

Skill India: A Campaign for Economic Growth

Dr. Anshu Gupta

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (India)

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 10 October 2018

Keywords

Skill development, Skill India, National Policy, Vocational Training, Leadership skills, Employment

*Corresponding Author

Email: [gupta_anshu60\[at\]hotmail.com](mailto:gupta_anshu60[at]hotmail.com)

ABSTRACT

This paper highlights the concept of Skill India and how this has played vital role for the economic development of the nation. In addition to this it also explains about the programs and policies that have been initiated for this purpose. A majority of young people have limited access to education and training, and most find work in the informal sector. In India, this concept was not well developed and recognized but nowadays, various institutions and centers are engaged in running the specialized policies and programmes such as Management development programmes, technical skill development programmes etc. to develop the skills of youth. Also, various educational and training centers have been established to implement this concept. These centers groom individuals with different types of skills such as, reading, writing and arithmetic; computer skills, artisan, production, manufacturing, so on and so forth. The kind of skills the individual learns depends upon his capabilities and interests. In recent years India has rapidly expanded the capacity of educational institutions and enrollments, but dropout rates remain high, and educational attainment remains low. While India has a well-institutionalized system of vocational training, it has not sufficiently prepared its youth with the skills that today's industries require.

Education contributes to economic growth by imparting basic attitudes, moral values and specific skills, which are necessary for variety of places. It contributes economic growth by improving health, increasing employment and stabilizing politics. Importance of educational system is to produce a literate, disciplined, flexible work force via high-quality education which ultimately leads to economic growth of the nation.

1. Introduction

The Skill development is the training and development that is being provided by the employer provides to his employees at the work place. Skill India is a campaign launched by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on July 15, 2015 which has targeted to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by the end of year 2022. It comprises of various initiatives of the government i.e. "National Skill Development Mission", "National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015", "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)" and the "Skill Loan scheme" etc. The Skill Development is possible for India Youth through various scheme initiated by the government. Here Skill development implies,

- To give vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduates, etc. for the betterment of their employability by utilizing the infrastructure available with Government, Private institutions and the Industry.
- Trained persons can also be tested and certified under this scheme.
- To design the standards course curricula, learning material and assessment standards within the nation.
- Youth includes the person above the age of 14 years and the child who have been or withdrawn as child labour earlier.
- To boost up the ability with in youth to learn employable skills.

2. Objective of the Study

- To understand the concept Skill India
- To Explore the Various Initiative of the Government
- To know the present status of Skill India Initiative of Government on Economic Growth Perspective.

3. Features of Skill India

- The Programme has been designed in such manner which leads development in the skill of nation youths along with which gives potential to they get employment and also improve entrepreneurship.
- To provide training, support and guidance for all type of profession and traditional occupation (viz. carpenters, cobblers, welders, blacksmiths, masons, nurses, tailors, weavers etc).
- New sector (viz. real estate, construction, transportation, textile, gem industry, jewellery designing, banking, tourism and various other sectors), where skill development is inadequate or nil will be given special attention.
- The training programmes would be structured of International level which trained Indian youths not only for India alone but for other nation too.
- Unique feature of the 'Skill India' programme would be to create a hallmark called 'Rural India Skill', so as to standardize and certify the training process.
- Need-based programmes would be initiated for specific age groups

- The course methodology of 'Skill India' would be innovative, which would include games, group discussions, brainstorming sessions, practical experiences, case studies etc.

4. Highlighting Development of Skill India Programme

- In year 2016 Oracle announced to build its campus in Bangalore which will be the Oracle's largest outside of its headquarters. This will lead to train more than half-a-million students each year to enhance computer science skills by expanding its partnerships to 2700 institutions in India.
- Japanese private sector is to set up six Manufacturing institutes for the training 30,000 people in 10 years in Japanese style manufacturing skills and practices, specially the rural areas. For this purpose course

designated Japanese Organization viz. Japan-India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM) and Japanese Endowed Courses (JEC) will be established in Indian Engineering Institute.

- In the fiscal year 2017 - 18 the government of India has decided to set aside Rs. 17,000 crore budget. Which is the highest ever allocation to this sector, in order to boost the Skill India Mission.
- The government has invested Rs. 4000 crore in the launch of SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion Programme).

