

IMPACT OF “MAKE IN INDIA” EFFORT ON EDUCATION SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

In the present scenario couple of new initiatives has been taken to strengthen the economy of India. Few of them being Make in India, Digital India, skillful India etc. The concept majorly focuses on the manufacturing growth in the country which requires the higher education policy to upgrade the development level of the students, the job seekers of every year. With this the relevance of Higher education in the Make in India concept is highly noticeable. Higher education has become a critical link in this concept. As we are planning to count ourselves in one of the most developing countries of the world, it is mandatory to ensure ourselves that we are going to form an educational aware generation who will represent the future India. It is not only a vision of our present Prime Minister Narendra Modi but it is also the demand of our economy. Although education is not the sector of make in India yet India is an important educational center in the global education industry. This is the reason to choose this topic for the study. Education, considering it from a general point of view, is any knowledge that we gain from diverse media. Education does not initiate on our first day of official schooling. Nor is it bound by the four walls of the area where an educator imparts his awareness. It starts from the first forms of interaction as human being. It continues even as we leave the classrooms. One of India's biggest challenges as well as advantages is its growing young population. India targets creation of 500 million skilled workers in 2022. The need to train fresh graduates in new skills and ensure that they remain employable is important. India's IT firms are working with academic institutions and setting up in-house institutes to groom the right talent as these companies move to social media.

Key Words Education, make in India, skills, entrepreneur, awareness etc

Introduction

The future of higher education of India is in great talks. The Indian higher education ails from significant shortcomings and faces huge challenges in meeting the expectations. And in

between this struggle, there is a new concept that has taken birth named Make in India. There has been a lot of buzz about this Make In India concept. If we analyze the environment around, then it is clear that the buzz is not only in India but throughout the world.

The Government of India plans to open a first-of-its-kind national vocational university that will include all Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), a move to improve standards and bring uniformity among the schools that supply workers to the manufacturing sector. Various government initiatives are being adopted to boost the growth of distance education market, besides focusing on new education techniques, such as E-learning and M-learning. —Hiring quality talent will be a focal point, and the use of non-traditional methods for recruitment like mobile technology will be one trend to look out for in 2015. Also, we will see a move towards hiring for particular skills as opposed to capacity or just numbers,|| said Mr. Richard Lobo, Vice-President and Head of Human Resource Development units, Infosys. This statement indicates that by applying the new & non traditional methods of learning & education will enhance the market position of India in education sector.

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.

Review of Literature

Bal (2014) in her research work discusses the Make In India and Challenges Before Higher Education Policy. The paper takes an overview of the policy so far, recommendation of high power committees to improve private industry participation and foreign collaboration and strongly advocates the need to increase government's commitment towards allocation to education, increase thrust on research and development, Improve Total Factor Productivity (TFP) and to abdicate the ideological slug fest in order to realize the immense potential that a high global connect provides.

Bal (2014) in the work mentions about the Make-in-India & Higher Education Policy : the Way Forward. The paper takes a kaleidoscopic overview of government's higher education policy and its impact in augmenting Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) & Quality. While tracing India's technological options to build manufacturing base through Transfer of Technology (TOT) as the predominant mode, the paper laments the lack of growth in indigenous R&D,

Quality of research publication and patents granted. It identifies major policy initiatives like FDI, Industry-Academia collaboration, PPP and Allocation adequacy as the way forward.

Khandelwal & Gupta (2015) discussed about the Made in India vs. Make in India. They said that Make in India is to be differentiated from Made in India. It has to attract FDI in manufacturing sector to fill the gap in investment by unwilling

Indian Business and helpless public sector. It is a timely strategic initiative in view of global economic crisis. It has to improve GDP Growth Rate from 5% to 7% by increasing share of manufacturing sector from Just 18% to 30%. Several obstacles are there. It needs political wisdom, consensus, foresight rather than confrontation based on outdated controversies to succeed in this mission of inclusive balanced growth. It will not be export led but domestic market led this time.

Biyani (2015) focused on and discussed Quality Improvement in Higher Education to Meet Challenges of Make in India. She mentioned that Education is the basic necessity for the socioeconomic development of an individual and society. Since independence its been facing challenges to establish strong education system. Though serious attempts were made by ruling government in this regard but could not improve basic problems faced by higher education system in India.

Challenges faced by India include inadequate infrastructure and facilities, large number of vacancies in faculty positions, low student enrollment rate, outdated teaching methods, declining research standards, regional imbalances in the growth of higher technical institutions, declining student teacher ratio, inequitable excess to quality higher education for students coming from poor families. This all has resulted in increasing unemployment amongst youth leading to unexpected rush to grab opportunities in govt. sector. Time has now come to improve the standard of higher education and relate it with requirements of govt., public sector, private sector and corporate world by increasing academic connection with industry, incentives to teachers and researchers, adopting innovative methods of communication, introducing PPP mode in the field of higher education, proving need based and job oriented courses. The need for such improvement has become all the more pertinent in ensuring success of —Make In India program of central govt. for which lot of emphasis is being laid on skill development. Honorable Prime Minister's dream is make India as a hub for supporting qualified and skilled manpower to other countries of the world.

