



New Initiatives for Skill Development

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In the present era skill development has become vital for sustainable economic growth and eradication of unemployment especially for nations like India with emerging opportunities. With the emergence of new technologies and innovations in different parts of the world, it has become an essential for the governments to prioritize skill development to respond to the constantly changing dynamics of the world. The need of the hour is to provide a platform for skill development to the youth population. A country like India the challenge emanating from the demographic dividend would be to meet the labor market aspirations of the people at large and the youth in particular. Several studies have predicted that by 2020, India is set to become the world's youngest country with 64 per cent of its population in the working age group. Skill development can, therefore, be seen as the need of the hour. For this purpose the central government and state governments have taken many initiatives. Some of the important initiatives are Skill Development Programmes, Hunar, B. Voc courses, Subsidized loans to unemployed youth at low rate of interest, Industrial training Institutes, Promotion of small scale industries and cottage industries, Training for making domestic items at small scale. Training for growing spices, vegetables, bee keeping, dairy farming, call centre jobs etc. To achieve this purpose the government has started special institutes, skill development centres like Industrial training Institutes, Community Colleges Kaushal vikas Kendras. In addition to these many industrial authorities and private bodies, banks etc. have also started training of youth to eradicate unemployment and to meet the demands of the industries. Some of these bodies are ICICI, Kirloskar, Raymonds, NIIT, and Indo Danish Tool Room etc. All these initiatives are in co-ordination of each other and sometimes overlap also.

Provisions for skill development: The government, NGO's and public sector organizations, Public private partnerships have taken many initiatives for the eradication of unemployment through skill development. Some of these initiatives are following:

(1) Community Colleges :

In India, 157 community colleges are recognized by the University Grants Commission up to yet.. These colleges are spread in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakahand and West Bengal.

Aims and objectives of the community college is to promote and to reach to the underprivileged and unreached youth population and empower them with job oriented, skill and value based as well as life coping education and training for better employment and prepare them for their role in the development of



the nation. The motto of community college is inclusion of the excluded and giving best at the least. In general the aim of the community college is to provide job oriented education to individuals from the neighbouring areas. Community college are committed to the following objectives :

1. Capacity building in youth especially underprivileged and women. 2.
- Fostering knowledge, moral values and emotional balance. 3.
- Emphasizing life skill teaching and training for better communication. 4. To
- increase employment opportunities. 5.
- Decrease the burden on higher education
6. Serving the community as a community-based institution of higher education.

The courses offered by these colleges are BCA, B Sc., Biochemistry, B Sc. Visual Communication, B. Voc., D. Voc., diplomas; advance diplomas, PG diploma and certificate courses. These courses are being offered in different fields like Paramedical, IT, Computer Applications, Management, Multimedia, Spoken English, Pre School Education, Medical Lab Technology, Childhood Care and Education, Counseling, Journalism, Sanitation, Tourism, Nutrition, Accounting, Insurance, Food Safety, Bio-Chemistry, Fashion Designing, Carpentry, Dentistry, Jewellery Designing, Seri Culture, Horticulture, Fishery, Agriculture, Tea Plantation, Tailoring, Banking, E-governance, E-services, Textile Technology, Pharmacology, Dietics, Mobile Technology, Automobile Technology, Pulp and Paper Technology, Industrial Pollution, Sugar Technology, Beauty and Wellness, Printing Technology, Welding, Electrician, Readymade Garments, Fabrication, Office Automation, Animation, Civil Construction, Theatre and Entertainment, Crèche Management, Interior Decoration & House Keeping, Pneumatic & Hydraulic Machine Engineering, Rubber Technology, Dairy Sciences, Farming, Electrical and Electronics, Waste Water Treatment, Cast Iron Foundry Technology, Drip Technology, Diploma in Farm Equipment and Machinery, Graphic Arts, Fitting, Fruit and Vegetable Technology, Radio graphics & Imaging, Cardiac Lab Technology, Operation Theatre Technology, Green House Technology, Organic Farming, Stock Market & Trading Operations , Building Technology, Interior Design, Mushroom Cultivation, Renewable Energy Solar Systems, Machining etc.

