

Study of Education Sector Scenario in India

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Abstract – India holds an important place in the world education industry. Presence of private and government universities, as well as well-structured skill development programme, have made India significant position in education sector. This paper reflects study of education sector scenario in India.

Keywords: Students, Education, Skill Development

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I. EDUCATION SECTOR SCENARIO:

In the world education sector, India occupies a significant position. India has over 1.5 million schools and more than 260 million enrolled students and about 751 universities and 35,539 colleges. India has one of the world's highest accelerated education programmes.

Our country's education sector will see substantial growth in the coming years as India will have the world's largest tertiary-age population. India's education market is estimated at US\$ 100 billion.

According to data from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP),, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the education sector amounted to US\$ 1.67 billion from December 2017 to April 2000 Education sector in India has observed significant improvements in the past.

Few of them are:

1. The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, ranked 145 in the Global University Employability Ranking 2017.
2. As a part of the Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) programme India agreed to a credit agreement with the World Bank to upgrade institutional frameworks for skill growth.
3. Singapore will open the first centre for the development of skills in Assam, which will provide youth vocational training.
4. In Dhekidel village in Assam state, Dabur India Ltd. has opened a women's capacity creation centre that will provide rustic ladies

with improved jobs and autonomous work openings.

India is also at an early point of education privatization in the modern century. Compared to some, people who have the opportunity to pay more would display signs of change in schooling. Primary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities employ teaching staff, often not at par with international expectations. A student in India is assessed using his or her academic records. Laboratory tests and practical exercises are part of the curriculum, but in schooling they do not have much value. Talent cannot be assessed by ratings, but we need to have a different measuring framework that can assess student talent, abilities and inner potential, as these have an important role for next generation jobs. With the Indian engineering population, it is a particular issue; they step out of various streams such as petrochemical, mechanical, electrical, and civil and so on and participate in jobs where profiles are not the same. In order for India to create talented human capital in order to grow our country, it is necessary to upgrade and strengthen young people's skills..

Under the initiative of 'Kaushal Bharat, Kushal Bharat', the government has set a target of training 400 million natives by the year 2022 which will motivate to discover occupations. Major initiatives to improve the capabilities of the young generation are Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), National Strategy for Skill Creation and Entrepreneurship 2015, Skill Loan Scheme and National Skill Development Mission.

Under the Ability India Programme, the primary software is Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). With a speculation of Rs 12,000 crore (US\$ 1.8 billion) to make opportunities for work for 10 million people by 2020 under the PMKVY initiative, the Government of India aims to develop

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cross-cutting knowledge advancement focuses across India.

The National Strategy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, India's originally incorporated initiative, is planned at the same time to build expertise and advance business enterprise. The Government of the Union proposes to give Rs 7,000 crore (US\$ 1.05 billion) to states to invest on the development of expertise and thereby intensify the ambitious undertaking of 500 million Indians by 2022.

After its deployment in 2015, the National Skill Development Mission has been preparing 7.6 million young people and the government is reportedly aiming to set up 1,500 multi-skill training institutes in India..

II. CONCLUSION:

In recent years, the education sector has considered reforms and rapid economic outlays that would turn the nation into an information centre. In this case, spending in the education sector is expected to see a significant rise in the current decade. A few initiatives have been taken by the Government of India, including the opening of IIT's and IIM's in new fields and the allocation of instructive stipends to research scholars in most government institutions. In addition, with online education approaches being used by many educational institutions, India's advanced education market is expected to see several major changes and developments in the years to come.

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