

Title of the paper

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

AUTHOR

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Abstracts

In today's era and in the future, education will not be sufficient for students to be successful to get a good job or business.

All education and school systems must change their pattern of teaching and inculcate skill based education to make ready for the future.

Tertiary or third level education is referred as the educational level which lies after post-secondary Education.

While post-secondary or school level education is completed by the individual, these days it is mandatory requirement for everyone who wants to take up respectable job.

The author studies the role of government in Third Level education.

Pradhanmantri Kaushalya Vikas Yojana, Maharashtra State Board of skill development, Maharashtra state skill development society, Maharashtra state skill development examination are going to develop skills and capacities of students to face the 21st century demands and challenges.

Author gives support to the schemes of government at Central and state level for enhancing skills of students for 21st century and give advice to everyone to take skill based education.

The author draws attention of everyone at Swayam, learnvern, skill India, e-skill India because there are many skill based courses which are available in the form of free or paid version. Author themselves is engaging in some courses.

Key words -

Tertiary education, skill based education, MSBSD, MSSDS, MSDE.

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Objectives of the study -

1. To find out the meaning and concept of Tertiary education
2. To find out the Scope of Tertiary education.
3. To find out the skill development programs.
4. To find out the role of MSDE, PMKVY, and MSBDS.

Introduction -

It is very much important to get skills, nowadays we face a lot of problems that a person is knowledgeable but has lack of skills enough to do a particular job. Education should be skill based rather than knowledge based.

Nitin Naresh (February 25, 2019) '*Skill-Based Education System Is The Need Of The Hour!*' <https://www.inventiva.co.in/stories/skill-based-education-system-is-the-need-of-the-hour/>) Explained in his article that the skill based education system is the need of the hour that 67 percent of Indian employers are trying to find out. Skilled manpower to meet their requirements and the reason for this is the lack of employability skills such as communication, Presentation, interpersonal skills and teamwork etc.

A skill based education system can help students to build specific skill set that are required in the corporate environment. Tertiary education is taking place after Secondary school, such as University level.

Tertiary education.

Tertiary education refers to any type of education pursued beyond the high school level. This includes Diplomas, Undergraduate and Graduate certificates and Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral degrees.

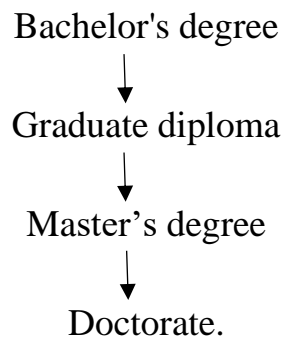
All Education and school systems must change their patterns. Of teaching and inculcate skill based education to make students ready for the future education.

Tertiary education or third level education is referred as the educational level which lies after post-secondary education. Tertiary education commences after post-secondary or school level education, now-days it is mandatory requirement for everyone who wants to take up a respectable job.

Hierarchy of Tertiary education in other country.

Associate degree





Associate degree - Associate degree lasts for two years and provides broad-based competency in particular field, considered as advance diploma which is more academic than Vocational.

Bachelor's degree- This is a standard University degree which takes about 3 to 4 years to complete and it is full time study option.

Graduate diploma or graduate Certificate- After completing undergraduate or bachelor's level degrees or courses one can also opt for graduate diploma or certificate courses. Some diploma courses takes 6 months to complete, other might take 12 months.

Master Degree – The next level which is an alternative to a graduate diploma is a Master's degree which takes 1 to 2 years to complete and focus on one major field of interest and combine research and course work.

Doctorate - After completing Master level education, one can gain more knowledge and skills of his area of study (<https://www.hierarchystructure.com/tertiary-education-hierarchy/>)

Hierarchy of Tertiary education at Indian level.

NEP's higher education policy 2020, proposes a 4-year multi-disciplinary bachelor's degree in an undergraduate program with multiple exit options. These will include professional and vocational areas and will be implemented

1. A certificate course after completing 1 year of study (vocational)
2. A diploma course after completing 2 years of study (vocational)
3. A Bachelor's degree course after completion of a 3-year program (professional)
4. A Four year multidisciplinary Bachelor's degree course (professional)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher_education_in_India#Stages)

Importance of skill based learning.

1. It promotes greater independence.
2. It increases learning speed.
3. It provides real world experiences.

Knowledge based learning vs skill based learning

Knowledge is theoretical understanding of something, which is required through lectures and textbooks which refers to reading, listening and watching to gain information. Skill can be acquired by joining skill based learning courses, to build upon knowledge by developing practical expertise in a particular field. Skill learning is important because it enhances overall job satisfaction.

Hard skills and soft skills

Hard skills are job specific abilities or knowledge learned through hands on experiences. Education or training for hard skills which are either the Technical skills those are needed to perform a certain job.

