



REPORT ON



27th February 2020 | Hotel Taj Mahal, New Delhi



PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY





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ABOUT KAS

Freedom, justice and solidarity are the basic principles underlying the work of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS). The KAS is a political foundation, with a strong presence throughout Germany and all over the world.

In our European and international cooperation efforts we work for people to be able to live self-determined lives in freedom and dignity. We make a contribution underpinned by values to helping Germany meet its growing responsibilities throughout the world.

We encourage people to lend a hand in shaping the future along these lines. With more than 100 offices abroad and projects in over 120 countries, we make a unique contribution to the promotion of democracy, the rule of law and a social market economy. To foster peace and freedom we encourage a continuous dialog at the national and international levels as well as the exchange between cultures and religions.

Human beings in their distinctive dignity and with their rights and responsibilities are at the heart of our work. We are guided by the conviction that human beings are the starting point in the effort to bring about social justice and democratic freedom while promoting sustainable economic activity. By bringing people together who embrace their responsibilities in society, we develop active networks in the political and economic spheres as well as in society itself. The guidance we provide on the basis of our political know-how and knowledge helps to shape the globalization process along more socially equitable, ecologically sustainable and economically efficient lines.

We cooperate with governmental institutions, political parties and civil society organizations building strong partnerships along the way. In particular we seek to intensify political cooperation in the area of development cooperation at the national and international levels on the foundations of our objectives and values. Together with our partners we make a contribution to the creation of an international order that enables every country to develop in freedom and under its own responsibility.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has organized its program priorities in India into five working areas:

- 1. Foreign and Security Policy
- 2. Economic and Energy Policy
- 3. Rule of Law
- 4. Social and Political Change and local Self-Government
- 5. Training programmes for students of journalism

In implementing its project and programs the Foundation cooperates with Indian partner organisations, such as think tanks, Government and Non-Governmental Institutions.





PROGRAMME

	WELCOME TEA AND REGISTRATION
	(09:30 am-10:00 am)
INAUGURAL SESSION (10:00 am-11:45 am) "Transforming Education – For making India, a \$5 trillion economy by 2024-25"	Session Moderator: Dr Ranjeet Mehta, Principal Director, PHDCCI Welcome Address by Dr D K Aggarwal, President, PHDCCI Address by Mr Pradeep Multani, Vice President, PHDCCI Address/Presentation by Mr Peter Rimmele, Resident Representative to India, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Germany Presentation by Mr Alexander Stedtfeld, Economic Counsellor, Embassy of Germany, India Theme: Next-gen Industrialization, Skill Re-orientation and Sustainability A Case of Knowledge Partnership with Germany Address by Dr D N Pandey, Director, Jaipuria Institute of Management Address by Dr. Sushil Chandra, Scientist, Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) PRESENTATION OF MEMENTOS Vote of Thanks by Dr Vishwa Mohan Bansal, Chairman, Education Committee, PHDCCI
POLICY SESSION - I (11:45 am-01:30 pm) "Education, Skill Development and Employability - Best Practices in States"	Session Moderator: Dr Jatinder Singh, Director, PHDCCI Presentation by Mr Ambrish Sinha, CEO, MeritTrac Services Distinguished Speakers: Mr J C Chaudhry, CMD, Aakash Educational Services Ltd. Tr Kamlesh Vyas, Partner, Deloitte Mr Debabrata Ghosh, Director, KPMG Col Anand Kumar Singh (Retd), CEO, Construction Skill Development Council of India, NSDC Mrs Bhavna Saxena, Resident Commissioner, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh Mr Jyoti Kalash, ACS & Principal Resident Commissioner, Govt. of Nagaland Mr Sham Lal Goyal, ACS & Investment Commissioner, Govt. of Maharashtra Dr Biswajit Saha, Director (Training), CBSE
	NETWORKING LUNCH (01:30 pm - 02:15 pm)
	(02100 pm 02120 pm)





POLICY SESSION - II (02:15 pm-04:00 pm) Session Chair: Dr Vishwa Mohan Bansal, Chairman, Education Committee, **PHDCCI**

Distinguished Speakers:

"Creating Interface of Government, Industry and Academia for

Making New Knowledge

Eco-system in India"

