



Research Paper

Impact of “Make In India” Effort on Education Sector

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ABSTRACT

In the current context, a few fresh steps have been made to bolster India's economy. Among them are "Made in India," "Digital India," "Skilled India," and so forth. The concept primarily centers on the country's growing manufacturing sector, which necessitates an annual upgrade in the development level of students and job seekers through higher education policy. This makes it very clear how important higher education is to the Made in India idea. In this concept, higher education has emerged as a crucial link.

Given that India is among the world's most developing nations, we must make sure that the generation that will represent India in the future is educated and aware of its future. Not only is it our current Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision, but our economy also demands it. India is a significant educational hub in the global education industry even though it does not produce any educational products.

This is the rationale behind the study's topic selection. When we look at education broadly, we define it as any knowledge we learn from various media. Education doesn't start on the first day of formal education. It is also not restricted by the four walls of the space where a teacher shares his knowledge. It all began with our earliest social interactions as humans. Even after we leave the classrooms, it doesn't stop. India's increasing youthful population is both a benefit and a challenge. By 2022, India hopes to have 500 million skilled workers.

It's critical to teach recent graduates new skills and make sure they maintain their employability. In order to develop the best talent as these companies transition to social media, Indian IT companies are collaborating with academic institutions and establishing internal institutes.

KEY WORDS

Education, make in India, skills, entrepreneur, awareness etc .

I. INTRODUCTION

There are a lot of discussions about India's higher education future. Higher education in India suffers from serious flaws and has a difficult time living up to the standards. A new idea known as "Made in India" has emerged in the midst of this conflict. The Made in India idea has generated a lot of interest. It is evident from observing the surrounding environment that the buzz is not limited to India but is present globally.

The Indian government is planning to establish the first-ever national vocational university that will house all Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). This initiative aims to standardize and raise standards among the institutions that provide labor to the manufacturing industry. In addition to emphasizing innovative teaching methods like M- and E-learning, the government is implementing a number of initiatives to support the expansion of the remote education sector. Recruiting top talent will be a priority in 2015, and one trend to watch out for is the use of unconventional recruiting techniques like mobile technology. Additionally, Mr. Richard Lobo, Vice-President and Head of Infosys' Human Resource Development units, stated that we will see a shift in hiring practices toward focusing on specific skills rather than capacity or just numbers.

This claim suggests that implementing innovative and non-traditional approaches to education will improve India's standing in the global education market.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To find how education significantly influences the society and economy.
- To find the role of make in India efforts in growth of education sector.
- To know the impact of provisions in budget 2015-16.

- To identify the present scenario and problems in Indian Higher education
- To study the Make in India program and its Impact on future Higher Education of India.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In her research, Bal (2014) examines the Make in India initiative and the obstacles facing the Higher Education Policy. In order to realize the immense potential that a high global connect offers, the paper takes a broad view of current policy, recommends high power committees to improve private industry participation and foreign collaboration, and makes strong arguments for increased government commitment to education funding, increased emphasis on research and development, improved total factor productivity (TFP), and giving up on ideological slugfests.

Bal (2014) discusses the "Made-in-India & Higher Education Policy: The Way Forward" in his work. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the government's higher education policy and how it has improved the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) and Quality. Tracing India's technological options to establish a manufacturing base, the paper laments the stagnation of indigenous R&D, the quality of research publications, and the number of granted patents, with Transfer of Technology (TOT) as the predominant mode. The report identifies key policy initiatives as the way forward, including PPP, allocation adequacy, industry-academia collaboration, and FDI.

In 2015, Khandelwal and Gupta talked about Made in India vs. India. They asserted that Made in India and India should not be confused. For the unwelcome Indian businesses and defenseless public sector to contribute to the investment gap, FDI in the manufacturing sector is required. In light of the current global economic crisis, this is a strategically sound move. It must raise the manufacturing sector's share from just 18% to 30% in order to increase the GDP Growth Rate from 5% to 7%. There are several challenges. To succeed in this mission of inclusive balanced growth, political wisdom, consensus, and foresight are required rather than confrontation based on out-of-date controversies. This time, the domestic market will drive it rather than exports.

In order to meet the challenges posed by Make in India, Biyani (2015) concentrated on and explored quality improvement in higher education. She stated that education is a fundamental requirement for both individual and societal socioeconomic development. Since independence, creating a robust educational system has been difficult. Even though the ruling government made significant efforts in this area, the fundamental issues facing India's higher education system could not be resolved.

India faces a number of difficulties, such as poor facilities and infrastructure, a high number of open faculty positions, low student enrollment, outmoded teaching strategies, deteriorating research standards, regional disparities in the development of higher technical institutions, a declining student-teacher ratio, and unequal access to high-quality higher education for students from low-income families. All of this has led to a surge in youth unemployment and an unanticipated rush to seize opportunities in the public sector.

