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SKILL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND EMPLOYABILITY OF WORKFORCE IN INDIA (MAKE IN INDIA MOVEMENT)

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Abstract: The Make in India initiative announced officially in 25th September 2014, in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, by our the 15th Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Damodar Das Modi, “Make in India” initiative striving to the proposal of project of India as the manufacturing center which will powerful instrument of economic development and growth of India. it objectives to alleviate investment, encourage the invention, heighten skill development, shelter intellectual property and physique preeminent in class manufacturing infrastructure and transform India into a manufacturing hub of the international level. It is one of the growth orientate and recently launched initiative which must be observe the numerous issues that would be influenced in its apposite enactment, entailment and sustainability of Make in India initiative. Proper implementation of this initiative which encourages the foreign & domestic Industries to manufacturing in India results employment opportunity is generating in huge capacity. Then there is requirement to attain skill and knowledge by the Indian labour and forthcoming employees to benefit employability.

Thus research paper study the employability and background for skill development by the effect of Make in India. It is significant to emphasis on the skills development programme which fulfils the Industry prerequisite by providing an appropriate Indian labour force to them. In present scenario it gain skill requisite by receiving formal training only 10% of the workforce. Only 4.3 million of workforces are truly receiving formal training but actual industrial training prerequisite of the 22 million workforces. “Make in India” project will create a new job opportunities still there will be greater requirement of skilled labour force. But there is a huge skill gap found due to demand and supply is mismatch in Indian economy. To lessened down the skill gap between the existing skills and anticipated skills through the successful execution of “Make in India” initiative along with the various skill development initiatives. The main purpose of the paper to observe the long term prospective in terms of Skill Development, employment and Income levels of Indian Workforce trough Make in India initiative.

Keywords – Make in India, Skill Development, Employability, Skill Gap, Labour force.

I INTRODUCTION

We are taking up skill development in a big way to enhance employability of the youth to whom we are committed to provide jobs through initiatives like 'Make in India'. In 2014 the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Damodar Das Modi, in his Independence Day Speech requested the global countries to 'Manufacture in India', 'Make in India' because around 63 % of the young population in the working age group i.e. 15-64 years which indicated that there is needs to create employment

opportunity of the Indian youth in manufacturing sector and other sectors. The Make in India movement is a most important nation-wide platform designed to further innovation, form best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure, improve skill development, assist investment, and look after intellectual property. Skill development programme balance the growth of the country through trained the low skill labour and providing an efficient labour to the industry. “Skill India” and “Digital India” are correspondingly the supportive chauffeurs of this movement. The Grameen Kaushal Yojana designed at skilling the Indian youth by allocating Rs. 15,000 crores. For developing a skills of Self Employment and

Talent Utilization in Indian youth, the Government of India take one more step to transformation of 'Job Seekers' to 'Job Creators' by assigning Rs. 1000 crore. The listed manufacturing requirement is prolonged to take influence of plentiful unskilled labour in India. Though 'Make in India' conquers eminence as an imperative objective, the upcoming path of development and growth of Indian economy reckons on together with 'Skilling India' and Make in India'. The manufacturing sector consider as an engine of economic growth. The Economic Survey has been acknowledged four issues which restrict the growth and development of manufacturing sectors due to distortions in land market, labour market, capital market, and specialization not harmonized with India's relative improvement in unskilled labour. The Economic Survey have make completed a differentiation stuck between the listed manufacturing (formal sector) and the general manufacturing (informal sector). The survey has been documented that listed manufacturing as devising "the potential for structural transformation" as listed manufacturing demonstrations great productivity in comparison to extra sectors of the economy. In 2014-15 the Economic Survey has been emphasized on the necessity to enlighten the skill development programme to accomplish the objective of governments of 'Make in India' movement.