- ❖ Mr Sahil Aggarwal, Co-Chairman, Education Committee, PHDCCI
- ❖ Mr Sunil K Marwah, CEO, Sector Skill Council for Food Processing, NSDC
- Dr Suvrokamal Dutta, Senior Adviser, Sharda University
- ❖ Mr Devin Narang, Country Head India, Sindicatum Carbon Capital India Pvt. Ltd
- Mr Krishan Guptaa, Managing Director, Organic Wellness
- ❖ Mr Bhupendra Renjen, CEO, Global Nexus
- Mr Vivek Gupta, Co-founder and CEO, Storecheq
- ❖ Mr Ajay Oberoi, Chief People Officer and Head L&D, IDBI, Federal Life Insurance
- ❖ Dr Namita Rajput, Principal (OSD), Sri Aurobindo College (E), University of Delhi

PRESENTATION OF MEMENTOS

4 pm-5 pm

B2G, G2G & B2B Meetings / Tea-Coffee





SUMMIT'S OVERVIEW

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI), established in 1905, is a proactive and dynamic National Apex Chamber, working at the grass-root level across India and develop strong national and international linkages. Through policy interventions, it acts as a catalyst in the promotion of industry, trade and entrepreneurship.

PHDCCI, through its research-based policy advocacy role, positively impacts the economic growth and development of the nation. PHDCCI proactively participates in the policy formulation process of government and acts as its bridge when it comes to interface industry and civil society.

To take the momentum further, PHDCCI in association with Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) organised "PHDCCI Education Summit 2020" on 27th February 2020 (10:00 am-05:00 pm) at Hotel Taj Mahal, Mansingh Road, New Delhi. The day-long coveted Summit had witnessed the noticeable participation from the key decision-makers' in government, industry, academia, multilateral institutions and international economic diplomatic fraternity.

Through the deliberations of Summit and feedback received, PHDCCI expects that the draft National Education Policy 2019 (NEP) will play a critical role in the transformation of the Indian education system, particularly so for reaping India's demographic dividend. For the same, creating and sustaining an interface of government-industry-academia will be vital. In consortium, the much needed skill upgradation and smooth employability can be made sure for achieving the stated ambitious goal.

As the policy aims to universalize the pre-primary education by 2025 and provide foundational literacy/numeracy for all by 2025, it offers immense possibilities for learning and India's bid to improve its stake in high-end services and entrepreneurial activities. Through the focussed deliberations, the Summit shall support the government's efforts to strengthen the knowledge ecosystem in India and make it a global hub for knowledgecentric activities to realise the dream of making India, a \$5 trillion economy by 2024.

The Summit highlighted the policy measures taken by the Government of India since 2014 and their successful implementation in states' which are now enabling in bridging the skillgap of workforces to align with the changing needs of industry in India. The Summit essentially touched upon the matters concerning school and higher education – and brought on a common dialogue platform, the key policy-makers' who majorly impact the decisionmaking processes in education sector to carve a way forward for stellar outcomes.





Inaugural Session

Transforming Education - For making India, a \$5 trillion economy by 2024-25



L-R: Dr Jatinder Singh, Director, PHDCCI; Dr Ranjeet Mehta, Principal Director, PHDCCI; Dr D N Pandey, Director, Jaipuria Institute of Management; Mr Alexander Stedtfeld, Economic Counsellor, Embassy of Germany, India; Dr D K Aggarwal, President, PHDCCI; Mr Peter Rimmele, Resident Representative to India, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Germany; Mr Pradeep Multani, Vice President, PHDCCI; Dr Vishwa Mohan Bansal, Chairman, Education Committee, PHDCCI and Dr Sushil Chandra, Scientist, Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO)

Dr D K Aggarwal, President, PHDCCI

In his address, Dr Aggarwal mentioned about the factors that will transform India into a \$5 trillion economy and overall contribution of education in achieving this goal. He pointed on the role of education as a catalyst for harnessing soft and social infrastructure that positively impact human development. Dr Aggarwal highlighted the present scenario of Indian economy and the rate of growth required to achieve the ambitious target of \$5 trillion economy i.e. at least 8% much higher than current rate of 5%. He talked about the transformation from computerization towards automation, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Internet of Things (IoT) and Virtual Reality (VR) according to the changing needs of society, country and world at large in this globalised era. Further, he emphasized on demographic dividend as more than half of India's population is below 25years of age and average age of our country at 29-years. Such fundamentals make India, a nation with young population and new skills that are crucial for the next level of inclusive





