

## SWOT 2019 FOR BETTER SUSTAINABILITY

**Geeta Saini**  
**Sole Proprietor & Head**  
**Hr Talent Hub**

### **Abstract**

Researchers have projected that by next year I. E by 2020, INDIA will become the youngest country in the whole world with 65% of its population below the age of 35. The growing young population can either be counted as the biggest challenge or can be considered as an advantage to the universe. The reason for addressing it as a challenge is because of the access to Higher education by youth which is only found 10%. The main constraints at present the education system is facing is of highly trained workforce.

Secondly the non employability of large sections of the conventionally educated youth who possess little or no job skills.

Thirdly the biggest challenge that India is facing is that of CHANGE MANAGEMENT, By applying knowledge to the areas that require radical reforms.

The main focus area here is masses of youth which are engaged in the non formal sector ,are lacking in various kinds of formal training. The Government of India- STATE AND CENTRAL , Both are focusing mainly ,Now on providing skill development through various training schemes/Thus the vocational training centres have been laid down emphasis upon.

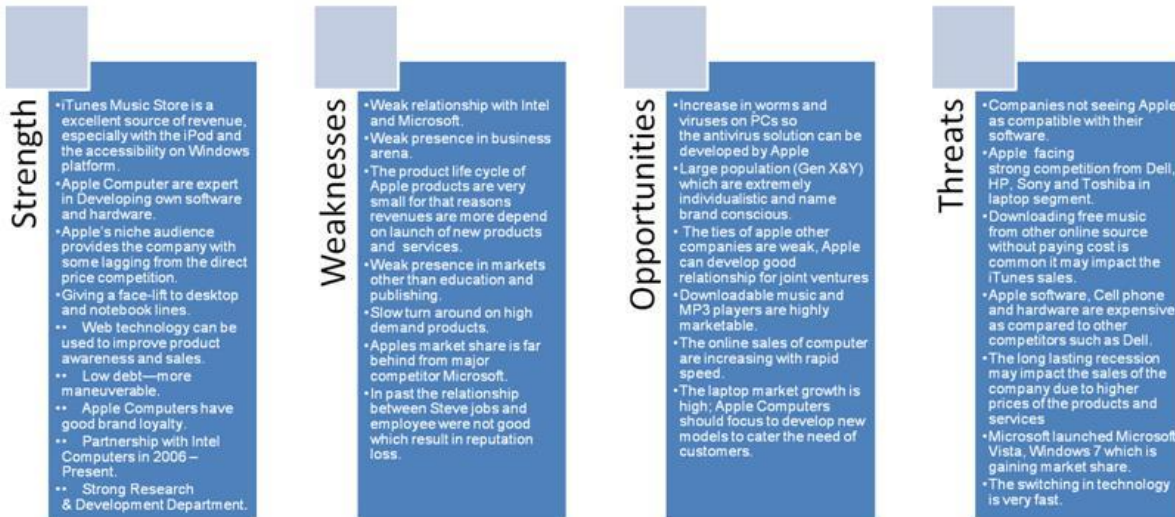
The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been assigned this duty to coordinate well between demand and supply of building the vocational and technical training workshops at different centres where in the quality trainings are imparted by skilful faculties and should also help in skill up gradation.

At present there are practically about 15,000 Industrial Training institutes in INDIA, with a capacity to train more than 1.8 million students but still the commonly faced challenges till date are the following .

- Inadequate arrangement of training infrastructure.

- Train the trainer programmes need full attention as to be the master of others one has to be the master of oneself.
- Less or we may call least social acceptance of vocational training courses.
- Lack of practical trainings provided to students regarding industrial exposure.
- Curriculum demand changes but that too is not taken well / good care of.

Key Words- Swot Analysis, Emerging Trends, Knowledge Updating, Change Management, Education And Vocational Training As Part, Utilisation Of Opportunities.



## Findings

This Research paper about the STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES ,OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS has tried to do an exhaustive review of the INDIAN ECONOMY TILL 2019 UP TIL DATE.

