As highlighted above, there are several programs and schemes initiated to address this issue. However, considering the rate at which the eligible working population of India is growing, these skilling initiatives would fall short by a severe amount. India is perceived to be emerging as a service-driven economy with quality human capital as its

it can be achieved by consistent persuasion, Using of state-of-the-art infrastructure allied with ICT and a developed curricula for industry-ready candidates seems to be the dream of the country and its people, but, the possibilities of such extent need to be channelized and it is make sure that everyone do get the opportunity to be a part of such system.

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