growth. There should be reckoning that the education plays a crucial role to reap the fruits of this demographic dividend which may otherwise lead to demographic disaster, Dr Aggarwal shared his views and elaborated on the education and skilling ecosystem required as per the need of industry. The high employability will be possible only through the skill upgradation, Dr Aggarwal said that and he added why classroom or theoretical lecture time should be reduced and replaced with practical learning and introduce students with the new-age technologies to enrich human capital. While concluding his remarks, Dr Aggarwal called for critically examining the attitude of students through academia and nurturing the value system, empathy, integrity and self-esteem to create a right society for the development and progress of the nation.

Mr Pradeep Multan, Vice President, PHDCCI

Mr Multani articulated that in order to achieve goal of \$5 trillion economy, a progressive system like Germany is required in the view of present issues like unemployment would be beneficial for us as today our industry has the capacity to recruit but, in the absence, of lack of employable skilled force, this becomes a lost opportunity. Mr Multani concluded his speech on the note that this Summit should deliberate on these issues and come out with implementable solutions.

Mr Peter Rimmele, Resident Representative to India, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), Germany

Mr Rimmele appreciated the initiative taken for this meaningful Summit and started his presentation by quoting Nelson Mandela that, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." He said that India's goal to achieve \$5 trillion economy is ambitious, however, education can play a vital role in achieving this target as tomorrow depends on good education today. He elaborated that as the population of India is large and still largely engaged in agriculture, so, there should be more investment in human capital, human intelligence and human learning and shifting the focus on latest technologies like AI and ML to make working population future-ready. Mr Rimmele shared the details about the wide-ranging activities of Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the German Education System which inspire for replications. He informed that in Germany, education is classless and almost free of cost which provides opportunities for everyone in terms of assuring social mobility and prosperity. He admired PHDCCI as a "Strategically-thinking Institution" which has been continuously working for achieving the goals of inclusive economic growth and its initiatives in the field of education and skill development have been praiseworthy.





Mr Alexander Stedtfeld, Economic Counsellor, Embassy of Germany, India

In his detailed presentation, Mr Stedtfeld highlighted about the importance of vocational education system which has been the backbone of success of German industry leading to the unprecedented economic successes. He highlighted that vocational education system has been there since the 14th century AD in some form and it has only changed the form over the periods of time. He stressed on the fact that the right skill-sets are required for University graduates which will be possible through having the right mind-set. To substantiate, he supplemented his argument by giving the examples of Indonesia and Malaysia where everybody wanted to go to the University but enrolling students in vocational education has always been a challenge. Mr Stedtfeld spoke about Public Private Partnership (PPP) model of financing for training programs in Germany which help in successfully overcoming the budgetary constraints. He highlighted the role of industry in training youth as the main responsibility lies on the private sector. He cited another example of Malaysia wherein motivation of industry/private sector to train is low giving the argument that it requires 2-3 years to train and after successful training individual may walk away and join some other firm or industry i.e. it is a futile and loss making effort. In conclusion, he emphasised on the need to change the mindset and importance of PPP model in area of training and skilling.

Dr D N Pandey, Director, Jaipuria Institute of Management

In his address, Dr Pandey said that achieving \$5 trillion is a stretchable target and that is the beauty and necessity of any target that it has to be extended. However, he explained that \$5 trillion was achievable as recently International Monetary Fund (IMF) has projected India's economy to be in that trajectory. He added that this gap can be bridged through the right mix of employment-focussed education and new skills. Dr Pandey highlighted that higher education opens up the employment opportunities and even has a multiplier effect for e.g. townships near universities giving direct and indirect employment. He supported his argument through data like at the time of independence there were only 20 Universities and presently number has increased to 1000 (including 42,000 colleges and 11,000 standalone institutions e.g. Jaipuria Institute of Management & New Delhi Institute of Management). Dr Pandey also shared that gap in school and college enrolment can make way for youth being enrolled in skill development programmes. He touched upon on the matters concerning entrepreneurship and start-up ecosystem and gave e.g. of shoe-connect app. Dr Pandey concluded with highlighting the need to harness technological advantage with greater reliance on ppp model.





