Original Research Paper

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Education For Skill Development And Job Orientation

Education

KEYWORDS:

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ABSTRACT

The aim of education is to develop a specific skill for getting a specific job. The dropout rate increases with up gradation of classes. Skill development acts as a bridge between education and employability. Skill development programme is a best way to increase employability of learners. Therefore, central govt. as well as state govt. is focusing skill development at large scale. Present study is based on need of skill development for job orientation.

Introduction:

Education is a mean which is essential to explore potential of students. Skill is an ability acquired through deliberate, systematic and sustained efforts to smoothly and adaptively carry out job functions. Education provide sense to do work perfectly, systematically and integrative. Cognitive skills are mental skills that are used in the process of acquiring knowledge including reasoning, perception and intuition. Education sharpens attention power, memory power and self regulation power. In skill development there are thousand types of job in different sectors at different level. A particular type of job demands a specific type of employee who could handle the situation and fulfill requirements efficiently.

Employability and skill development both are inter related. Possibilities of getting job increases as expertise over a skill are achieved. Govt. has taken initiatives regarding skill development in last decade i.e., 2005-2015. There is a large gap between no. of new entrants to the labour force and inadequate availability of seats. There are various sectors with prospects for high growth and new employment opportunities. Skill development empowers trainees through improved skills, knowledge, nationally recognized qualifications to gain access to organized employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the global market. Objective of skill development is to create opportunities to acquire skills, develop a high quality skilled workforce relevant to current and emerging market needs, apprenticeship, training for self employment development and adult learning.

Skill development is the continuous and deliberate effort of govt. so that education for skill development could provide to all sections of society as youth, disadvantaged, minorities, poor, women, disables, dropouts and those working in the unorganized sector. Govt. wants to establish meaningful connection between school education and skill development training. Skill is a combination of 3 dimensions i.e., cognitive, technical and inter personal. Education for skill development is the training of cognitive as well as inters personal development rather than technical. The skill development is approached by establishing several types of institutions such as ITI, ITC, SDC, and ATI. Govt. proposed to set up 1500 new ITI and 5000 SDC for 30 lakh persons per annum beneficiaries. This scheme is targeted for school dropouts, workers and ITI trained candidates to improve their employability level.

Methodology:

Descriptive survey method was applied for study. 400 students are randomly selected for study. Out of which 100 were students of class 8, 100 from class 9, 100 from class 10 and 100 were from ITI. 50% boys and 50% girls were included in each category. Student's interest for skill development was tested using self prepared question paper for technical and non technical courses. Student response was measured as interested and not interested. Collected data was converted into percentage and comparatively analysed.

Finding & Analysis:

Table-1: Status of Student's Interest Toward Skill Development Programmes

Student Category	Gender	Interesting Student (%) for Skill Development		Not Interested (%)
		Technical Course	Non Technical Course	
Class-8	Boys	46	38	16
	Girls	41	32	27
Class-9	Boys	49	40	11
	Girls	42	35	23
Class-10	Boys	51	41	8
	Girls	44	35	21
ITI	Boys	62	34	4
	Girls	56	41	3

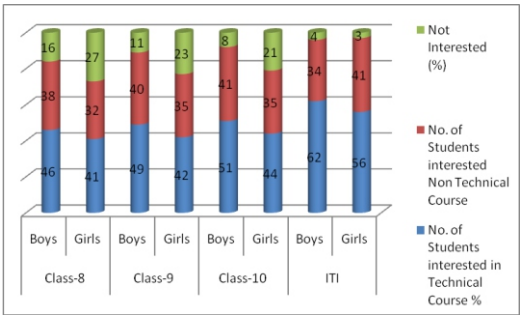

Chart-1: Status of Student's Interest Toward Skill Development Programmes

Result shows that students are interested in skill development courses. 46% boys and 41% girls of class 8 showed interest in technical and 38% boys, 32% girls showed interest in non technical course. Student interest increases with class up gradation. Among students of class 10, 51% boys and 44% girls expressed their interest in technical courses while 41% boys and 35% girls for non technical courses. ITI students exhibited their interest towards technical courses i.e., 62% boys and 56% girls. ITI student's interest rate is higher than others. 34% boys and 41% girls exhibited interest for non technical courses.

Conclusion:

In present fast moving, quality demanding world we need more result oriented and more skilled persons. New jobs are emerging for high qualitative and skilled employees. India should focus more on skill development oriented education. Our education system makes clerk and unable to provide job every one. We need to bring more awareness about different sectors, modules and advantages regarding job applicability.

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