Soft skills and professional skills in workplace reform to transferable and professional. Soft skills aims to build up and improve teamwork, leadership and problem solving skills both in work place and in everyday life.

Skill education or Vocational and training also referred as career education. Vocational education can be at post-secondary level and interact with apprenticeship system. Vocational Education can be recognized in terms of recognition of prior learning partial academic Credits.

Benefits of skill development in schools –

1. Prepares for the future and also help them to adapt employability skills.
2. Helps weak students to be academically strong.
3. Helps to develop skills like networking and communication.
4. Helps to identify skills and develop the talent of the student.
5. Helps students to get an idea of different Career options.

Few important skills can make students more ready for the Future.

1. Adaptability
2. Communication.
3. Team Work
4. Problem solving work
5. Stress Management
6. Creativity
7. Personal Management of soft skills
8. Empathy & perspective

Objectives of vocational education in India according to National Policy on Education, 1986.

1. To develop a healthy attitude among students towards work and life.
2. To enhance individual employability.
3. To reduce the mismatch between the demand and supply of man-power skill.
4. To provide an alternative for those who are intending to pursue higher education without particular interest or purpose.
5. An emphasis is on vocational education, will also be on development of attitudes, knowledge, and skills for entrepreneurship and self-employment.
6. To provide opportunities to fulfil the needs of women, rural and tribal students and the deprived sections of society.

Concentrate on this objectives and to fulfill this objectives of vocational, education Government of India forms following Initiatives.

Schemes and Initiatives taken by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurships are

1. Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas, Yojana.
2. Jan shikshan Sansthan.
- 3 Capacity Building scheme.
4. Udan.
- 5 Vocational training pangrams for women, dual system of training.

Central as well as state government plays important role in enhancing skills of students. All the skill development schemes of various departments of government of Maharashtra has integrated and implemented through the active coordination under the single umbrella of the society.

The chairman of Maharashtra state board of skill development, Dr. Anil jadhav said, 'Our country currently lacks highly trained workers don't have traditional educated youth, do not get employment opportunities as they do a large number of job skills. To overcome this challenge Government of Maharashtra in September. 2015 has set up a separate department such as Skill India, Make in India, Skilled Maharashtra.

There are Courses for 6 months duration, 1 year and for 2 years. Educational Qualification for 6 Month Certificate course is SSC. appeared / HSC appeared / HSC Vocational - For example the courses like Computer application with M.S office, Web page Designing, Multimedia Animation Technology, Computer 'data entry operator, Yoga Therapist, Natural Healing and Plumbing etc.

Let us know about PMKVY, MSDE, MSBSD, MEPSC, NCVET, and NSDC.

MSDE - A ministry for skill development and entrepreneurship has been formed to focus on enhancing employability of the youth through skill development. It has also introduced the Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PM-YUVA) which aims to educate and equip potential at early stage and entrepreneurs. (<https://www.msde.gov.in/en/about-msde>)

NSDC-The National Skill Development Corporation India (NCDC) was set up one of its kind. One of the main objective of NSDC is to enhance the support, coordinate private sector initiatives. For skill development through appropriate public - private partnership models and upgrade skills to international standards through significant industry involvement. (<https://nsdcindia.org/partners>)

PMKVY – Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana launched in 2015 to encourage training and promote skill development, in the country by providing for short duration skill training. The overall idea of skill training is to boost both industry and employability of youths. Objectives of the PMKVY (2016-20) is to enable and mobilize the large number of youths to take up industry's designed quality skill training become employable and earn their livelihood

The short term training is imparted at PMKVY training centers, which is aimed towards the candidates who are either school, college, dropouts and unemployed. Majority of the courses range between 200-600 (2-6 Months) hours. The training is provided according to the National skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) with Soft skills. (<https://msde.gov.in/en/schemes-initiatives/schemes-initiatives-through-nsdc/pradhan-mantri-kaushal-vikas-yojana-pmkvy>)

NCVET - National Council for Vocational Education and Training NCVET was notified by MSDE 5th on December 2018. The major functions of NCVET was recognition and regulation of awarding bodies, Assessment agencies and skill related information providers. (<https://ncvet.gov.in/>)

Conclusion - Tertiary education is important to develop skills. Skill education is the need of 21st century. Skill learning is important because it is enhanced overall job Satisfaction. Hard Skill are job specific abilities. Soft Skills training aims to build up

and improve teamwork, leadership and problem solving skills. Central as well as State Government plays an important role in enhancing skills of the students.

PMKUY, NCDC, MSDE, NCVET are some initiatives taken by Government of India and Government of Maharashtra. Everyone has a chance to develop their skills.

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CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This is certified with appreciation that

Prof. Ambekari Wasim Ismail

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