

ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN “MAKE IN INDIA” MOVEMENT

Research Guide**

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Abstract

Education needed to everyone, education is a media of Human Resource Development. Indian literacy rate has grown to 4% (2011 census) with recent data 80 % literacy approaching the world average rate of 84 %. The literacy rate end of English role in 1947 was around 12 %. Literacy is only not important to us but also higher education plays more important role in nations development. As per 2011 census 8.15 % of Indians are graduates it is the 3 rd largest in the world next to the U.S.A and China. Make in India was launched by our Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi on September 25 th 2014. It aimed at enhancing the contribution of manufacturing sector in the growth Indian economy. It means raise the GDP from 15 % to 25 %. The Indian government initiated this scheme to boost employment in India. But this Scheme has not so for excepted result.

Keywords: Literacy rate, Higher Education and Make in India.

Introduction:

Indian higher education system is third largest in the world but the higher education is not favourable to the make in India movement because of higher education getting graduates do not have skill knowledge and experience regarding make in India movement. So our education policy makers to create higher education for make in India movement then role of higher education prosperous to the nation. Make in India come into existence for boosting employment, with the help of 25 sectors of the economy. It is like a swadeshi movement it was launched by the Government of India on 25 September 2014. As a strategy it is the road map to respond to glocal (global + local) challenges through preparations for a World class manufacturing status & knowledge infrastructure that should create further knowledge for stepping on to global competitiveness. There is a distinctive buzz about PM Modi’s new campaign for Make-in-India. The thrust is to increase share of manufacturing from the current level of 15% of GDP to 25% and create additional employment opportunity of 10 million per year.

Meaning:

“Higher education, it is an education at Universities or similar educational establishments, especially to degree level.”

“Make in India is an initiative program of the government of India to encourage companies to manufacture there product in India.”

Objectives:

To analyze the impact of make in India movement on higher education

Methodology:

This paper is based on secondary data was collected from various published sources like news papers, journals, magazines, and online sources.

Defects of higher education:

From the vary studies I observed that the higher education is facing some defects, which need solution to correct it. The major defects are, Lack of technology, Lack of students, Lack of facilities, there is big gap between job providers and seekers, inadequate infrastructure and Lack of teachers.

The Impact of Make in India Movement 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 attracts 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.

Findings:

Make in India have not so far excepted result

Unemployment rate is still rising

Higher educated are facing problems to get job on their education

Lack of economic infrastructure

Suggestions:

Higher education should be based on Skill Development

Priority to Small Entrepreneurs

Proper use of Natural Resources

Provide employment on their education

Provide infrastructure and facility

Conclusion:

On a concluding note, it can be safely stated that make in India is an opportunity for everyone. As per the discussion done above, it is concluded that the make in India has failed to reach its aim.

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