Dr Sushil Chandra, Scientist, Defence Research and Development Organisation, **Government of India**

Dr Chandra spoke at length on emotional and cognitive intelligence leading to human mapping with modern technologies such as AI. He elaborated on utilizing technology for human forecasting and utilizing Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) and Open University concept for training and educating that is using and developing virtual infrastructure rather than relying only on physical infrastructure. He highlighted German ecosystem that has to be developed in India like start-up and incubators which would require policy change and mind-set change.





Policy Session – I

Education, Skill Development and Employability – Best Practices in States



L-R: Dr Jatinder Singh, Director, PHDCCI; Mr Ambrish Sinha, CEO, MeritTrac Services; Mr Rajan Sehgal, Co-Chairman, Tourism Committee, PHDCCI; Mr Sham Lal Goyal, ACS & Investment Commissioner, Govt of Maharashtra; Col Anand Kumar Singh (Retd), CEO, Construction Skill Development Council of India, NSDC; Dr Kamlesh Vyas, Partner, Deloitte and Mr Debabrata Ghosh, Director, KPMG

Dr Jatinder Singh, Director, PHDCCI

Dr Jatinder explained the need for skilling and training in the era of rapid technological changes and having right attitude and aptitude to fit in the new avatar of the industry 4.0. He spoke on the present disruption in business environment and culture. Dr Singh talked about the skill mismatch, cultural challenges, paradigm shift in education and the inflection point for government, industry and academia. He also touched upon the new skills that should be taught to increase employability. He concluded by saying how the mind-set change is required and there is need of PPP models in education, skilling and training areas.

Mr J C Chaudhry, CMD, Aakash Educational Services Ltd

Mr Chaudhary spoke on the present planning issue in education that is there is lack of longterm planning and there should be review of achievements in this area which could give us





the direction to move forward. He said that a teacher is a backbone of education ecosystem i.e. he should be free from the personal and professional pressures so that he can work with full efficiency. Mr Chaudhry highlighted the personal issues of teachers, issues related to dignity of labour, emotional quotient & attachment, selfless services. He spoke about the need to change curriculum continuously according to the changing needs of society. Lastly, he focussed on the need for budget on research, increased productivity through education and that education first starts from family and parents and today society needs technocrats plus good human beings.

Dr Kamlesh Vyas, Partner, Deloitte

Dr Kamlesh Vyas highlighted the best practices by the government and non-governmental organisations in the areas of skill development as per the recent study by NITI Aayog. He explained about the physical infrastructure that is lying vacant and which could be put to better use like skilling and training. He called for integration of schemes like Uttar Pradesh government and gave example of "Skill Sakhi" in Maharashtra to convince parents and go to the communities to mobilise youth. He gave another example of Minerva College wherein by the use of technology students are educated in large numbers without direct interaction with the teacher which changes the myth of personalized attention by the faculty. He questioned that are we on right path or doing the right thing that is the old model like skilling for plumber, technician i.e. are we skilling youth for the future e.g. Singapore. He spoke about faculty training and combining skills such as technical skills, behavioural skills, value system and customer orientation and should have end-to end connect in skill framework and addressing the concerns of training and skilling unwilling youth, unwilling financers and unwilling employers.

Mr Debabrata Ghosh, Director, KPMG

Mr Debabrata Ghosh talked about the initiatives and best practices in the area of skill and training by different Indian states i.e Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat, Tripura, West Bengal etc. He spoke on enhanced industry interaction, establishing Centre of Excellence (CoE) and skill universities, technology-based integration and development of ICT capabilities and vocational education framework in India. He highlighted features and best practices of different states namely Rajasthan which is integrating skill training and National Rural Livelihood Mission, Tripura where focus is on health and local trades, Madhya Pradesh has developed global Skills park, Odisha has developed world skill centre and Gujarat with enhanced synergies and increased industry participation etc.





Col Anand Kumar Singh (Retd), CEO, Construction Skill Development Council of India, **NSDC**

Col Anand Kumar Singh (Retd) covered that skilling is not only linked to employment but also quality of work, health, safety of workers and increasing efficiency and productivity of labour force. Col Singh highlighted the present scenario of construction skill sector where 95% are not formally skilled or recognized through proper training and certification. Most of them are technologically not equipped i.e. he called for the need to have sector wise skill policy to cater to the specific needs of that particular sector. He also flagged the issues plaguing skilling ecosystem like lack of infrastructure, quality and few states following domicile-based training. Lastly, he called for intervention either by government or by industry which may be in form of rules and regulation etc. and incentivization of skilling.

