

India invested heavily to upgrade its skill set, but the overall improvement remain quite slow.

skill upgradation is the prime focus of the government to utilise demographic dividend where 250mn people will be added in next decade in workforce. Thus govt initiated several schemes like

- ① skill India mission - to train around 400 Youth by 2022 with market relevant skills.
- ② Pradhan mantri kaushal vikash yojna I, II & III to 1st, recognise prior learning and and, provide placement.
- ③ sankalp and strive to improve collab-
oration and convergence.
- ④ National Apprenticeship promotion scheme to provide on sight training.

These all schemes resulted into India's overall performance in Global Talent competitiveness Ranking

of INSEAD from 80 to 72 in 2019 to 2020.

however India still remain in poor category. Periodic labour force survey states that, less than 2% workforce is formally trained against 96% of South Korea. only ~~60%~~ 33% of formally trained youth are employed.

way forward

(i) Implementation - India skills report shows only 70% targets and less than 60% fund of PM KSY has been utilised, and region like North East remain excluded.

Government need to focus mainly in skill deficit region, rest is left for PPP.

(ii) Awareness - India skill report states that only 60% people are aware of Apprentice ship programme.

Skill India mission should be made a public participation, in mission mode approach.

iii) Industry - Academia linkage by building an online dash board for better engagement.

iv) Heterogeneous skill system - Recent year due to universal ^{NCRT} CBSC education, skill set has become homogeneous, this block innovation and deskills people from hereditary skills.

A comprehensive policy to address poor skill certificates should be adopted.

v) Investment - Funding from PPP mode, Budget etc should be increased.

Thus in order to reach \$5 trillion economy, Hon'ble PM calls of skill, reskill and upskill is important.