Skill Development Programmes (SDPs):

Currently, over 40 Skill Development Programmes (SDPs) are being implemented by over 18 Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

**Table 1
Various Skill Development Programmes**

Name of Ministries/Department	Name of the Scheme
M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
	Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)
	Craftsmen Training Scheme
	Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme
	Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)
M/o Rural Development	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
	Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIS)
M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)
M/o Textiles	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)
M/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	National Food Security Mission – Farmers Field School
	Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres Scheme
	Extension Reforms - Farm School
	Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKS)
	Skill training to Agri-graduates
	Promotion of farmer to farmer extension
M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPS)
	Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDPS)
	Management Development Programmes (MDPS)
	Assistance to Training Institutions
	Scheme (ATI SCHEME)
	Skill Upgradation and Quality Improvement and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY)
	Tool Rooms
	Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI)
M/o Tourism and Culture	Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers
	Hunar se Rozgar Initiative
M/o Human Resource Development	Vocationalization of School Education
	Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics

	National Institute of Open Schooling Distance Vocational Education Programmes (Practical Learning through Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVI))
	National Apprenticeship Training (NAT) Scheme
	Jan Shikshan Sansthan
M/o Electronics and Information Technology	Scheme for Financial Assistance to States for Skill Development in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector
M/o Tribal Affairs	Skill Development in ESDM for Digital India
	Vocational Training for Tribal Youth
M/o of Women and Child Development	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
M/o Commerce and Industry	Indian Leather Development Programme
M/o Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance
M/o Home Affairs	UDAAN
M/o Minority Affairs	Seekho aur Kamao
	Nai Roshini (The Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)
M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	Financial Assistance for Skill Training of persons with Disabilities
	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)
	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)
	National Safaikaramcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
	National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)
M/o Food Processing Industries (MFPI)	Skill Development Programmes under NIFTEM and IICPT
D/o Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC)	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET)
D/o Industrial Promotion and Policy (DIPP)	Indian Leather Development Program (implemented by Footwear Design and Development Institute)
D/o Youth Affairs (DYAS)	Skill up gradation Training Programme (SUTP) implemented by Nehru Yuva Kendras Sangathan
	Skill Development Training Programme under NCVT Scheme
	Skill Development training for Nation
	Service Scheme volunteers

Source: Annual Report 2016-17

Table 2

Projected Employment in Various Sectors of Economy and GDP Growth Rate

Year	GDP growth rate	Projected Employment (in million)			
		Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
2011-12	9%	229.2	105	153.5	487.7
	7%	225.4	102	149	476.4
	5%	221.5	99.1	144.6	465.2
2016-17	9%	240.2	126.2	189.5	555.9
	7%	232	116.8	174.8	523.5
	5%	224	108.1	161.2	493.3

Source: NSDC

5. Impact of Skill India on Indian Economy

- More than 1crore have been trained in year 2017 who have been skilled under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) programs alone which shows more than 50 percent.(Total number 2crore).
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKK) till December 2017, 527 PMKKs have been allocated across nations covering 484 districts and 406 parliamentary constituencies.

- The First Regional Vocational Training Institute (RVTI) at Hyderabad by MSDE
 - Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), under PMKVY, 40.5 lakh (appx.) candidates have been trained
 - Under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) 7.76 lakh candidates have been trained
 - Short Term Training (STT) 27.76 lakh candidate have been trained.
 - Under Fee Based Trainings, more than 74 lakhs candidates are trained by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), MSDE.
 - “Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)” and “Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)” designed to gear up the Skill India Mission in the country. .
 - Takshashila (Trainers and Assessors Portal) develop to search trainers and assessors trained by SSCs across states, to a pool of qualified and skilled professionals.
 - Memorandum of Understanding(MoU) with Ministry of Water resources, MoU signing with BSF and Assam Rifles, MoU for Urja Ganga Gas Pipeline Project
 - National Entrepreneurship Awards
 - Special Project;
- ✓ Bru Project
 - ✓ Katkari primitive tribe
 - ✓ Skilling in Odisha
 - ✓ Project YUVA with Delhi Police under PMKVY
 - International Collaborations
 - ✓ MoC with Government of Japan
 - ✓ Partnership with Ministry of Belarus
 - ✓ India – Africa Knowledge Exchange Mission.

6. Conclusion

Skill Development has envisaged optimistically, giving new direction to the Indian Economy. It has created various opportunities to the youth of India who were lacking or strive to for employment. Skill Development Initiative of the government is playing vital role for the upliftment of the India Economy. Not just only making youth capable for the employment but also making various job opportunities. Under various schemes of government India is one of the few countries all across the world whose working age population will be very high, so skill development has positive impact on the economy development of the Nation, which ultimately lead the economical development of the nation.

References

1. Annual Report 2016-17, Skill Development
2. <http://www.skilldevelopment.gov.in>
3. <https://www.mapsofindia.com/my-india/society/skill-india-a-new-programme-to-be-launched-in-march-2015>
4. <https://pibindia.wordpress.com/2018/01/06/achievements-of-ministry-of-skill-development-entrepreneurship-during-2017/>.