

Role of Higher Education in Skill Development and Sustainability

¹P.Subhashini, ^{2*}M.V.K.Mehar, ³D.RamaRao

¹Department of Mathematics, G.D.C, RC Puram, E.G.Dt., A.P State

²Department of Physics, G.D.C, Alamuru, E.G.Dt., A.P State

³Department of Chemistry, P.R.G.C(A), Kakinada, E.G.Dt., A.P.State

Abstract

India is third largest higher education system and second largest population country in the world. As such it is providing largest employment in the world thereby skills are playing important role. UGC and AICTE are the two higher bodies for Technical and Non-Technical in Higher education which are connection with central universities, state universities, private universities, deemed –to-be universities, autonomous bodies, university-level institutions and their affiliated colleges are treated as skill centers. Here it is emphasized that Skill Development is to focus on the youth of the country and providing a suitable induce to get the sustainable livelihood as per population largest. National Skill Development corporation was established with objectives to develop skills through to stimulate the creation of huge, quality and for-profit vocational institutions and provides funding for sustained and to impart vocational training initiatives. In order to develop the skills several reforms making necessary to improve quality of education, autonomy in universities and colleges for enhancing skill development.

Keywords: Higher education, Institutional entities, Skill development corporation, Opportunities

I. INTRODUCTION

India is the third largest higher education system and second largest population country in the world. Half of the population in India is below aged 25 thereby skill training has Important role to focus on youth for nation development. AICTE and UGC are the higher authorities in Higher education for technical and non-technical education and also funding and agencies. They are categorized as central universities, State Universities, Deemed-to-be Universities and University-level institutions/colleges. There are split into different branches such as science, technology, agriculture and social sciences with research institutions which are providing opportunities for learning, advanced learning and leading in research up to post doctoral.

In science and technology, CSIR and ICAR are the main reorganization institutions, 25 institutions come under the functioning of CSIR similarly 60 are coming under ICAR. Besides, the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and various research laboratories with ministries supporting which are making in research skills. Similarly Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), The National Institute of Technology (NIT), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIT) are the most prestigious institutions. Further, IISER's (Indian Institute of Science and Education and Research) are the important research institutions in the area of science education and research. Similarly there are thousands of private, aided and government university affiliated colleges providing UG and PG while some are providing Ph.D degrees for research skills.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- I. To study the Impact of higher Education on skill development in India
- II. To study the contribution of youth in skill development centers
- III. To Analyze the skill training for educators and learners

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is systematically made by collecting information from various sources like journals, papers magazines and news papers. The problem of various situations were observed keenly and the results were analyzed respectively.

IV. HIGHER EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Quality of Higher education brings skill development and provides sustainable livelihood.

The concerned apex organization called National Skill Development Corporation is introducing several issues of skills by identifying for creating opportunities and forcible development by performing skill centers. The attractable skills issues in 12th planning was identified nearly 20 such as IT & ITES, entertainment and media, healthcare, security, retail tourism, automotive

,construction etc. are highlighted which are fit for current needs and evergreen with needing solutions to solve demand. In India both government and private sectors have great opportunity to utilize man power especially when focus on immense of youth which are below aged 25. For over all development, quality of higher education, delivering quality education are key role. Similarly for enhancing global economy and developing socio-economic conditions, higher education, skill trainings, vocational training etc. are key role by nation's competitions. As India has 50% of population below aged 25, the said parameters brings sustainable lively hood according to population ratio and fulfill employment demand. .

A. Reforms in Higher Education for Skill Development

The theme included in 12th year plan deals with skill development and focus on demographic dividend. Young population in India is asset but between 18 and 24 age groups is only coming to 12% to 15% in higher education thereby making reforms necessary for skill development for current demand. Presently skill development scenario of the country facing some inherent short comes due to improper relation between industrial needs and skills teaching are unrecognized industry training courses in skill training institutes. Similarly general education also faces lacks of quality of teachers, study material, education facilities in interior areas, school dropout rate etc. The problems were maximum at rural, interior villages because of these are getting least priority with insufficient facilities. The government is being put effort to reform in higher education as identifying the major difficulties and its strength . In order to reforms the said parameters, it is identified the premier role of ICT in education and delivering the expected results. At present days ICT based education made compulsory and expanding to all institutes in both secondary and higher education as well as in all subjects.

B. Governance and Regulatory Reforms in Higher education for skill Development

The Government is undertake to the major changes that establishing universities, large universities are divided into local manage centers, well infrastructured reputed universities changed into universities or cluster universities, colleges can unite as multidisciplinary education bring changes for effective autonomy and governance to the education institutions presently. Further there will be lot of demand for impart training infrastructure on vocational institutions. Academic leader ship also need as university level should be reform.

Further, the council made conditions for skills in planes of higher education, sharing of resources between universities, reforms between governance and academic lead as per the institution level, performing evaluated and research studies, using available data sources etc. shows more autonomy .Putting inputs on higher education should be more and attractive then skills will be developed. The universities should be divided on the basis of required opportunities such as research based, skilled based ,language based, teaching and education based etc.and also that should be managed as regulations, funding and governance. Skill development funding is morely restricted to public providing trainings and that paid to financing as encourage good quality in training. The students providing fee directly to treasuries thereby trainings to be weak at the same time financial incentive make efficiency and encourage dependence .Therefore, we have to search innovative mechanism to create funding in skill development in this regard.

V. CONCLUSIONS

India is one of the largest higher education systems divided as central universities, state universities, private universities, deemed-to-be universities, autonomous bodies, university-level institutions and their affiliated college are sources for imparting skill training in technical and non-technical methods. India still lacks internationally far behind universities such as Oxford, Cambridge, and Harvard. The National Skill Development Corporation is introducing the issue of skills going through creating capacity, opportunity and out put come driven work force by skill councils. Indian higher education is overcoming inherent deficiencies and going to new reforms. Certain parameters are Identified in Higher education such as education quality, delivering lecture, employability etc. are still need at present days. Our country 50% population occupies below aged 25is asset so as it is significant to focus on the youth of the country and provide sustainable lively hood through skills to majority population. Problems are faced by Higher education which are lack of industry recognition to the skill training courses at the Government training institutes which are ICT tools in education, learning materials etc. which should be reformed. The farmed Council responsible for coordinating among universities planning development in universities, education at various sectors, colleges are transformed into universities or college-cluster universities, some large affiliating universities are bifurcated to local managed bodies, colleges can be farmed as multidisciplinary education institutes, Affiliating universities with CPDC etc. make effectively to

autonomy and governance to the college will horn the skills.

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