Mr Sham Lal Goyal, ACS & Investment Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra

Mr Sham Lal Goyal shared about the initiatives in Maharashtra which should help in achieving the goal of making India a \$5trillion economy by 2004-25. He highlighted the cases of Centres of Excellence and Nodal Centres where resources get thinly divided and leaving little impact on the issues concerned skilling and training. Mr Goyal highlighted different schemes pursued by the Government of Maharashtra such as scholarship schemes through MahaDBT Portal (Direct Benefit Transfer), Rajashree Chattrapati Shahu Maharaj Education Fee Scholarship Schemes, Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh Hostel Subsistence Allowance Scheme, Maharashtra State Faculty Development Academy, Fee Regulatory Authority, Admission Regulatory Authority which all are making positive impact in the area of academics and training. He concluded his presentation by calling for a progressive mind-set and policy change giving way for New Education Policy.

Mr Ambrish Sinha, CEO, MeritTrac Services

Mr Ambrish Sinha started his lecture by giving an overview of new frontiers in the knowledge industry and curriculum career continuum for Bharat. He spoke about bringing students, educational institutions, employers and government on common platform. He highlighted the concerns regarding India's employability challenge by giving example of traditional IT sectors and engineering jobs getting stagnated, difficulty for freshers' to find a suitable career in a diminishing market and in emerging technologies, industry is unable to find the right talent. He spoke about Manipal global, Merittrag, acetrac and Manipal Pro learn to provide an end-to-end professional learning and assessment. Lastly, he talked about developing solutions framework for digital examinations, assessments and certifications and learning stack.





Policy Session-II

Creating Interface of Government, Industry and Academia for Making New Knowledge Eco-system in India



L-R: Dr. Namita Rajput, Principal (OSD), Sri Aurobindo College(E), University of Delhi; Dr Suvrokamal Dutta, Senior Adviser, Sharda University; Mr Sunil K Marwah, CEO, Sector Skill Council for Food Processing, NSDC; MrSahil Aggarwal, Co-Chairman, Education Committee, PHDCCI; Dr Vishwa Mohan Bansal, Chairman, Education Committee, PHDCCI; Mr Devin Narang, Country Head India, Sindicatum Carbon Capital India Pvt. Ltd; Mr Ajay Oberoi, Chief People Officer and Head L&D, IDBI, Federal Life Insurance; Mr Krishan Guptaa, Managing Director, Organic Wellness; Mr Bhupendra Renjen, CEO, Global Nexus and Mr Vivek Gupta, Co-founder and CEO, Storecheg

Dr Vishwa Mohan Bansal, Chairman, Education Committee, PHDCCI

Dr Vishwa Mohan Bansal chaired the Policy Session and briefed about the present education system. He focussed on looking for ideas in the field of education to move India towards a \$5 trillion economy. He requested the speakers to give their views regarding the draft New Education Policy so that their recommendations can be put forward to the Government of India and State Governments.

Dr Suvrokamal Dutta, Senior Adviser, Sharda University

Dr Suvrokamal Dutta shared the important points of education policy and he called Academia, Business and Media to come together to make efforts to have India at a high intellectual sphere. It is the responsibility for all to make India to go for out of the box





thinking. New Education Policy should focus on out of the box thinking. It should focus on scientific, modern and deep-rooted moral values of our country. Two important aspects of New Education Policy are Primary, Secondary and Higher Education. There should be systematic churning of various issues in social sciences and languages in New Education Policy. Interdisciplinary approach should be followed at graduate, post graduate and Research level. Exchange of ideas and issues between several universities of the world should be taken, Dr Dutta said.

Scientific research and scientific thought processes should be exchanged, he added. Dr Dutta also said that the toddlers are vital for every nation, they should be trained and taught well. Opportunity to do research should be given at school level also. Coordination of Private, State and centrally funded Universities should be properly carried forward, Dr Dutta concluded by saying this and adding the Summit's deliberations should be compiled and shared with the government as recommendations.

