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SKILLED WORKERS ECOSYSTEM, ITS INITIATIVE OPPURTUNITY AND CHALLENGES

Dr.vineet kumar
Faculty management
Ls college Muzaffarpur

ABSTRACTS-

The skill training ecosystem must take an integrated view of existing and potential demand for employers and employees. Considering the demographic ,economic, cultural and resources diversity of India, Putting such ecosystem in place would continue to be an in-progress project for a long while.

The humungous reverse migration of workers during covid-19 lockdown present and unprecedented challenges for many states. The demographic dividend notwithstanding with U.P,BIHAR,ODISHA,MADHYA PRADESH,W.BANGAL AND JHARKHAND expecting the numbers of returnee migrant workers to run in millions, the preparedness of their home state to provide local employment is bring put to test. In wake of their challenges the government of many of these states have announced elaborate arrangement. Registering the returnees and their skill level and collecting job opportunities in projects funded by central and state government are some of the measures announced. Though, the process is still underway, it is becoming clear that an exercise of the nature call for strong ground level institutions with serious capacities of planning and implementation.

KEYWORDS-

Skill, ecosystem, demographic, economic, cultural ,lockdown, projects, employment, planning.

INTRODUCTION-

India has 487 million workers and over a million join the labour force every month. About 2 third on India employers are struggling to find the skilled workers. India rank 78 on the list of 122 countries as per human capital development report of world economic forum. With at least 20 government department running skill development unlike education varies with employers and socity.Return on investment in skill development depends on trainees, easy access to training and smooth transition to the world of work.

Decentralized skill programme formation and implementation would systematically capture demand. Which in turn result in supply re-arranging itself to meet this demands.

The world bank supported programme of Ministry of skill development and Entrepreneurship SANKALP (skill Acquisition and knowledge awareness for livelihood promotion) has been rolled out to promote inter alia decentralization of skill planning and implementation.

REVIEW OF LITARATURE-

The relevant exploratory research paper based on information of Ministry of skill development. Govt. of India lead consultant of SANKALP Programme, MSDE, Google scholar website had been reviewed to collect maximum information on relative topics. The entire paper based on secondary data which details has been mentioned in reference. The various aspects of the topics are considered as under-

1. To study about the several skill development programmes, how it has to be done and why has this not been done till date.
2. Are these skill development programmes really make our youth employable.
3. Are they require careful examination of skill development ecosystem.
4. Study about its trajectory of expansion and the extent of decentralization of its planning and operation.
5. Study about its prospective and area of improvement for the fruitful result.

INITIATIVES AND OPPORTUNITYS

The ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship of the Govt. of India (MSDE) is responsible for the national skill training policy and management funded by many institutions. At the level of state, state skill dev.mission (SSDM) were launched in nearly all the states to manage their skill development programme. Most states have also created designated district committees (DCS) to manage skill development programmes. Thus decentralized planning in skill is a concept already implicit in the skill development ecosystem in India. It is however noteworthy that the MSDE does not always have its exactly matching counterpart at state or district level and so one would not normally find a District skill officer in the way from amongst 15 to 20 members of a DAC.

DACs are composed of district level government officials of various departments. Besides, DSC can also co-opt local chamber of commerce and industry., civil society organization etc. These DSCs are expected to deliberate upon and plan for access to viable skill training and employment for district human resources based upon its economic profile, market condition and institutional infrastructure.

CHALLENGES-

The concept of dcs are nice but we have to discussed about the real implementation and fruitful result. It has produced illusory their engagement of individuals

CONCLUSION

The decentralization has to be logically extended beyond dcs to graam panchayat. The gram panchayat share the economy. and neighboring the qualitative growth of the neighbor hood.

SUGGESTION

Government need to strengthen dcs by providing the adequate the system of unifying factor and iccoginate factor of engaging the economic and public awareness are around the universe as well as technical all around development of students.

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