(2) PMKVY (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana): Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is a unique initiative by the Government of India that aims to offer unemployed Indian youth meaningful, Job oriented, industry relevant, skill based training to help them in getting jobs as well as to cater the needs of the industries. To encourage youth for skill development the government has launched a new scheme, i.e. **Skill Certification and Monetary Reward Scheme**. In this scheme, the trainees will be offered a financial reward and a government certification on successful completion of training and assessment, which will help them in securing a job for a better future. For this purpose the government has made many sectors for skill development in different fields. Some of these sectors are Tourism, Hospitality, Telecom, Green Technology, Sports, Information Technology, and Plastic Technology etc. The no. of Sector Skill Councils is 31 and the no. of Job Roles is 431. Up to yet 1961224 youth have been enrolled in this scheme and 1867168 of them have completed their training programme. A total number of 536152 have been awarded their certificates.



(3) NSDM (National Skill Development Mission): This is an important scheme launched by the government of India on 15th July 2015 on the eve of International Youth Day. It has 249 training partners and 3222 training centres where 55,70,476 people have been trained yet. Out of them 23,88,009 have got jobs in their respective fields.

(4) DDUAY (Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antodaya Yojana): This scheme has been started by the central government for the training of the rural and urban poor. For this purpose the government is setting up training centres in urban as well as rural areas of the country.

The main components of Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana are following:

1. Setup City livelihood centres with Rs.10 lakh grant.
2. Give training to each urban poor via those centres. Government will spent Rs.15k-18k on training each of them. Yearly target: 5 lakh persons.
3. Form Urban Self Help Groups (SHG). Give Bank linkage and Rs.10,000 to each such group.
4. Setup Vendor markets, and give skill training to vendors as well.
5. Construction of permanent shelters for urban homeless + other essential services.
6. Help the poor setup enterprises. Give them loan At 7% interest rate

(5) Make in India Programme: This initiative has also been started by the central government. Its motto is to manufacture things in our own home land for the people of the country as well as to generate opportunities of employment for the unemployed people.

(6) Digital India: This initiative has also been started by the central government. Its motto is to digitalize the whole system of the country for the ease of the peple and educate and train the people of the country as well as as to generate oppurtunities of employment for the unemployed people in the IT (Information Technology) sector.

(7) Hunar Programme: This progamme has been started by MHRD New Delhi. The executive agency is NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling). Many programmes have been launched under this scheme. Some of the important programmes are Data Entry work, Basic computing, Typing, Tailoring, Beauty culture, Toy making, Conservation of fruits and vegetables etc.

(8) Private sectors and public-private partnerships: Now many companies are involved in the skill development of the youth to eradicate unemployment as well as to fulfill their own demands of skilled workforce. Some of these companies and industrial corporations are ICICI, Raymonds, Kirloskar, TISCO (Tata Iron and Steel Company). TELCO (Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company). These companies are providing free training to the youth as well as fooding and lodging also.

(9) CIPET (Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology): The Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology is offering many job oriented courses at low cost to the youth. There are special scholarship programmers for the students belonging to economically backward classes as well as for the students belonging to socially backward classes. The students are getting jobs easily in the plastic industries.

(11) Subsidized Loans: The government is providing subsidized loans to the youth at low interest rates so that they can start their small industries or strengthen them, as well as for the starting of business to



eradicate their poverty and unemployment to raise their standard of living. In this sector the government has also made special provisions for the economically backward classes, socially backward classes, minorities, PWD (Physically Weak and Disabled), Rural youth.

(12) Promotion of indigenous goods: Now the government is taking many initiatives to promote “Swadeshi” items to eradicate unemployment. Such as promoting cottage industries like Khadi vastra industries, coir industries etc. For this the government is purchasing directly the goods made by these industries and offering many types of concessions on these items to the general people, providing subsidized loans to these industries, organizing training programmes for the workers.

In addition to these, the government has taken many other initiatives also. From the above discussion it is clear that the central government as well as state governments are serious about the employment of the people. This is why they have taken many initiatives for skill development of the working population to eradicate their unemployment and poverty as well as to fulfill the demand of skilled workforce of the industries. These programmes are resulting in the increase of employment opportunities as well as in the increase of the economic status of the people.

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