

# Problems in Developing Skill among Youngster Through Vocational Education in India

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**Abstract:** Skill and efficiency is utmost important for the economic growth and development of a country. Which can increase among youth through vocational education. But vocational education is one of the neglected area in the Indian education system. People as well as government aren't taking vocational education as seriously like general education. And general educational curriculum is also not that must upgraded to develop skill among students. Due to that reason, India is facing lack of skill workforce to fulfil the demands and requirements of industries, agriculture, textile etc. Therefore, a mismatch can see between supply and demand, which hamper in the progress of the country and increase unemployment among youth.

This paper will critical analysis the provisions of Vocational education in India, national and state policies for Vocational education and skill development, problems of Vocational education, vocational education provision for women, SC/ST and other weaker sections of the Indian society.

**Key words:** Vocational Education, Problems, Skill development, Youth.

## Introduction

Vocational Education is *sin qua non* for the development of skilful youth. We can't dream of skilful youth for meeting the demands of industrialized society without vocational educational. Youth aren't skilful by birth. They may have the potentialities, which can be improve among them by providing the adequate training through vocational education. Skill and efficiency is utmost important for the economic growth and development of a country. It can increase among youth through vocational education. Without quality technical and vocational education and training no country can achieve the goals of its development. Through vocational education the youth get chance to acquire practical knowledge and requisite skill training needed in the industry as well as for self-employment.

Countries with higher and better levels of knowledge and skills respond more effectively and promptly to challenges and opportunities of globalisation. India is in transition to a knowledge based economy and its competitive edge will be determined by the abilities of its people to create, share and use knowledge more effectively. This transition will require India to develop workers into knowledge workers who will be more flexible, analytical, adaptable and multi skilled. In the new knowledge economy the skill sets will include professional, managerial, operational, behavioural, inter personal and inter functional skills. [1]

India having largest manpower in the world, still a large number of educated people surviving for employment. Most of the youth are flowing in same track and the result is unemployment. The National Policy on Education of India (NPE) 1986 (as modified in 1992) has stated that the education system should be able to fulfil the needs of the skilled manpower requirement for the development of the country. NPE has emphasised on introduction of systematic, well-planned implementation of vocational education programmes, to enhance skills and employability, to reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower. Efforts were made to introduce vocational courses of several occupational fields at school. [2].

## Importance of Vocational Education

Vocational education can consider as an important factor not only for the meeting the demand of industrialization but also helpful for one to earn his livelihood without depending on other. Vocational education is necessary for

reducing unemployment, engaging youth according to their capacity in particular type of vocation. Some of the important reasons behind vocational education are:

*Makes the educand economically self-sufficient:* In India, due to proper skill as per the demand of job market maximum educated youth aren't getting chance to engage themselves in different vocations. Through vocational education you can balance between supply and demand. Vocational education helps the youth to educated with skill for engage themselves in different vocation according to their aptitude.

*Economics growth of the country:* For economic growth of the country depend on skilful manpower and proper use of natural resources we need skilful person. This will help in the economic prosperity of a country.

*Educative efforts become purposeful:* Students becomes motivated to learn when their learning is link with some purposeful activity. The education of youth should help confirm them to their future vocation. This can do through vocational education.

*Hope for children with lower intelligence:* Those students who have not well at academic side or lower intelligence for those students vocational education can provide a better career option by developing their skill.

Lewin reported that there are five justifications for governments' worldwide to focus and invest in technical and vocational education and training TVET. These are:

- 1.To increase relevance of schooling by imparting individuals with skills and knowledge necessary for making the individual a productive member of the society.
- 2.To reduce unemployment as a result of provision of employable skills especially to the youth and those who cannot succeed academically.
- 3.To increase economic development due to the fact that it improves the quality and skill level of the working population.
- 4.To reduce poverty by giving the individuals who participate access to higher income occupations.
- 5.To transform the attitude of people to favour occupations where there are occupational prospects for future.[ 3]

### **Problems of Vocational education in India**

Vocational education is one of the neglected area in the Indian education system. People as well as government aren't taking vocational education as seriously like general education. And general education curriculum is also not that must upgraded to develop skill among students. Due to that reason, India is facing lack of skill workforce to fulfil the demands and requirements of industries, agriculture, textile etc. Therefore, a mismatch can see between supply and demand, which hamper in the progress of the country and increase unemployment among youth. Some of the problems of vocational education in India are mentioned below:

