

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:21
ANSWERED ON:21.11.2000
EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SCHEMES
AKHILESH SINGH;RAJO SINGH

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to reorient the education system and formulate any employment oriented vocational education system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the time frame fixed for the purpose and the and the names of groups being associated for the review of existing education system;
- (c) Whether provisions have been made under these schemes for the admission of poor students; and
- (d) If so, the details thereof?

Answer

The Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 21 21.11.2000 REGARDING EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SCHEMES BY SHRI RAJO SINGH AN KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH

National Education Policy provides for the introduction of employment oriented vocational education component in the education system in the country. The National Curriculum Framework For School Education released by the NCERT recently, has recommended linking education with life skills which are essential for any vocation and professional development. The curriculum framework has re-emphasised the need for making work education and vocational education as an integral component of the school education system. As a part of the implementation of the employment-oriented education system, the Government have been operating schemes at the school level in the formal system, for school drop-outs and disadvantaged groups through the National Open School, for the unemployed rural youth through the Scheme of Community Polytechnics, for adult literates through the Scheme of 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan' under the Programme of National Literacy Mission (NLM) and in colleges through the University Grants Commission (UGC).

The Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education has been reviewed recently and it has been reactivated and its allocation enhanced from Rs.10.5 crores in 1999-2000 to Rs.35 crores in the current year

(2000-2001). The Scheme provides for grants for construction of workshops, equipment, raw-materials etc. required in connection with imparting of vocational education. The Scheme has covered 6728 schools, where 19,455 vocational sections have been sanctioned. The National Open School (NOS) provides for six-month and one year courses in 7 broad disciplines through distance education mode. Under the Community Polytechnic Scheme, 516 polytechnics are running the programme and about 9 lakh unemployed youth have been benefitted. 58 Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) have been established for the vocational training of adult literates and they are being run with the help of Non-Governmental Organisations. The University Grants Commission has been implementing the scheme of Vocationalisation, and so far 1635 colleges in 33 universities have been covered. The Schemes are targeted mostly at the poor students and nil or nominal tuition fees are charged.

All this has happened due to a continuous review of the educational system through various commissions, committees and groups. In fact, the National Curriculum Framework released a few days ago is the result of a thorough review by the NCERT and a countrywide debate in which all the leading educationists of the country participated. The scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education itself has been subjected to three major reviews by agencies like Operations Research Group (ORG) (1996), National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT)

(1998) and Centre for Research, Planning and Action (CERPA)

(1999). Such reviews and evaluations are a continuous process.