



# Importance of Vocationalisation of Education

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## Abstract

**Vocationalisation of education** means training in some vocations at the secondary, higher secondary level with general education. It refers to a system or course of study that prepares individuals for jobs that are based on manual or practical activities. Vocational education prepares people for the specific trades, crafts and careers at various levels in all spheres of life. It helps in broadening of horizon. It leads to dignity of labour. It is helpful in the maximum utilisation of the material resources of the country. The present paper highlights the importance of vocationalisation of education.

**Key words:** Meaning, objectives, importance.

## Introduction

Vocational education is concerned with the training on vocation. It is related to productivity. Vocational education prepares individuals for jobs. It has adequate employment potentialities. It helps in broadening of horizon. It leads to dignity of labour. It is helpful in the maximum utilization of the material resources of the country. When vocational education is mixed with general education it is called vocationalisation of education. Vocationalisation of education is designed to introduce manual skills in general education. Vocationalisation of education means training in some vocations at the secondary, higher secondary level with general education.

According to the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission (1952-53), the aim of vocationalisation of education is to improve the vocational efficiency of the students. Therefore, the Commission emphasised on increasing the productive & vocational efficiency of our students and it recommended for diversified courses in multipurpose schools.

The Kothari Commission Report (1964-66) suggested to relate education to work and recommended vocational education for lower and higher secondary stage. The commission said, "We visualize the future trend of school education to be towards a fruitful mingling of general and vocational education containing some elements of

prevocational, technical education and vocational education, in its turn, having all elements of general education. In the kind of society in which we will be living increasingly in the coming years a complete separation between the two will be not only undesirable but impossible.”

The NCERT (1976) opined, “ Vocationalised education makes it more likely for an individual to get a job or to be his own master by either starting a new productive activity or a service which may satisfy a felt need of the community. By broadening the educational horizons for the individual it enables him to reach higher levels of achievement through self-learning.”

## **Statement of the Problem**

Importance of Vocationalisation of Education

## **Objective of the Study**

To study the importance of vocationalisation of education.

## **Methodology of the Study**

The present study is based on secondary data collected for conducting a descriptive study on importance of vocationalisation of education.

## **Meaning of Vocationalisation of Education**

Vocational education is commonly regarded as “aiming at industrial success instead of industrial intelligence” and “vocation education aims at training people for suitable jobs, taking into account the service conditions, the opportunities, the rewards and the special abilities required on one hand and the abilities, aptitudes minimum requirements, physical and emotional aspects of the individual on the other hand.”

The Indian Education Commission (1966) pointed out that vocationalisation can bring education into closer relationship with productivity. It also recommended to give a strong vocational bias to secondary education and to increase the emphasis on agricultural and technological education at university stage.

The UNESCO, in its recommendation of 1974 on Technical and Vocational Education, defined vocational education as a comprehensive term embracing those aspects of educational process involving in addition to general education, the study of technologies and related sciences and acquisition of practical skills, attitudes and understandings and knowledge relating to occupations in the known sectors of economic and social life. Such an education would be integral part of general education and means of preparing for an occupational field and as aspect on continuing education.

Prof. S.K. Sahu has defined vocationalisation of education as “vocationalisation of education means training in some vocations at the secondary, higher secondary or junior college level with general education. Hence, combination of vocational training with general education is the chief feature of vocationalisation of education.”

### **Objectives of Vocationalisation of Education**

The National policy on Educating (1986) and its revised formulations gave stress on the introduction of systematic, well planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational education.

According to the National Policy on Education, 1986, the following are the aims and objectives of vocationalisation of education.

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 skill man-power.
4. To provide an alternative for those intending to pursue higher education without particular interest or purpose.
5. To prepare students for identified vocations spanning several area of activity.
6. An emphasis in vocational education will also be on development of attitudes, knowledge, and skills for entrepreneurship and self-employment.
7. To provide opportunities to fulfill the needs of women, rural and tribal students and the deprived sections of society.
8. To give opportunities for professional growth, career improvement and lateral entry into courses of general, technical and professional education through appropriate bridge courses.

### **Importance of Vocationalisation of Education**

The National Policy on education, 1986 as modified in 1992 has pointed out the importance and philosophy of vocationalisation in these words, “The introduction of systematic, well planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational education is crucial in the proposed educational reorganization. These elements are meant to develop a healthy attitude amongst students towards work and life, to enhance individual employability, to reduce the mis-match between the demand and supply of skilled manpower, and to provide an alternative for those intending to pursue higher education without particular interest or purpose. Efforts will be made to provide

children at the higher secondary level with generic vocational courses which cut across several occupational fields and which are not occupation specific.”

Vocationalisation of education is necessary for the economic prosperity of the country. It can shape the personality of the students, reduce unemployment, give financial benefits and suit the aptitude of the students. In our country the great need of the hour is to divert the single track education of the academic type into a double track or multi-track education to provide diversified vocational courses which really prepare students for life, make education system job-oriented and productive. As Rabindranath Tagore has put it “A man may be eminent in book-learning but his education remains incomplete till he has not learnt to put his hand to good and efficient purpose.”

In our country we have enough natural resources. But due to lack of vocational education we have not yet been able to utilize them abundantly. Consequently our nation is behind many other countries in production. Vocationalised education creates the trait of productiveness among the individual. This education trains children to use natural resources intelligently which will ultimately add to the economic prosperity of the nation.

Vocational education contributes to the achievement of society’s goal of self-sufficiency in agriculture and industry by developing suitable skills. It prepares the individual to realize his own potential within the framework of economic development to which the individual contributes. It leads to an understanding of the scientific and technological aspects of contemporary civilization in such a way that they comprehend their environment critically and constructively. Vocationalisation of education provides useful experience for the development of dignity of labour.

Vocationalised education may satisfy the individual instincts of construction and self – display. In vocationalised education the student is not a passive listener. Infact, he becomes an active parttern in the very process of his education. Thus vocationalised education satisfies various psychological tendencies of children such as needs, interests, aptitudes, instincts of construction, self-display.

Vocational education is practical and purposeful and therefore the students will naturally take keen interest in it. Instead of being theoretical, education will become practical and purposeful.

## **Conclusion**

Vocational education refers to all forms and levels of educational process involving in addition to general knowledge and academic skills, the study of technologies and related sciences, acquisition of practical skills, know-how, attitudes and understanding relating to occupations in the various sectors of economic and social life.

Vocationalisation of education is of great importance. Vocationalisation of education makes the students responsible and helps them to become economically self-sufficient. It can develop self-confidence, moral strength and mental freedom.

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