Provisions for Education in Budget 2015-16:

- There are some provisions to promote the education sector in 2015-16 financial years' budget

- Establishment of new IITs, IIMs, and AIIMS to boost capacity in such institutes of excellence
- Increased emphasis on skilling youth with employability and entrepreneurial skills
- Address issues of quality in school & girl child education through specialized schemes and creation of infrastructure
- Allocation for teacher training in order to have a direct impact on the learning outcomes of the students
- Simplification of norms to facilitate education loan for higher studies.

The Government of India has taken several steps including opening of IIT's and IIM's in new locations as well as allocating educational grants for research scholars in most government institutions. The Indian education sector has been recognized as a —Sunrise Sector|| for investment in the recent past. This recognition stems from the fact that the sector offers a huge untapped market in regulated and non-regulated segments due to low literacy rate, high concentration in urban areas and growing per capita income.

Challenges/Problems in Higher Education

From the various surveys and studies it has been observed that the higher education is undergoing through challenges and problems which need an effective solution to regulate those deficiencies. The major of them as –

- Low Student Enrollment
- Declining Research Standards
- Outdated (Traditional) Teaching Methods
- Inadequate (Untrained) Teachers
- Irrelevant & Poor quality education
- Gap between job seekers & job providers
- Increasing popularity of Online & Distance Education
- Unequal Access
- Inadequate Infrastructure & Facilities

Make In India – The Program and Its Impact on Higher Education –

Make in India is an initiative by our PM Mr. Narendra Modi was officially launched on Sept 24, 2014. India is in hope of reaching new heights through the Make In India campaign. Make in India is a strategy that has its impact and connectivity towards various agendas. The government of India introduced couple of initiatives like Make In India others being Digital India, Skill India etc to strengthen Indian economy. One of the main aim of the campaign being the making India a global manufacturing hub. The vision of the campaign was quite



clear to the people involved. It aimed at enhancing the contribution of the manufacturing sector in the growth of Indian economy. It meant to raise the GDP from merely 15% to 25%. It's another objective is to create millions of jobs in the country to make people employable. It also aimed at easing the business process and attract foreign direct investment. The Make in India showed its tremendous impact in all the spheres and will be showing in the near future. The impact of the program is quite visible on the higher education too. The program seems to be a solution to the various issues and problems of higher education.

The objective of Make in India of Skill development will enhance the employability skill of the job seekers which will open the doors of industries with open arms. The focus on skill enhancement will initiate and provide need based job oriented courses. The aim of manufacturing in the country will create and generate increase the job opportunities as the program stresses on the employment generation and poverty alleviation. The increase in job opportunities will in turn motivate the students to go for higher education.

The objective to attract the FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) will pave the way for more and more R&D in India which will raise the Research standards. As a result, technical knowledge and high qualification will now be given huge importance in placements too which will bring more seriousness in teaching -learning process. Investment in R&D shall definitely create world-class quality, which will help to achieve mastery in technological advancements and develop research-oriented curriculums. FDI will undoubtedly help the economic development of the country. It has the potential for job creation and increasing employment. New initiatives will increase the need for advanced technologies which will in a way boost up the requirement of highly qualified and technically well knowledgeable and educated talents.

The campaign also promotes foreign universities to collaborate with the Indian one. It launched a program to invite people from abroad at government expense which make easy for universities to invite foreign faculty. A ranking system is also being launched in India. The agenda of the campaign to ease down the doing of business is also playing the role of promoting higher education. As the program initiates "one-day procedure", this would reduce the time to start a business from 27 days to 1 day as in developed countries. This shall motivate youth towards entrepreneurship by specializing themselves in the field. Tax payments are also expected to be simplified in the near future.

Sudhir Kumar Sopory, vice – chancellor of Jawaharlal Lal Nehru University said in a recent meeting—A ranking system in India is being launched, The government has done a few things such as launching a program that allows us to invite people from abroad at government expense which has made it easy for universities to invite foreign faculty but we have not seen much enhancement in budgetary allocation and resources continue to be constraint.|| There is again an another opinion on efforts make in India-The best way to estimate the reach and influence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's campaign in higher education is perhaps to

look at how some of the foreign universities and global honchos have responded to the campaign.

Conclusion

After a completion of one year of this effort, we are looking forward that efforts to make in India in education sector will take a bright future of our new generation & make the India stronger & sounder in the matter of not only in employability, but also in entrepreneurial business skills. This is the way on which by following we can change the India in the best style. As per the discussions done above, its concluded that the mentioned areas are where the Make in India shall have a heavy impact on higher education if taken seriously instead of simply criticizing the ideas as is always done by few. What is required is a plan to transform these concerns into the positive picture. Higher education policy has therefore become a critical link in identifying this significant initiative that this campaign would upgrade the human development index an improve employment opportunity for job seekers.

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