Mr Devin Narang, Country Head-India, Sindicatum Carbon Capital India Pvt. Ltd

Mr Devin Narang laid stress on how Education is must for Success and how it leads to the path of truth and Salvation. He spoke about how British destroyed our education systems but could not destroy our culture. In a country like India, we do not have enough Teachers. We need an understanding that we need to respect our teachers. We should ask kids how they wish to see the world in the future, because they are more technically advanced. We should train people for jobs. We should anticipate what jobs are needed in future, so that we can train our youth such future jobs. Passion is very important in what you plan to do. Parents should not push their children into what they want In India Foreign Institutes should be allowed to open up. We need to open our education Policy for the same. Mr Narang also emphasised on how Writing skills are important and our education Policy should give importance to it.

Mr Bhupendra Renjen, CEO, Global Nexus

Mr Bhupendra Renjen talked about the various points regarding creativity. He told that creativity must be given importance from the primary level and it should be introduced from grade-I. Kids should be made to learn through creativity by giving them projects which will enhance their creativity skills and also will give them more exposure. Only if kids are taught about creativity from the initial level, we will be able to incorporate it in the policy level. Creative thinking should be encouraged by a teacher who should teach kids accordingly so that creative implementation is enhanced in them. At the end of the day, creativity drives policy makers for a better tomorrow.

Mr Krishan Gupta, Managing Director, Organic Wellness

In his address, Mr Krishan Gupta challenged the education system of today's time and said, scoring marks should not be a priority. The education policy must undergo some reforms in





order to increase the knowledge level and productivity of today's children. Education system of India must encourage the people to come in the industry and gather some experience rather than gathering bookish knowledge. Internships must be increased and interns should be trained so that they can handle all the challenges thrown their way.

Mr Sunil K Marwah, CEO, Sector Skill Council for Food Processing, NSDC

Mr Sunil K Marwah spoke at length about the collaboration between industry and academics so as to produce the final output of students in such a way that there is maximum utilisation of their most crucial years. The 14-15 year olds should be given projects in today's time because it is believed that the mind of a child has the maximum creativity. Children are believed to have high problem-solving abilities. He also says that without any industrial experience, education has no value. New education policy must encourage school dropouts to restart their education in a very creative way. Vocational educational courses must be promoted and also women who want to restart their education must have proper provisions in today's time.

Dr Namita Rajput, Principal (OSD), Sri Aurobindo College (E), University of Delhi

Dr Rajput addressed the gathering and spoke about the efforts made by Sri Aurobindo College (E) for the betterment of students and for the nation as a whole. She talked about the smooth journey of the students from college to industry and the efforts made by college for its students to grab better placements in the industry.

The college provides good exposure to its students by holding distinguished lecture series, inviting renowned people from industry. Dr Rajput suggested more flexibility in the syllabus at the academic level and skill enhancement courses should be introduced. Commerce students can join them so that they have better chances of employment.





Conclusion

In association with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS), Germany and under aegis of its State Development Council and Education Committee, PHDCCI had organised PHDCCI Education Summit 2020. The Summit highlighted the policy measures taken by the Government of India since 2014 and their successful implementation in the states' which are now enabling in bridging the skill-gap of workforces to align with the changing needs of industry in India.

Through the focussed deliberations, the Summit envisaged to support the government's efforts to strengthen the knowledge ecosystem in India and make it a global hub for knowledge-centric activities to realise the dream of making India, a \$5 trillion economy by 2024-25.

Well-attended by the policymakers from the government and industry, PHDCCI Education Summit 2020 proved to be a remarkable initiative. As a flagship initiative, the Summit will be organised annually.





Notes



About Us

PHDCCI, established in 1905, is a proactive and dynamic National Apex Chamber, working at the grass-root level across India and develop strong national and international linkages. Through policy interventions, it acts as a catalyst in the promotion of industry, trade and entrepreneurship.

The Chamber acts as a catalyst in the promotion of industry, trade and entrepreneurship. PHDCCI, through its research-based policy advocacy role, positively impacts the economic growth and development of the nation. PHDCCI proactively participates in the policy formulation process of government and acts as its bridge when it comes to interface industry and civil society.

PHDCCI has special focus on the following thrust areas:

- Economic & Business Policy Advocacy
- Industry
- Infrastructure
- Housing
- Health

- · Education & Skill Development
- Agriculture & Agri-business
- ICT
- International Trade

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