The preamble of Survey states that India would make use of its foremost resource of unskilled labour by enlargement and important revolution. The newest national programme was introduced in India is the MAKE IN INDIA movement. The main aims of the programme to presenting the India into international manufacturing center and hospitable/open-hearted for national and global businesspersons to invest in Indian market. It is a step of economic revolution in form of engendering an employment and global development of India. The automatically keen advantage on economic development of Indian societies and the nation itself. In this way we can attain our prehistoric goodwill when India was famous as 'Golden Bird' in the eyes of international countries. The requisite is to carry out the movement with full dynamism at every single step of government mechanism with the succour of persons to make the India as Lion. According to World Bank Data, in 2014 about 51% of the workforce is involved in Agriculture which shows their contribution simply in Indian GDP (gross domestic product) is 17% whereas the contribution of Indian Manufacturing sector to Indian Economy was merely 18%. The overall contribution of the manufacturing sector to its GDP is just 33%. India also stands at a very low in contributing in the world manufacturing, with its overall share standing at a meagre 1.9%.

The intentions of a research paper to study the employability of Indian workforce to accomplish the skill

demand of Industrial sector created by "MAKE IN INDIA" programme. Although the size and entrance to the labour markets are demographic issues, given that better infrastructure and handiness of skills be determined by the government policies. Some important decision factors which will consider for manufacturers like Size and access to market, Availability of skills, Easiness of doing business, better infrastructure, Constant and competitive fiscal government. The newest policy of government emphasis on skill development and the manifestation of steady government can be anticipating these aspects to be positive. In India easiness of doing business, the country ranks a miserable 139 out of 184 countries, this is one of the significant factor which required to be upgraded with the amendment in the prevailing laws which create it challenging to do business in Indian society.

Brain of Indian people is immeasurably intellectual and brilliant on the other hand due to non-existence of abundant and pertinent job opportunities, superb Indian talent is going out of the country and employed for companies outside borders of India. If rehabilitated to a Manufacturing center in India then most favored investment starting point for domestic investors, foreign investors as well as manufacturers and it will generate job prospects for the hugely talented youth of India. Manufacturing area is the strong point of an Indian economy such as it is instruments of generation of employment; provide at the reasonable price rate the quality of goods and services to the people, progression of economic & enlargement laterally with facilitating the development of different areas. Make in India is movement in a manufacturing sectors and its key purpose is to concentrate on generation of employment and development of skill in 25 sectors of the Indian economy.

In India, it is essentials to address demand and supply side for accomplishment of Make in India movement. There is a requirement of innovative put into practice, innovations cost is low, technology disposition, improvement on productivity and assimilated manufacturing on the demand side. And there are requirements of resources, infrastructure, and skill development on the supply side. The mutual aspect is healthier economic policy and well-organized execution on both the sides. This comprises elementary necessities, Research & innovation and useful business environment. It is essential to sustain less cost, high productivity and quality to survive for manufacturing industries. India will be more dedicated towards innovation and novelty for the skill development initiatives and the sectors. It is prerequisites to attention on education of quality not only for skill development. It will be also providing qualified and skilled manpower to other countries of the world. Flexibility of Labour law is an important constituent for the achievement of this movement for growing manufacturing in the nation.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

(Biyani, 2015) analyzed the matters related to the need for the Quality Improvement in Higher Education - To meet challenges of “Make in India” enhancement has developed all the more appropriate in ensuring achievement of Make In India programme of central government for which more of prominence is being placed on skill development The proper valuation of qualified/skilled persons estimated from higher education institutes and their accessibility to manage numerous job opportunities approaching out of Make In India endeavours.

(Bhatia, 2015) reveals that the main challenges in the pathway of making India an international manufacturing hub and consequently giving a some recommendations concerning possible solutions to contract with every of the matters like enlightening the easiness of doing business in India, Land acquisition challenges, Improving the employability of general and engineering graduates and Infrastructure development of foremost roads and highways in the country.

(Shettar, 2017) Observed that Make in India will bring a drastic change though came at a right time, its execution remains a big challenge in the fields like automobiles, aviation, biotechnology, defense, media, thermal power, oil, gas and manufacturing sectors. Come Make in India, Come Manufacture in India, Sell in any country of the global level but manufacture here. We have got skill, talent, discipline and determination to do something.

