CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Education is one of the major life processes of the human individual. Education is indispensable to normal living. Without education, an individual would be unqualified for group life. Without education human race would be no better than animal race. In every society and in every age, a system of education is evolved according to its need and the temper of its times. Education is concerned with the growing man in an ever-growing society. So education is a process through which human personality develops. It is not a temporary process, which begins at a definite time and comes to an end at a definite time in the life of man. There is no end to the process of education in human life. From birth till death we come in contact with many things, persons, institutions and ideas, and at every movement we gain new experience.

Education has been included as one of the basic necessities of human life in modern society. Education is there in the family, school, playground, club, office, in fact everywhere. At every place the individual is taught something and socialized. Without education an individual is unfit for group life. Education is necessary for the progress of an individual as well as society. Education increases morality in individuals.
In the modern times education is largely devoted to the communication of empirical knowledge. It is required today to prepare individuals for a changing world. Formal education has been communicating ideas and values, which play a part in regulating behaviour. The whole rationalization of the modern world is connected with the development of science. The chief instrument of this development is educational system. In this way formal education can be viewed as a type of social control. Education has contributed to the regulation of conduct in the early socialization of every child. Education from infancy to adulthood is an important means of social control. Through education new generation learns the social norms and the penalties for violating them. Theoretical education, that is reading and writing, serves to form the intellectual bases and with practical education one learns to put this in to practice. Without proper education the harmony of the individual and society is not merely difficult but also impossible.

Some educators have suggested that education must be used for making a good society. Education is not primarily an attempt to stuff the mind with information, but train people to think to distinguish between right and wrong to arrive at reality. Education is an attempt to shape the development of the coming generation in accordance with the social idea of life. However, we shall use the word education in a limited sense meaning a formal training by a body of
instructors within the institutional pattern of the schools, colleges, and universities.

Education helps an individual for the proper personality development through different modern techniques. Students understand many unknown as well as new things in educational institutions by the eminent teachers and their fellow learners. This helps them for their intellectual progress. Teachers always try to develop good behaviours and good qualities in students by punishing them for their mistakes, disobedience and indiscipline. By this teachers develop the character of 'self-control' in the students. This in turn helps for the progress of the society.

Education also brings reformation in human attitudes. It helps children in developing right attitudes. Many children may have developed certain wrong attitudes, beliefs and prejudices right from their childhood. These are to be reformed. So, it is the main function of the education to help children in changing these attitudes. So, the school is expected to make its efforts in reforming the attitudes of the children. It is also utterly necessary to change the attitudes of the children specially in deviating them from criminal activities. Educational institutions in modern society are also doing this work.

Education, at the same time helps to control political system. India is a democratic country. Education is used to support and stabilize democratic system. Every individual has a role to play in democracy. To play this role he needs education. The success of
democracy depends upon the literacy of the people. If people are literate they can participate in administration effectively. Literacy is a product of education. Democratic values and other political aspects are being taught in modern educational institutions. So, now a day it is very easy for people to adjust with the democracy. Literacy allows full participation of the people in democratic process and effective voting. Educational system has thus economic as well as political significance.

Education also develops social values in individuals. Teachers in the schools and colleges impart new ideas, norms and social values to the students directly and indirectly. They teach them through the curriculum of school, its extra-curricular activities and informal relationships amongst students and teachers. Educational institutions try to impart values such as co-operation, team spirit, obedience, truth, social justice etc. through various activities. It is through education that new generation learns the social norms and the penalties for violating them.

Education develops unity among people. It acts as an integrative force in society. Because it communicates many values that unite different sections of the society. Education helps and encourages children belonging to different race, language, religion and caste to develop common national values and to minimize their prejudices. The educational institutions help the children to learn new skills, values and outlook to interact with people of different social
background without much hesitation or reservation. Thus education plays an important role in uniting the people of different caste, religion, race and of different social and economic background. The school and the teachers play a predominant role in developing national integration among students. At the same time education condemns selfishness and conservativeness of individuals and tries to develop broad mindedness in them.

