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HSC Vocational Courses: Remedy on unemployment in Sindhudurg District

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Abstract:

In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of labour force various commissions recommended Technical and vocational education in National Policy on Education. Accordingly in 1988-89 Indian government introduced Minimum Competency Vocational Courses (MCVC) in several states and Union Territory. Fourteen institutes from Sindhudurg district were started minimum competency vocational courses. Since the period self and job employability in vocational pass out students is increasing. Particularly technical and local need based vocational courses are creating employment opportunities to the students

Key words: Vocational Courses, self employments, practical skill

Introduction:

Vocational and technical education in India is originated from the Wood's Dispatch of 1854. Also several education commissions and committees were strongly emphasized on the need for a diversified curriculum. Based on the Abbot-Wood Advisory Committee recommendations, a chain of polytechnics were established in 1937. After independence the task taken up by independent India was to remove the infirmities of the inherited structure of the formal education with such a concept, the need to strengthen the linkage between education and the labour market and bridge the gap between work and knowledge. The necessity of vocationalisation of secondary school education was strongly reported by the Kothari Commission in the year 1964-66. Though this report was accepted in 1968, The vocational courses were introduced first time in 1970 on bifocal nature which have given opportunity of self-employment, job employment and vertical mobility of degree education. The National Policy on Education in 1986 reiterated this commitment and a Scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education was launched in February 1988. The main objectives of the Scheme as spelt out in the NPE were to provide diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply and skilled manpower.

2. It is found 57.42 percent self and job employment is created by these vocational courses. It means that overall self and wage employment is increased through vocational courses in Sindhudurg.

3. It is observed from the study that the local geographical environment is favorable for the household and domestic need based technical courses from all the courses. But for the courses from commerce and management group of HSC vocational courses the local geographical environment is not favorable.

Suggestions:

1. District Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship officer should organize periodical camps for registration of pass out students and workshops on self employment, various entrepreneurship schemes, government promotional subsidies; scope and opportunities, additional skill training after completion of such vocational and skill development courses and motivate them for starting small scale business or self employment.

2. Further educational facility and vertical mobility should be made available in local areas for the concerned vocational courses.

Conclusion:

The research reveals that vocational and skill education has played a significant role in providing job and self employment in rural areas. Overall performance of vocational education in Sindhudurg district is satisfactory. The researcher found that the job employment and self employment of the study area is highly encouraging for the students of vocational and skill education. Technological developments in the society have enormously increased the need of skilled persons which is difficult to achieve with the conventional education system.

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