Impact of Literature Review

1. India must pay attention at the time of revolving Make in India dream about actuality of beneath level and overwhelmed major gain shy such as employability, infrastructure etc.
2. India require to generating new-fangled jobs opportunities and kaleidoscopic more workers into high-productivity sectors.
3. The manpower resource and monetary succour will play a most important role to make a manufacturing hub in India. There is prerequisite of changes in strategies of industrial sector to make a manufacturing hub in India.

III SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Youths are forthcoming and champion of our country. Make in India concept will be successful and made strong when youth understood this concept properly. It supports to Government by achieving an objective.

IV RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

After the globalization the dynamic trend is rapidly increasing. India is required to grow the infrastructure facilities in appropriate way to influence its manifestation in the international depiction and to fulfil the intensifying

demands. The achievement of this movement should be determined by the prospective, accessibility and conventional skill of its work force and progress of a manufacturing item. Nowadays the important issue is to develop the employable quality in Indian youth. The meaningful development of Indian youths is not possible if efforts are not made to improve the abilities and skills. The present study benefits to recognize the prerequisite of skill development in India, to create our human resource employable for the global investors who think to commence their business underneath “Make in India” movement. It makes an endeavor to identify the gap between demand and supply of level in skill development of different sectors in India.

V STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the upcoming years India will have the maximum young population .India is fleeting through a stage of unmatched demographic change. Around 35% in the age group between 18 to 25 years of the working population is growing. Though, it is likewise imperative that this augmented labour force must be provided appropriate training which assist in fetching desirable skills and work up in their capacity. Until and unless proper prearrangement is prepared to improve skills in the young population might be position a grievous menace to the constancy of the apprehension. Therefore, in India skills development training is the fundamental problems accompanying with human resource enhancement. The research paper study the various problems/challenges which faced by them. Henceforth *Skill Development Strategy and Employability of Workforce in India (Make in India Movement)* is the title of the paper.

Objective of the Study

The purpose of this study will be attained in the upcoming future of execution of skill Development programmed to make “Make in India” popular in India.

1. To study the employment potential of the Make in India and Skill Development initiative.
2. To analyses the Skill Development programme will be provide an assistance to bridge the gap of prevailing skills and needful skills of Labour force and workforce in India.
3. To know the impact of skill development and Make in India initiative on the Indian Economy.

Research Methodology

Research Type: The current study is based on descriptive design and qualitative in nature.

Data/Data source: The research study is based on secondary data method. The desired data have been collected from different sources such as research papers, Articles from Newspapers, Magazines and Journals, Publications from Ministry Of Commerce, Govt. of India portals of Make in India, Skill India etc. and websites. After thorough the significant websites, downloaded the appropriate information

and analyzed the various information to select the objectives of research study.

VI LIMITATION

The present research study was based on the secondary data such as research papers, magazines, journals, articles, publications, and websites only.

1. The published data and information is used for the current study. The primary data have not being used.
2. Each step have been consider to lure accurate and qualitative data even that secondary data has been collected for the objectives excluding the problematic on the way.
3. Time constraint stayed the main restriction.

Employment Opportunities generating through “MAKE IN INDIA” movement

India economic growth rate will be astounded in the previous period. But on the other hand India is incompetent to engender employment prospects to encounter the mounting employable people. Manufacturing sectors set a target to generate a 100 million new employment opportunities through Make in India campaign which help to solving a numerous unemployment problems in India. Around 14% of the labour force is engaged in Formal employments in India (Green, December 15, 2014). As per report of World Bank, 2015, India’s literacy rate measured to be only 73% in 2011 in comparison to the literacy rate of 90% in Brazil, 93% in Malaysia, 95% in China & Mexico which discloses that only 1 out of 4 people in India can read and write. India create a massive amount of employment possibilities with mounting a demand of Industrial sector through numerous initiatives like National Investment & Manufacturing zone, Start-up India ,Digital India, Smart City project, Skill India, FDI enhancement, creation of Industrial Corridor which will help to make a world-wide manufacturing center in India (Sharma, Kaul, Goel & Narang, 2015).

