

A Study on the Vocational Education and Emerging Reforms in Training Sectors in India

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ABSTRACT

Our demographic growth presents both -prospects and emerging challenges. India is all set on turning out to be one of the youngest and budding nations in the world by the year 2020. It is reinforced by the fact that the standard age of working people in Indian would be only 29 years by the end of 2020 as compared to 37 years in China and the US, 45 years in Europe and 48 in Japan as per the report of Economic Survey 2011–12, Government of India. This will obviously provide India an advantage with other countries with respect to its prime human resources. Though, the challenge, if not dealt with, might leave such demographic benefits of no use. The bigger structural alteration of the Indian economy has affected rural working people to run off their conventional agricultural livelihood-37 million workers left the agriculture sector between the year 2004–05 as well as 2011–12 (Mehrotra et al.) to adhere to the building, production and service sectors. These workers are mostly working in the unorganised sectors in low-paid jobs, mostly due to lacuna of any vocational training. One more challenge is that the nation at present countenance is what we term the human resource irony: highly educated youths are joblessness in blending with short of skill accessibility of the workforce.

KEYWORDS: Human resource, Unorganised sectors, Vocational training, Workforce.

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