Education enhances the status of individuals in society. It is education, which is responsible for the higher status of women today. It is education, which is trying to improve the position of backward class people. Therefore by acquiring more and more education, individuals today are improving their status in society. Therefore education is a must for every individual in modern society. It is one of the basic needs, next to food, shelter and clothing. Thus education is very important for the progress of both individual and society. The unique contribution of education is to make life progressive and civilized.

People start to learn from the movement they are born. Family and friends can no longer teach most people all they need to know in order to earn a living in our increasingly technological and complex society. So formal institutions such as schools, colleges and universities have developed to prepare people for the world of work.

Our modern culture believes in the right of the individual to choose his work. It also believes in a high degree of specialization.
Occupational choice affects both the individual and society. To be more practical, pupils should be provided with accurate and usable information about jobs, work-process, employment trends, opportunities, duties of workers, qualification of the workers, average income and status of the work. It has been pointed out that although the extension of education to all had not provided the disaster that some expected, neither has it led to the equality anticipated by others. As certificates and Diplomas are more and more the means of entry to the better paid, more secure, higher status jobs, education becomes increasingly important as a bases for occupational achievement and upward social mobility.

Today education has become to be seen as the answer to many of society's most serious problems, from getting rid of poverty to maintaining our competitive advantage over other industrial nations in the global economy. Unfortunately, education is not making such problems disappear.

The aim of all education is developmental, cultural and vocational fulfillment. Work or vocation occupies an important place in the life of every individual. It gives him independence and security. The term "Vocational Education" is relatively new in the literature of education. It came in to prominence near the beginning of 20th century. This term however is simply a new name for such training, which is as old as civilization itself. Most educators, both general and
vocational agree that vocational education is concerned with learning to work.

In modern society the scope for adjustment of human resources to the occupational world is increasing. The overwhelming majority of the people are engaged in a specific, relatively continuous activity in order to earn their livelihood and maintain a definite social status. This activity is called 'occupation' or 'work'. Although 'work' might include unpaid jobs and tasks done in the home, social scientists typically use an economic approach by considering only paid work. "Work is the set of activities associated with performing one's paid occupation". For society, work provides goods and services to be purchased: for individuals, work provides the money to purchase those goods and services. Work can be producing or repairing a machine, creating a work of art, or providing services such as education, tax advice, or police protection.

Occupation is the position one holds or occupies, such as clerk, doctor, account executive, or garbage collector. In an organization, an individual's job title often reveals the occupation. Both the occupation and the environment in which a particular person holds that occupation define the actual work expected. Thus, work involves the actual activities that an individual carries out as a result of holding an occupation in a particular environment.

Most educators, both general and vocational agree that 'vocational education' is concerned with 'Learning to work'. Vocational
education is a part of the total education process. In the broadest sense vocational education is that part of education which makes an individual more employable in one group of occupations than in another. So any training or education, which contributes to employability or preparation for work, is vocational education.

Vocational education may be differentiated from general education. General education focuses upon knowledge, skills and attitudes that are useful for successful living, without application to particular occupations. But vocational education deals with knowledge, skills and attitudes that fit an individual, wholly or in part, for a definite occupation or vocation. So students will get work experience along with their education in the vocational stream. Therefore various Commissions, Committees and Advisory bodies stressed the importance of vocational education.

Inspite of the recommendation of various high-powered Commissions, our education system remained largely bookish and literary. Our educational institutions emphasize the academic aspect of education in a large measure by neglecting those aspects of education, which are relevant to life and its problems.

Education can become a powerful engine of socio-economic and political development if it is intimately linked with long-term aspirations of the people in society. The need to increase productivity in agriculture and industry clearly show the content and quality of education must emphasize modern thoughts and practices.
Vast millions of our population is unemployed and underemployed, with the result that our per capita income is meager and our standard of life is among the lowest in the world. The only remedy for this is that education must be re-oriented towards increasing productivity through the philosophy of vocational education. A draft report of the planning commission reveals that in our country Arts, commerce and Science graduates account for majority of unemployed graduates. So there is the necessity of vocational education to reduce the percentage of unemployed graduates.