1. *Unfavourable Attitude towards manual work:* In India, it is seen that people have a negative attitude towards vocational education as they think people who have low intelligent just for earning their livelihood go for manual work. In society people get less respect who is engaged in manual work than those people engaged in doctor, teacher, advocate etc. profession. So, student doesn't want to opt a vocational course for their career. Youth prefer to go for general course than vocational course.
2. *Lack of proper curriculum:* The curriculum framed for vocational education is more theoretical and traditional than practical. Which is not able to attracting the youth for opt those course. As well as curriculum doesn't also able to meet the demand of job market as it ignoring the local needs. Apart from this curriculum doesn't gives emphasis on improving general academic skill.
3. *Unavailability of govt. vocational institutions:* In vocational education one of the urgent problem need to solve is less number of institutions. In govt. sector, there are a few number of vocational institutions with minimum intake capacity. In ODL system also there are only a few number courses are available. Most of the courses are

run under private sector, which cost is so high. For that reason also students can't enrolled in vocational courses. Apart from this in govt. sector also cost of vocational education is so high than general education. Most of the youth due to high cost withdraw their course without completing.

4. *Lack of adequate facilities:* Due to lack of proper facilities, Like infrastructure, laboratory, library, continuous training facilities of teacher, Instructional materials etc vocational education comes to grief. Govt. has not provided proper fund for vocational education which harder in the condition of vocational institutions.
5. *Lack of vocational guidance:* Another problem in case of vocational education is seen that, youth are not getting proper educational/vocational guidance to choose the course after completing the 10<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> grade. After completing schooling, student aren't in the position to choose wisely a course, which will match with their aptitudes. In school, there is no facilities of educational/ vocational guidance and their aptitude also not tested to advise them which course is more fruitful for the their future. So students take the same track as they have seen in their senior, which is general education.
6. *No clear policy of vocationalization of education:* In govt. Policies, We can see the policies related to primary, secondary education, higher education but there are no specific or clear cut policies which is related to vocational education. That means govt. hasn't shown concern towards vocational education.
7. *Lack of placement service:* Those institutions provide vocational education doesn't give concern towards placement service. The institutions has less co-operation or link with the industries to send the student as intern as well as organized campus placement. So, after completing the course most of the youth remain unemployed. They doesn't get scope for proper job according to their skill.
8. *Shortage of specific courses for women:* Another problem of vocational education is courses are not diversified. There are only a few numbers of courses. Most of the courses are not as per the interest of women as well as courses are mainly related with mechanical work. But women prefer to go for courses like craft, handloom, weaving, designing, etc. These types of courses are less in vocational institutions. So, girls general show disinterest for vocational education.

### Suggestions for Vocational Educations

For improving the conditions of vocational education or to meet the challenges of vocational education, there is a urgent need of take some positive step towards vocational education. A Few suggestions towards vocational education are listed below:

- The govt. should give concern towards vocational education like general and other higher education. Proper fund should be allotted to improve the facilities of vocational institutions.
- The curriculum of vocational education should be framed as per the needs of present circumstance or job markets as well as courses should be diversified to meet the needs of women interest as well.
- The govt. should launch specific or clear cut policy for vocational education like other education.
- The institutions should maintain a link with the industries and campus placement should be organised for students as well as provision of internship should be made by the institutions.
- In the secondary school vocational courses should be included as an optional subject for the students so that the students can avail the courses at low cost and easily.
- The media should propagate the awareness towards vocational education and benefits of vocational education for youth and country. Advertisement should be given in TV, radio, newspaper etc. to create positive attitude towards vocational education in society.
- Number of vocational institutions in govt. sector should increase as well as intake capacity also. Especially in rural areas govt. should fund for establishing vocational institutions.
- Vocational and educational guidance cell should create in school to provide necessary guidance for students, which course or career will be fruitful according to the capacity of students.

## Conclusion

Vocational education consists basically of practical courses through which one gains skill and experience directly linked to a career in future. It helps students to be skilled and in turn offer employment opportunities.[4] But in India vocational education still not upgraded like conventional education. Indian education system at present also fail in developing skilful youth, the reason is lack of concentration towards vocational education. Which hampering in increasing productivity and growth of country. A huge population of India still live in below poverty, unemployed. Indian education system are not able to use this huge manpower properly, which pulling Indian to becoming a developed country from a developing country.

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