

Promoting Sustainable Development through Higher Education : An Overview



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Human Resource Development and Skilled Unemployment in India

† Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Rai

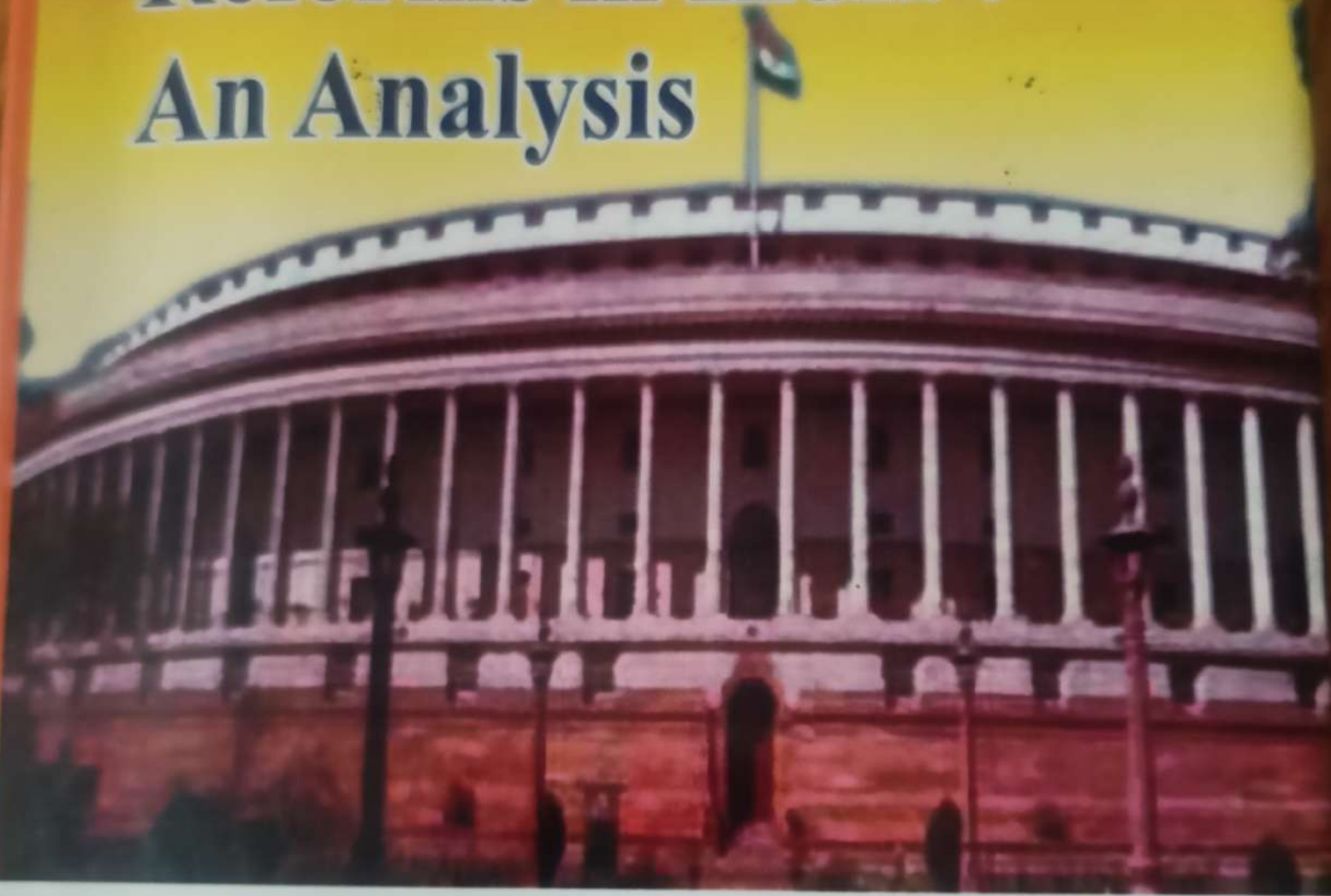
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In the 21st century, we are living in a global technocratic society that is governed by knowledge and skill. India is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world with the largest young population. Thus, it is an opportunity as well as a challenge to transform this population into a skilled workforce and to provide employment to all. Recently, the government of India has focussed on mobilising human resources through the proliferation of basic and higher education, vocational training, and skill development programmes.

Human Resource Development: Human resource development is related to the quality of the labour force and the regulation of the labour market. Quality in turn is a function of basic and higher education, training programmes, and the overall health of the population. The quality and adaptability of the labour force is a key driver in creating a favourable environment for both domestic and foreign enterprises to grow through new investment and to adapt quickly to changing circumstances. In other words, we can say human resource development is the integrated use of training, organisation, and career development efforts to improve individuals, groups, and organisational effectiveness. It develops the key competencies that enable individuals in organisations to perform current and future jobs through planned learning activities. Thus, human resource development requires a comprehensive strategy that takes full account of the linkages between, for example, improved population health on educational attainment and, depending on employment policies, on labour productivity.

The policy framework needs to be flexible to respond to the new skill needs created by changing technologies and economic structures. The falling cost and rising quality of information and

A Debate on Electoral Reforms in India : An Analysis



Editor-
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Criminalization of Politics in India

Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Rai*

India is the largest and ancient democracy of the world. The size of Indian elections is overwhelming. In the era of globalization and technological revolution Indian elections has worldwide impact and importance. The 2019 Indian general election was held in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to constitute the 17th Lok Sabha. The votes were counted and the result declared on 23 May. About 910 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 per cent - the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters. The' sheer size of the work force involved in the elections is greater than the population of most of the countries in the globe. It is to the credit of India that it has successfully conducted 17 elections to the Lok Sabha and several to the states since independence.

Elections are the most important and integral part of politics in a democratic system of governance. While politics is the art and practice of dealing with political power, election is a process of legitimization of such power. Democracy can indeed function only upon this faith that elections are free -and fair and not rigged and manipulated, that they are effective instruments of ascertaining popular will both in reality and in form and are not mere rituals calculated to generate illusion of difference to mass opinion, it cannot survive without free and

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