It will be imperative to raise the purchasing power of the people, and this will assist to enhancement demand in further which lead to outgrowth development in future, as well as helping to the investors. It means high purchasing power which leads to more employment generations which provide assistance to the individuals to drag out of poverty and other some problem. The purchasing power is perquisite to handsome buyer and a cost effective manufacturing in present era. In few previous years Indians government could find that in business community of India’s there is an atmosphere of doldrums due to paucity of transparency on policy matters. Government could interfere and offer a security on numerous problems so that investors feel secure and trust them on policy matters. A qualitative change is strength of trust. Responsibility of the government’s is to arrange for the developed and growth-oriented employment. According to the 2011 report the volume of unemployed

youth positions at 113 million. It is possible only when the manufacturing area develop into in an elevation progress path by generating plenty jobs for them and attaining soaring growth. A Make in India movement have to be appreciated in this prospects. The skill and talent which can found in Indian youth it can empower through make in India vision. (Deodhar, 2015) the work force of India is incalculably brilliant and malleable. It is urgently significant to improve the human resource of an association which are working in it and make sure its continuous growth. It is possible only when make the continuous investment in improvement of their skills, knowledge and proficiencies which is very indispensable for any association for its survival in the incalculably competitive atmosphere.

Employability levels are very low

The degree of employability hole could additionally make evaluated starting with the 2014 review report card (National Employability report card 2014). Eventually perusing yearning Minds, which reveals to that out of the six hundred thousand particular architects that graduate yearly, just 18. 43% are employable for the programming Engineer-IT benefits role, same time an inauspicious 3. 95% need aid suitably prepared will a chance to be specifically deployed ahead ventures? To center of the employments is to mechanical, electronics/electrical and also civil building main an unimportant 7. 49% are employable. As for every the report, those magic motivation behind such poor employability facts is insufficient preparation in the space area, i. e. the capacity should apply essential standards of say, computer engineering or mechanical engineering will true issues. At the same time the ideas arise to standards need aid introduced in the school curriculum, there exists a gap clinched alongside teaching help and taking in the instructional method being trailed clinched alongside college share from claiming schools.

The first Manufacturing Policy was introduced with primary emphasis on skill development in 2010, as a strategy to improve the skill requisite India’s manufacturing area. Actually, it concentrated on skill improvement of uneducated skill labour in the disorganized area and under DGE&T department it planned a Modular Employable Skills (MES) scheme. The pertinent business outlines the instructive courses to incorporate the vital skills abilities necessity (Okada, 2012). Also, in private segment, Industrial Associations like CII (Chamber of Indian Industries), FICCI (Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries) have assumed an essential part in making mindfulness on Skill Development by sorting out classes i.e. seminar, workshop and liaising with Government offices in bringing institutional changes. Additionally, Industry likewise recognized the critical prerequisite of skill improvement arrangement concerns to tackle their concern of absence of

skills demanded by the Industry. Together with universalization of Primary Schooling and skill development in India for manufacturing segment is correspondingly critical. To make this development powerful, resigned representatives from Armed Forces and Railways can be utilized as these two associations have a large number of the talented and experienced work force for the presentation, upkeep and up degree of a wide range of mechanical and electrical types of gear. Such type of skillful capabilities and experienced workforces can efficiently add to fortifying Industrial and Technical Training organizations like ITIs. The Government of India introduced a various Skill Development Initiatives. In latest periods, India has been observed the

growth of economic and the development at the faster rate with forward-thinking industries and gifted skilled Manpower Resource. Through the developing growth of economic, it is requisite to highlight on procuring and improving the knowledge and skill of the Indian youth. However India has an enormous skill difference seen in contrast with other countries. Besides, 80% of the new entrants into the labour force don't even have the options for training for skill development (FICCI, Ernst & Young, and September 2012). Every year government of India recognizes that our country face a solemn skills scarcity in the market due to with the new participant of 12.8 million young labour force are enter into market most of these entrants likely are unskilled.



Figure 1 Percentage of Workforce receiving Skill Training (2008)

In Figure 1: It revealed, in India simply 10% of the total Labour Force acquire certain skill training out of total workforce that is 8% with informal training and 2% with formal training in the form of higher education, technical education or vocational training.