Any educational system that incorporates the principles of vocational education certainly enriches the quality of human life. Vocation-centered education creates a link with real life by helping the students to become more intelligent and more knowledgeable. A comprehensive scheme of vocational education in our educational institutions will enable the students to identify their learning experience with the welfare of the community at large. Vocational education is also necessary to bring about a corresponding identity between mental ability and physical activity. The concept of vocational education enables the students to acquire practical training through a need based curricula. Vocationalization involves a radical change in the attitudes, interests, aptitudes, skill and values of students.

The present system of classroom teaching hinders the development of proper work attitudes and concentration among
students. Therefore, there is the need of vocational education, which helps the students to acquire skills, scientific and technological knowledge of industrial process. Our educational institutions should incorporate vocational education intensively and extensively in the curricula. This is helpful for the students to engage in creative or productive work, which is important for the progress and enrichment of a society. Acquisition of skills through vocational education is possible through self-reliance and co-operation, correct techniques, adequate motivation, advance planning and recognition of individual differences.

Education, which prepares the individual for a particular profession save him from aimless life. Absence of vocation will encourage a tendency to depend upon others like parasites. Thus vocational education here scores over general education, which leads to a particular occupation or vocation.

Better standard of living can be achieved by an increase in productivity. Constant persistence and efficiency are required to increase productivity. This in itself can be achieved by vocational or occupational education. The manpower in India is great, but it has not been utilized in creative and productive activity. Education based on agriculture and handy crafts is necessary for rural development in India. In vocational education stream more importance will be given to the 'Skill and Production Orientation' rather than the 'Examination
Orientation’ in the implementation of the courses to improve the employability and self-employment.

Vocational education, when conceived as a dynamic concept can modernize traditional practices, by the application of the latest scientific and the technological knowledge. Vocational education also develops the value of dignity of labour in individuals through a positive mental attitude towards all kinds of work. Our traditional values are such that manual or physical work is looked upon as something degrading or undignified. This harmful attitude may undermine the foundations of our democracy, which lays emphasis on such values as equality, brotherhood and freedom. The attitude of our educated younger generation towards physical or manual work must undergo a sea change. And fortunately in present days this attitude is dying out and it is being realized that even manual work requires specific training as much as any white collar jobs.

In the context of rapid industrialization and economic development it is felt that the general education system is not adequate to meet the growing demands of the diversifying economy. It is generally felt that the varied needs of the growing economy can be met effectively through diversified vocational courses at the higher secondary stage. For the socio-economic development of the country, it is necessary to establish and develop more and more industries, which can be achieved through a programme of vocational training in educational institutions. For the perspective of our economic
development such courses as Business Management, Office Administration, Marketing, Banking Practices and Journalism, Statistical Methods and Stenography should be introduced everywhere without any delay.

In modern society everyone realizes the significance of women's education in the special circumstances of the country today and there is need for adopting special measures for solving it. The general purpose and objectives of women's education cannot, of course, be different from the purpose and objectives of men's education. However, there is a vital difference in the way in which this purpose has to be realized. The main point of difference to be stressed is that there are particular spheres of life in which women have a distinctive role and in which they can make a special contribution. It is now universally recognized that in the management of household, in bringing up children, in the field of social service, in nursing, in teaching specially in elementary schools, in certain crafts and industries like tailoring, knitting, embroidery etc., and in the field of fine arts, women have by instinct, a better aptitude. This does not, however, mean that women should not have the same opportunities as men for taking all kinds of work and this presupposes that they get equal educational facilities. So that their entry into the professions and public service is in no way prejudiced.

In the present socio-economic set up, self-employment of women requires much more than training in a particular vocation. Agencies in
charge of women's welfare, both governmental and voluntary, have emphasized informal training to improve women's earning capacity, especially in the lower income groups. The Central Social Welfare Board has been assisting training cum production centers in small-scale industries, handicrafts for larger industrial undertakings. The Board of Ministry of Agriculture and Community Development, and the Ministry of Health have trained various cadres of women for development of work, particularly in villages. Many Ministries have also developed welfare centers to improve women's earning capacity through training mainly in sewing, embroidery, tailoring and handicrafts.