The time has come to raise the bar for higher education and align it with the demands of the public, private, and governmental sectors as well as the corporate world. Some strategies to do this include strengthening ties between academia and industry, providing incentives to educators and researchers, implementing cutting-edge communication techniques, introducing the PPP mode into higher education, and offering courses that are both need-based and career-oriented. The central government's "Make in India" program, which places a strong focus on skill development, makes the need for this improvement all the more urgent. The esteemed prime minister's goal is to establish India as a global center for providing competent and skilled labor to other nations.

PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATION IN BUDGET 2015-16:

- The budget for the 2015–16 fiscal year includes some provisions to support the education sector. The establishment of new IITs, IIMs, and AIIMS will increase capacity in these elite institutions.
- A stronger focus on equipping young people with entrepreneurial and employability skills
- Address concerns about the quality of education for girls and schools by developing infrastructure and implementing specialized programs.
- Funding for teacher preparation programs that will directly affect students' learning outcomes
- Simplifying rules to make education loans for postsecondary education easier.

The Indian government has taken a number of actions, such as establishing new IITs and IIMs and providing educational grants to research scholars at the majority of government-run universities. In recent times, the Indian education sector has gained recognition as a promising area for investment as a Sunrise Sector. Due to the low literacy rate, high concentration in urban areas, and rising per capita income, the sector offers a sizable untapped market in both regulated and non-regulated segments. This realization is the result of these factors.

CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Several surveys and studies have revealed that higher education is facing a number of difficulties and inadequacies that require a workable solution to address. the most important one being

Low Enrollment of Students

Diminished Research Criteria

Antiquated (Traditional) Instructional Approaches

Poor (Untrained) Instructors

Inapplicable & Subpar Instruction

The disparity between job providers and seekers

The acceptance of online and distance learning is growing.

Inequitable Entry

Inadequate facilities and infrastructure

MAKE IN INDIA – THE PROGRAM AND ITS IMPACT ON HIGHER EDUCATION –

On September 24, 2014, our Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi, officially launched his "Made in India" initiative. India wants the Made in India campaign to take it to new heights. The "Made in India" strategy has implications and links to a number of agendas. To boost the Indian economy, the government launched a number of initiatives, including "Make in India," "Digital India," "Skill India," and others. The campaign's primary goal is to establish India as a global center for manufacturing. For those involved in the campaign, the vision was very clear.

Its goal was to increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to the expansion of the Indian economy. The goal was to increase the GDP from only 15% to 25%. Making people employable is another goal, which is to generate millions of jobs for the nation. It also aims to draw foreign direct investment and facilitate business processes.

The Made in India movement has had a huge impact across all industries and will continue to do so in the near future. The program's effects are also clearly felt in higher education. The program appears to be a response to the different concerns and issues that arise in higher education.

The goal of the Made in India skill development program is to improve job seekers' employability skills, which will open doors to industries that welcome them with open arms. The emphasis on skill development will start and offer courses that are job-oriented and based on need. As the program places a strong emphasis on employment creation and poverty alleviation, the goal of manufacturing in the nation is to create and generate more job opportunities. The expansion of employment options will encourage students to pursue higher education.

The goal of luring foreign direct investment (FDI) will open doors for increased R&D in India, raising the bar for research quality. This means that technical expertise and high qualifications will now be highly valued in placements as well, which will increase the seriousness of the teaching-learning process. World-class quality will undoubtedly be produced by R&D investments, which will aid in the development of research-

focused curricula and the achievement of technological mastery. FDI will surely aid in the nation's economic development. It could lead to an increase in employment and the creation of jobs. New initiatives will raise the demand for cutting-edge technologies, which will raise the need for highly skilled, technically knowledgeable, and educated personnel.

Additionally, the campaign encourages international universities to work with Indian universities. It started a program that allows universities to easily invite foreign faculty by paying for their invitations. In India, a ranking system is also being introduced. Higher education is being promoted as part of the agenda of the campaign to simplify business transactions. The program's "one-day procedure" would cut the startup period for a business from 27 days to one day, as it does in developed nations. This will encourage young people to pursue entrepreneurship by encouraging them to specialize in the area. Simplifying tax payments is anticipated in the near future as well.

Jawaharlal Lal Nehru University vice chancellor Sudhir Kumar Sopory stated in a recent meeting: "We are starting a ranking system in India. The government has launched a program that allows us to invite people from abroad at government expense, which has made it easy for universities to invite foreign faculty. However, we have not seen much enhancement in budgetary allocation and resources continue to be constraint." There is yet another viewpoint regarding the efforts being made in India. Perhaps the most accurate way to gauge the extent and impact of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's campaign in higher education is to examine the reactions of some international universities and influential figures.

IV. CONCLUSION

After a year of this effort, we anticipate that the education sector in India will contribute to the bright future of our next generation and strengthen and solidify India in terms of employability as well as entrepreneurial business skills. This is the path that we can take to transform India in the most fashionable way possible. After the above-mentioned discussions, it was determined that, if taken seriously, the Made in India movement will have a significant impact on higher education in the areas mentioned rather than just criticizing ideas, as is usually the case with a select few. What is needed is a strategy to turn these worries into the bright side.

Therefore, higher education policy has emerged as a crucial component in recognizing this important initiative, which would raise the human development index and increase job seekers' access to employment opportunities.

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