Figure 2: Similarly as demonstrated in the over the figure, India presently has a yearly training capacity of 4.3 million, which is not more than 20% of the industry requirement of 22 million skill labourers in one year.

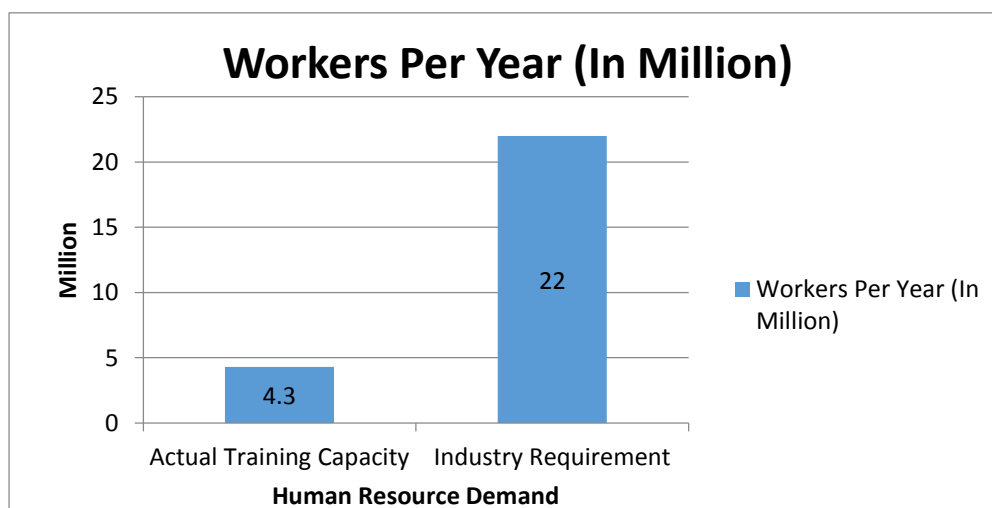


Figure 2 Workers Per Year (In Million)

National Skill Development Policy: In India in 2008, the new policy was introduced which include a three level skill development institutional structure which may comprise of PMs National Council, National Skill Development

Corporation (NSDC) and national Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB). It has main objective to concentrate on skill enrichment of manpower resource in our nation.

Table 1 Strategic Initiative in National Skills Development (Das, 2015)

Lead initiative/functionary	Launched by	Launch date
National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD)	The Ministry of Labour and Employment	23 rd February 2009
National Skill Development Mission	The Ministry of Labour and Employment	16 th august 2010
National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF)	All India council for technical education, MHRD	7 th February 2012
National Skills Registry for IT and ITES Professionals	NASSCOM & NSDL	18 th January 2006

Table 1: As appeared several basic Skill Development activities under eleventh Five Year Plan (2007) by National Skill Development Mission, 2010 that spotlights on structure Institutions for Skill Development crosswise over different economic segments. Once more those

establishment structure technique consistent with the twelfth Five Year plan arrangement (2012-2017) for particular consideration with respect to swotting and benchmarking in the formation of Skill Development Organization and Infrastructure across the country.

Table 2 Strategic Institutions in National Skills Development (Das, 2015)

Lead initiative/Functionary	Launched by	Launch date
P.M.'s National Council on skill development(PMNCS D)	Prime minister's office	1 st July 2008
National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB)	Planning commission	24 th July 2008
National Skill Development Corporation(NSDC)	Ministry of finance	31 st July 2008
National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) (trust)	Ministry of finance	20 th October 2009
Office of the adviser to the P.M.'s National Council on skill development	Prime minister's office	31 st January 2011
National Skill Development Agency (NSDA)	Ministry of finance	9 th May 2013

Table 2: It indications the National Skill Development Initiatives strategic organizations by Government of India. In 2008 Indian Government introduced a "Coordinated Action on Skill Development" run by Prime Ministers National Council on Skill Development (PMNCSD) and National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) and recently designed National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) in 2013 which is a merger between PMNCSD, NSDA and officers of the Advisor to the

PM on Skill Development. The purpose of NSDA is on furnish key strategic direction and contributions in promoting and development of Infrastructure of the prevailing Organizations like Industrial Training Institute (ITIs), craftsmen Training institutes and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) frameworks on gatherings give a skilled and enriched labour force to fulfil the universally acknowledged accreditation and world-wide standard of skill.