Vocation can help girls to see their place in the society. It can add to their self-confidence, because, through work they will discover their latent abilities and develop new skills. In our country 'career' is considered as lifetime occupation for men and a temporary and involuntary or forced occupation for women. Therefore the attitudes of women towards vocation had been less serious than those of men. However, the position has changed after the independence of the country. Driven by the economic necessity, many women, whether married or not, now seek careers outside the home to supplement the family income. At present several women have assumed responsible positions in government and society and they are rendering valuable services to the community. The necessity for women to work and earn has also increased due to the rising standards of living and infinitely
multiplying wants and desires. Thus, women in modern society have won the rights and privileges, which were at one time the monopoly of men.

In the context of the rising trend in women's education and employment, vocational guidance has become one of the important functions of the educational structure. Today thousands of young men and women go to college without knowing why they go for higher education, and what subjects to study. After graduating from the college they join the ranks of the unemployed. If proper vocational guidance had been given to them at +2 level itself, the meaningless rush in colleges would disappear. Vocational education enables the students to realize their talents and aptitudes, and the manner and extent they can best develop to achieve the necessary skills, abilities and adjustments necessary to seek the right types of employment.

All girls need to receive some preparation for vocation while in school. The Indian woman whose sphere of work was traditionally confined to the home and the field is gradually emerging into a wide sphere. The educated women in India have a variety of occupations open to her. Work is a very important medium through which the whole personality expresses itself and vocational development is an aspect of individual development. Vocational guidance serves the needs of the individual. It also helps to develop the man power resources of the nation, channelize them to meet the requirements of
the labour market, reduce unemployment and increase national productivity.

Since vocational development is a continuous process, vocational guidance is needed at all stages of development. The home and the family have an important influence on person's vocational development. Vocational education should help the girls to evaluate their own abilities and interests, and related these to the differential requirements of various curricula and occupations. The time when girls leave school is also the time for crucial decision; hence the need for vocational guidance especially for school leaving girls. Decision regarding whether to continue studies, or to go in for some kind of vocational training, or to seek employment, need to be made about this time.

Work is an integral part of one's life, and in fact determines one's way of life to a marked extent. The setting of vocational goals can therefore be meaningfully done only in relation to one's total life goals. Vocational counseling thus shades imperceptibly into personal counseling that attempts to help girls to develop and implement a self-concept. The need for vocational counseling may recur at later stages in women's development. Whenever she is faced with problems of choice regarding whether or not to work, the type of work to seek, how to prepare herself further for her chosen occupation, how to enter it, how to advance in it.
The responsibility for providing vocational counseling services to women has to be shared by colleges and universities, the National Employment Service, community agencies and other social welfare organizations. Economic necessity, as well as changing concepts of women's roles, motivate women to join the labour force in increasing numbers, show the need of vocational education.

India is a traditional country and most of the parents may not like to send their daughters outside the home for work. If women of such families are given some vocational education and training, they could start self-employment or their own entrepreneur at home only. And some women may not wish to work under others, especially under male employers. For such women vocational education will be a boon, because, after getting training, they can start their own business or self-employment.

For this particular study I have taken the sample of 260 girl students from different Job-Oriented Colleges of Dharwad district. Here an attempt has been made to study their social, economic and also demographic characteristics. The characteristics taken in to account are: religion, caste, age, marital status, native place, nature and size of the family, educational qualification of the respondents, educational qualification of their parents, occupation and annual income of their father etc.

Always it is education, which is responsible for the higher status of people in society. Therefore education is one of the basic necessities
of human life today. Our respondents were educated; therefore their educational qualification has been taken into account. The educational background of the parents is very much important in determining the status of an individual in society and also for the proper development of his personality. So information about the educational qualification of both father and mother of the respondents has been collected. It has been observed that not only fathers, but also mothers are encouraging their daughters to get useful education. They prefer education for their daughter, which is easier, convenient and more useful, that is, the mothers of present society prefer vocational education than general education. Because they feel vocational education, which leads to a particular occupation is more important and useful than other education.

