Indian Universities to Support Village Students by Mukesh Kumar

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A ten-year plan for a modern, high-quality vocational training that provides the skills needed in a rapidly changing world. Today about 76 million Indian of working age are little or not at all qualified, as more and more often for job seekers is some training required. It is expected that over the next decade the demand for skilled workers will grow, which means that young people and adults with no specific skills will always have a harder time getting hired. And even if they find work, is likely to earn less than the most qualified colleagues.

The new strategy for the training aims to equip current and future employees of the specific skills and knowledge essential in a modern economy, improving the quality of training and vocational education, encouraging creativity and entrepreneurship and facilitating the 'access to education at all stages of their career, whether academic or professional.

An important objective is to give people less fortunate, less young people with special needs and equal access to vocational training. The strategy includes an action plan for the measures that national governments and the India will take over the next four years. The objectives include:

1. work with businesses to identify skills deficient

2. open more vocational schools

3. implement strategies to promote education abroad

4. raise awareness of the benefits of vocational training

5. to create common Indian standards for vocational education, applying the recommendations of last years on the quality

find ways to increase the number of students in vocational education.

The training can also contribute to competitiveness and economic growth. Companies will be able to more easily find the staff they need to compete in the global market if they can draw on a workforce with a wide range of skills. In addition to penalizing individuals, the early school leaving hinders economic growth and competitiveness. The modern and technologically advanced economies have indeed need of skilled labor, and who leaves the school is more likely to end up dependent on welfare benefits, pressuring in this way on state coffers.

The Indian education system plan to fight the school dropout aims to reduce this to less than 10% by 2020. Urges member countries to develop policies that cover the entire course, or remove the factors contributing to early school leaving, solve new problems at the source and give a second chance to young people who would like to return to school. The plan is based on three axes:

1) Prevention

Improving equal access to education in early childhood, with high quality standards. Measures should be introduced to ensure that all students can participate in the lesson (for example the language support to the children of immigrants).

2) Intervention by

The early warning signs (truancy, insufficient votes, etc.) measures must be enabled mentoring and educational support customized, strengthening cooperation with parents.

3) Compensation

Young people who have dropped out of school should be able to resume at a later stage. The "second chance schools" should offer smaller classes, teaching methods with a more personalized and flexible than traditional schools.

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