Table 3 Sector wise Total number of trained persons by 2022

Sr. No	Ministry/Department/Organization	Number of trained persons (in millions)
1.	National Skill Development Corporation(NSDC)	150
2.	Directorate general of Employment& training (DGET) (Industrial training institute)	100
3.	MHRD higher education, MHRD vocational education	50
4.	Road transport and highways	30
5.	Agriculture	20
6.	Construction industry development council(under planning commission)	20
7.	Rural development	20
8.	Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	15
9.	Others (power, petroleum etc.)	15
10.	Urban development	15
11.	Consumer affairs	10
12.	Finance/insurance/banking	10

13.	Heavy industry	10
14.	Health & family welfare	10
15.	Information technology	10
16.	Textiles	10
17.	Women and child development	10
18.	Chemicals & fertilizers	5
19.	Food processing	5
20.	Overseas Indian affairs	5
21.	Social justice and empowerment	5
22.	Tourism	5
Totals	cumulative totals	530 millions

Table 3: It represents that the National Skill Development Mission, 2010 prepared a planned strategy on skill development and information structuring of around 530 million youth by 2022 by NSDC, DGE&T (Directorate General of Employment and Training under Ministry of Labour and Employment, MHRD and other Ministries approached together to start the Skill Development process. In the current eras, 59 Corporates/ Private Companies/Private Educational Organizations approaching together with NSDC to offering a Vocational Training in Skill Development in our country. With the support of its private alliances, NSDC should focus to attain a target of 150 Million skilled labour by 2022 (FICCI, Ernst & Young, September 2012).

Growth of Skill Manpower requirements by 2022

The quantitative along with qualitative skill gap could

further widen setting off ahead in there need aid no alternately constrained deliberations towards tending to the enter supply related issues. According to the skill gap study conducted by the National Skill Development Cooperation through 2010 - 2014, there is a extra net prerequisite of 109.73 million skilled human resource by 2022 over twenty four important segments. Concerning illustration India strengthens its build likewise a knowledge economy, there will be further demands of the exceedingly skilled workforce in segments similar to IT/ITeS, financial services, Biotechnology, Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals. Further, with value added commercial enterprises being provided a policy push under the ‘Make in India’ initiative, more talented workforce might be demand in, high-end commercial enterprises.

Table 4 Incremental Human Resource Requirement across Sectors by 2022

Sr. No.	Sector	Employment in 2013 (million)	Projected employment by 2022 (million)	Incremental requirement from 2013-2022 (million)
1.	Auto and Auto Components	10.98	14.88	3.9
2.	Beauty and Wellness	4.21	14.27	10.06
3.	Food Processing	6.98	11.38	4.4
4.	Media and Entertainment	0.4	1.3	0.9
5.	Handlooms and Handicrafts	11.65	17.79	6.14
6.	Leather and Leather Goods	3.09	6.81	3.72
7.	Domestic Help	6	10.88	4.88
8.	Gems & Jewellery	4.64	8.23	3.59
9.	Telecommunication	2.08	4.16	2.08
10.	Tourism, Hospitality and Travel	6.96	13.44	6.48
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	4.11	11.29	7.18
12.	Building, Construction and Real Estate	45.42	76.55	31.13
13.	IT and ITES	2.96	5.12	2.16
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	8.3	11	2.7
15.	Textile and Clothing	15.23	21.54	6.31
16.	Healthcare	3.59	7.39	3.8
17.	Security	7	11.83	4.83
18.	Agriculture	240.04	215.6	(24.8)
19.	Education/ skill development	13.02	17.31	4.29
20.	Transportation and Logistics	16.74	28.4	11.66

21.	Electronic and IT Hardware	4.33	8.94	4.61
22.	Pharma and Life Sciences	1.86	3.58	1.72
23.	BFSI	2.55	4.25	1.7
24.	Retail	38.6	55.95	17.35
	Total	461.1	581.89	120.79
	Removal of Duplication in Retail Sector	(10.37)	(21.43)	(11.06)
	Total requirement	450.73	560.46	109.73

As per table 4: It reveals that 450.73 million people are working in different sectors in 2013 but around 560.46 million people are estimated employment by 2022 it means

the incremental requirement of skill labour force from 2013-2022 is 109.73 million people.