An attempt also has been made to collect information about the aims, attitudes and aspirations of the respondents regarding vocational education. Most of our respondents are motivated by their fathers to take-up vocational education. But the number of the respondents who are motivated by their mothers is also very significant. It shows that in present days even mothers are encouraging or motivating their daughters to take-up vocational courses.

All most all the respondents in this study intend to start an entrepreneur or to establish self-employment and to become economically independent. It shows that most of the people now have
realized the difficulty of getting job or employment. So they have an idea of starting an entrepreneur or self-employment with the help of different vocational courses.

All the respondents in this study are of the opinion that vocational education teaches importance of work, productivity and also they agree that employability is more in vocational education. They also said that vocational education is helpful to reduce unemployment to certain extent. Only by introducing more and more vocational courses, the problem of unemployment and under-employment can be reduced.

All the respondents opined that vocational education is very much useful, it develops value of dignity of labour, it develops manpower sources of the nation and it establishes link between education and productivity. And they also agree that vocational education is helpful for women to become economically independent. If women take up vocational education and training they can get a job or they can start self-employment. And also they agree that vocational education enhances the status of women in society, it removes feeling of inferiority, inequality and it helps to solve the economic problems at family level.

It has been observed that the ratio of women compared to the ratio of men is less in vocational stream. Majority of our respondents opined that it is because of the traditional attitude of the parents, prevalence of male domination in the society and inadequate number
of women training centers. It has also been observed that the drop-out rates among the girls in vocational education is minimum. This is mainly because most of the girl students join these courses with firm determination. Whatever minimum drop-out is found in vocational education is mainly due to early marriages of girls.

Regarding the willingness to work with men, it has been observed that majority of our respondents are ready to work with men, they feel equal while working with men. This indicates the change in the attitudes of Indian women. Women are educated today and their status is also improved. So they never feel isolated, discriminated or inferior while working with men. Apart from being ready to work in male dominated establishments or offices, women at present are even ready to work in far-off places, away from their home town. Because it is necessary for every women to take up some job or self-employment, if they want to lead a comfortable life.

Majority of our respondents opined that they need some more training and experience after these vocational courses to start an entrepreneur of their own. This shows the interest of the girls to become successful entrepreneur. So it is necessary that girls should be trained more and more in concerned vocational courses. Then they will become confident to start an entrepreneur and run it successfully.

So in a developing country like India, Vocational education must become one of the fundamental means for the successful realization of the objectives of our educational system. Vocational education as a
technique and a method holds a great promise in the task of transforming our educational system from a static general system into one of the dynamic and creative educational system. On the whole vocationalization in education can help to remove many of the ills and injustices that are prevalent in Indian society. Vocational education is the only weapon, which can bring about a socio-economic revolution without creating any conflicting situations in a multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-communal society like ours. We have reached a stage where only vocational education of a high quality will be helpful in the building up of a stable democratic polity.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

After studying this problem in detail we would like to give some of the suggestions. Those are:

1. There is a need for good infrastructure such as teaching aids and equipment and training kits in Job Oriented Colleges.
2. More number of vocational courses specially designed for girls should be introduced and girls should be permitted to all the vocational courses in which only boys are studying.
3. More number of Job Oriented Colleges should be started in Karnataka.
4. Government should strengthen Vocational Education and train the common people for generating sufficient income.
5. Government should ensure employment to the youth using Vocational Education and Training effectively.
6. A linkage among all stakeholders in the education sector should be established for providing Vocational Education to those who had completed secondary education and others, who could not study even up to that level.

7. Vocational Education should have a Minister exclusively for monitoring the implementation of projects and a university for it.

8. Vocational Education should be used in solving the problem of unemployment among the not-so-educated youth.

9. The theme “Technology application for income generation among the common people” should be spreaded all over the state.

10. There is a need to upgrade the skills of vocationally trained people to improve productivity.

11. The parents, more than the children, needed counseling to admit them to Vocational Courses.

12. The government should introduce multiple intelligence tests at the high school level to know the aptitude of students for putting them in right kind of educational stream.

13. Financial assistance by the government to the vocationally trained candidates in order to establish their own entrepreneur on priority basis.

14. Last, but not the least, government should come out with a good and immediate action plan.