The paper regarding SWOT 2019 has some suggested reforms in some specific areas which if taken positively as a corrective action can tackle the challenges and address weaknesses

## Strengths

- Despite all odds, (The Gloomy Global Economic Environment ),The Indian Economy presents a bright spot with its impressive performance.
- The growth rate of 6.5%to 6.75 %during 16-17 is expected to go up to 7% soon.
- The country is on the path of fiscal consolidation as the external debt is within the safe limits.
- Infrastructure of FDI and thereafter it's reforms have been able to attract huge amount of foreign investments and for example reserves too have grown up to \$360 billion by December 2016.

- Successful Demonetisation and passing of GST act will further increase the competition of Goods and services.
- The cost of living is lower than in the United States here in India.
- It's gross domestic product(GDP )is half that of CHINA OR BRAZIL.
- INDIA is an attractive country for outsourcing and a cheap source of IMPORTS.
- A very extensive network and infrastructure India holds.
- India has been a well acknowledged democracy at all levels with reasonably developed initiatives and large public participation. It has the potential to grow further at 8 to 10% in medium to long term.

### **Weaknesses**

- India has a mixed Economy. Half of Indians workers rely on agriculture, the signature of a traditional economy.
- One third of its workers are employed by the services industry, which contributes 2/3rd of Indians output.
- The production of this segment is made possible by Indians shift towards a MARKET ECONOMY.
- UNFORTUNATELY, the Market in the recent past has been disturbed by two major issues.
- Demonstration and the impact of GST.
- In the long run ,These two changes may prove out to be beneficial but the impact at present has shown a negative signs in several respects

### **Opportunities**

- Indian Government under the leadership of our Hon'ble Prime minister Shri. NARENDRA MODI Ji has tried to make resources available to the General public by facilitating the communication in order to have better cooperation and collaboration.
- The Information and Broadcasting system with the help of technological advancements has been able to create more awareness and thus making the citizens more educative and knowing well about their rights ,roles and responsibilities.
- The Electronics and communications Department cell has proved out to be like a big boon as distances hardly matter now through the positive impact of Information practices. There is ease of doing business now.
- Banks are coming out with new schemes each day for the benefit of students and their parents.

### **Threats**

- Due to the monetary changes related to currency in India and moreover the introduction of GST ,both have become a threat still for the Indian Economy

- U.S Monetary policy has hurt India's economy. The net result is the value of the Indian rupee has fallen in relation to The US DOLLAR .
- We at India are not only facing the crises due to Economy but the Ecological crises too are adding up to the threats.
- Climate change, global warming, natural calamities all are become threats in equal amount for our economy to spread wings

## Conclusion

We need to modernise the agriculture in the state and make the firm linkages necessary for an economy dependent on agriculture.

As Our PM Shri. MODI has promoted closer ties between China and India, Two of the world's largest and fastest growing economies can come closer and reap benefits for sake of their citizens.

CHINDIA OR INDCHIN \_ BOTH CAN BE ADDRESSED AS IF HAVING EQUAL PARTNERSHIP

= 50 % =50%.

There is a need for states to bring in development strategies that improve the quality of life. Implementation of good development policies is important at this point of time.

A Big Mismatch between Degrees and Market Demands has been observed. INDIA MUST NOT give up on improving the education sector. The staggering number of unemployed graduates in INDIA is a sign that there is a fundamental Mismatch between the degrees that are granted and the skill sets the markets demand. Thus the policy makers should learn many important lessons.

- Skilling programmes are essential making up for the education sector.
- We need to make sure the education sector inculcated basic skills in students at a young age.
- Discipline should be taught right from the primary stages.
- Spirituality and morality should be introduced at the foundation age and yoga plus meditation should be the key players for defining their character and personality.
- There needs to be an adequate arrangement of training infrastructure and more and more Teachers should be trained for TTT—Train the Trainer Programme.
- Vocational training courses should be more in number.
- More often the industrial training visits should be organised for the students to watch the practical handling.
- Curriculum and its pattern in relation to the specified time should be corrected keeping in mind its importance and applicability in different spheres of life.

## **References**

- Journals From The Divine Life Society.
- News Papers –Ht And Toi
- My Course Books From Anna University Chennai
- And Bit Mesra, Ranchi .
- Google