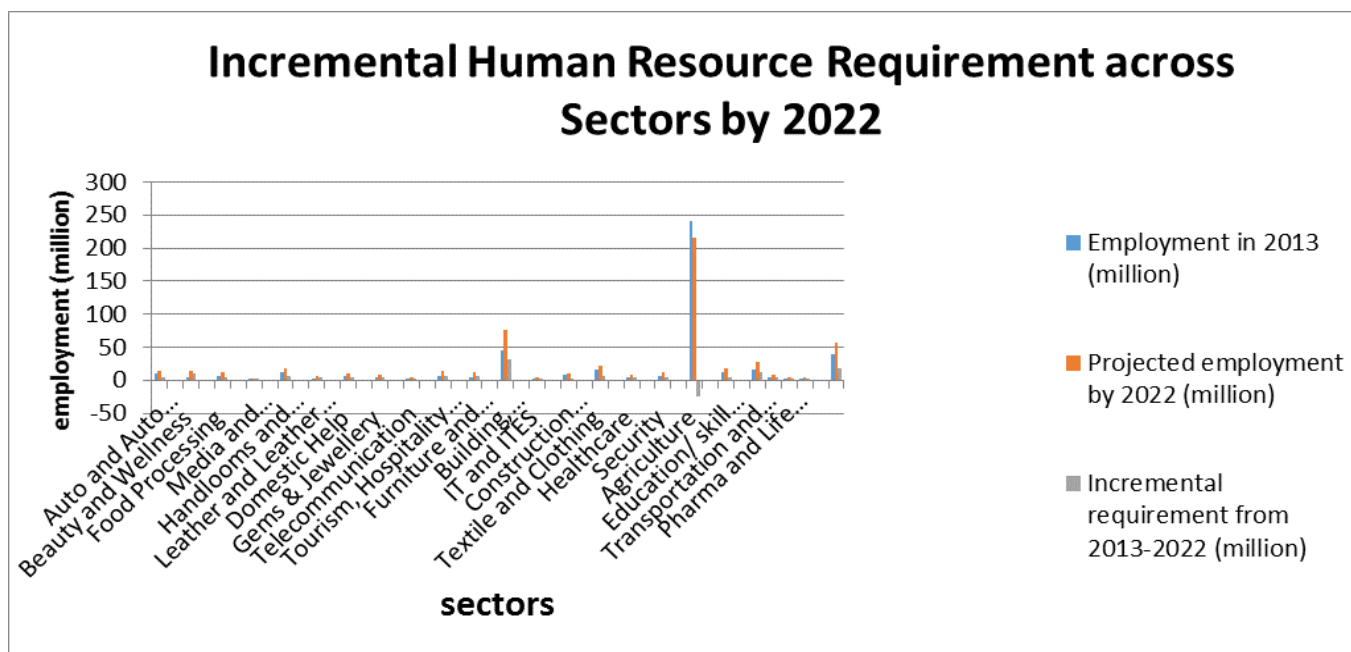


Figure 3 Incremental Human Resource Requirement across Sectors By 2022

By 2022 it is expected that more than 700 million Indians youth to be of employing stage. Out of these, around 500 million entail several type of skill development or vocational training. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan the nation has need to face a regular challenges in the area of vocational teaching and training. It expects to expand the rate of workforce for formal skills with 25% toward the limit of the arrangement. In India it is predictable that jobs will be created around 50 to 70 million over the following five years and about 75% to 90% of these extra employment opportunities have need of certain vocational training. The government have been acknowledged twenty-four segments of industries and services which show a high-growth rate that have the capacity to offer prolonged employment. Out of these, the important segments are manufacturing, transportation and logistics, textile & clothing, construction, automotive and health care. The National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a public private-partnership (PPPs) set a target which comprise of differentiated technical professionals introduced Industry-specific skill councils with foreign skill development initiatives to start 1,500 institutes

and 5,000 skills development centers to providing a skill training to train 500 million people by 2022. The National Skill Development Policy (NSDP) is executed for the purposes to escalate more options toward foreign collaboration in vocational and technical training.

Impact of Make in India on Indian economy

India is one of the prominent and richest countries in natural resources. The high rates of unemployment are found in educated group among the youth due to this adequately labour and skilled labour is effortlessly presented. The government of India made an effort through Make in India campaign to fulfil the demand and enhancement the economy of India.

At the present moment, this initiative has been an abundant impact on the Indian economy. Clearly observe that undoubtedly the large companies will be establish their branches here then it will be openly affect the Indian GDP. The utmost purposes of Make in India are as consider: The key emphasis of Make in India Movement is predominantly on 25 areas. Nearly all areas is capital-intensive and requirements a lot of skill. Thus, in these areas the efforts has

been made with increase the share of investment. And it also the make their concentration on raising the employment and the usage of innovative knowledge/ technology. These areas are as follows:

- Automobiles
- Food processing
- Renewable energy
- Automobile components
- IT and BPM
- Roads and highways
- Aviation
- Leather
- Space
- Biotechnology
- Media, Entertainment
- Textiles and garments
- Chemicals
- Mining
- Thermal power
- Construction
- Oil and gas
- Tourism, Hospitality
- Defense manufacturing
- Pharmaceuticals
- Wellness
- Electrical machinery
- Ports
- Electronic system
- Railways

Though, similarly every coin has two sides, it may be positive or negative. But we can accept the negative the prospects and impact of disappointment of this movement. There are several limitations and boundaries to this movement too. The majority of Indian population is belonging to the middle-class or lower-class in the society. The central objective is that the attention is on the manufacturing area. Consequently, the foreign companies manufactured the products will be completely for the not for the lower segment of the people. Henceforth, it may be probable that the aims and ambitions of Make in India may not be achieving abundant achievement. The imperative obstacle is considered as Labour reforms. It deserves specific responsiveness to growth of job opportunities in manufacturing sectors. In the comparisons of other countries, India has followed the stringent labour protocols. The labour issues govern by central and state government i.e. around four dozen central laws and hundreds of state laws are operated in our country. Therefore, Labour regulation representing the complex and stringent process of reforms but it directly related to employment generation so that it required to be singled.

VII CONCLUSION

Make in India is the movement and most important national programme of the country. It is blueprint which alleviate investment, encourage invention, boost skill development programme, intellectual property to protect and construct top-in-category manufacturing infrastructure .On the basis of the present study it can be concluded that in any business both the persons and money are utmost competitive advantage. It is important to upgraded quality and enhanced the performance management organization prerequisites to be in place to monitor, guide and boost the skill capability of its work force. The foreign and domestic Industrialists are essentials to be changed the mind-set towards India. The several steps have been taken to further heightening the investment and further progress business climate by Indian government. Make in India operation is an initiative which will recognize the vision of changing India into manufacturing Hub. Make in India system also emphases on manufacturing products with zero defects and zero effects on atmosphere.

The current study discloses that the MAKE IN INDIA can engender job prospects with new Industrial skill demand in India. The Government of India took numerous steps to find out the complete status of skill demand, present skill capacity, skill gap and initiatives. To empowered the youth of the country which meets the Industrial demands according to international standard through the formal education, technical and vocational training which help to MAKE IN INDIA project successful. In India, the immediately action requires to the existing policy of skill development. There is essential to simplify the institutional structure with more investment in infrastructure of training and special importance on encouraging a casual labour force that inevitably not to be unaccompanied with incentives for private sector involvement also. For success of “Make in India” mission it is significant to prepare youthful millions of Indian’s with the right skills to contend for jobs for a world-wide race.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The government arrange the additional incentive on skill development initiatives have projected to offer indispensable sustenance to “make in India” to flourish.
2. We would manufacture products in such a manner that they carry no defects and products with no effect that they would have a positive impression on the surroundings.
3. India has a duty to consciously focus on Research and Development by attracting towards larger FDI.

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