

TECHNICAL TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(Item No. 18)

01. Technical training is imparted at three different levels. Professional Colleges and Polytechniques are the first two levels, where technical education for Degree and Diploma courses are respectively organised. Third level is Industrial Training Institutes (ITI), Industrial Schools (IS), and Vocational stream in the Higher Secondary classes (+2 level). The technical training programme is organised at the Industrial Training Institutes and Industrial Schools on different trades and crafts. In this part, the higher and professional education including technical education imparted by the Colleges and Polytechniques is not considered. Technical training organised in the third level by Industrial Training Institutions, Industrial Schools and Higher Secondary Schools will be covered.

02. There are 52 Government Industrial Training Institutions with an intake capacity of 16,188. These Industrial Training Institutions offer courses on 36 Engineering Trades and 15 non-engineering trades. There are also 438 Government approved private self financing Industrial Training Institutions with an intake capacity of 44,344. In addition to these Industrial Training Institutions, there are 155 private industrial schools (out of which 50 are aided by the Government), with 5,112 seats. There are 3 advanced vocational training centres with 9 courses. So far 9,729 craft persons have been trained in these centres. Under the apprentices Training Programme, in 1,444 industrial establishments more than 15,000 skilled/trained man power have under gone apprentice training.

Industrial Training Institutions/Schools

<i>INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION/SCHOOLS</i>	<i>NO.</i>	<i>CAPACITY</i>
1. State Govt	52	16188
2. Private (Self financing)	438	44344
3. Private & Aided (50)	115	5112

03. Vocational education is imparted in Higher Secondary schools. 66 vocational courses in the areas of Agriculture, Home Science, Commerce and Business, Engineering and Technology, Public Health and Miscellaneous courses are offered. 1377 schools are offering vocational courses and about 1.04 lakh students are studying in the vocational education course which accounts for about 16% of the total students strength in Higher Secondary schools.

04. The role of ITI and vocational education in the State is to provide skilled man power and operatives in different trades and crafts for various industries. Besides the skilled personnel take up works on their own. The establishment of ITIs, Industrial schools, and starting of vocational courses in Higher Secondary Schools is done in different parts of the State. One of the considerations which has weighed with State Planning Commission, is that these are not localised rural activities. Thus the opening, maintenance, and management may not be feasible or necessary to be transferred to the control of the Panchayat Raj Institutions. However, the Panchayat Raj Institutions must have an advisory, supervisory and monitoring role in the running of technical education programmes and institutions. The role of tiers of the local bodies will basically be facilitator in identification and linking the local man power needing technical and vocational training with the appropriate Institutions / Centres / Schools. Further, as per the needs and requirements in the district the planning for skilled man power requirements, review and monitoring of the schemes, programmes operated in vocational training, apprentice training may be taken up by the District Panchayats.

05. In this background, the following entrustment of advisory, supervisory and monitoring powers for the 3 tiers of Panchayat Raj Institutions are recommended:-

I. VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

<i>ACTIVITY</i> (1)	<i>ENTRUSTMENT OF POWERS</i> (2)
1. Identification of rural manpower suitable for technical and vocational training.	1. Identification of needs of training in specific trade and vocations suitable for the respective Panchayat Villages.

<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>
	2. Dissemination of information about the technical training centres, schools and industries amongst the rural youth.
	3. Encourage and facilitate enrolment to technical training courses.
2. Establishment and maintenance of ITIs/ Industrial schools.	1. Assit Government/Private sector to establish ITIs/ Industrial schools, and recommend for opening of vocational education courses in Higher Secondary schools in the Panchayat Village.

II. PANCHAYAT UNION

<i>ACTIVITY</i> <i>(1)</i>	<i>ENTRUSTMENT OF POWERS</i> <i>(2)</i>
1. Technical training of Rural Youth.	1. Liason between ITIs, Industrial schools on the one hand and village panchayat on the other for admission of suitable rural youth in technical training courses.
	2. Draw technical man power needs plan for various industrial/ professional establishments in the panchayat unions.
2. Establishment of ITI and Industrial schools.	1. Asses the needs for establishment of new ITI/ Industrial Schools and recommend the same to the competent authority and district Panchayat.
	2. Identify trade/courses for vocational education needed: to be imparted in the Higher Secondary schools in its area.
	3. Identify the area and crafts in which training/education should be imparted in the existing ITIs/industrial schools/in the Panchayat area.

III. DISTRICT PANCHAYAT

<i>ACTIVITY</i> <i>(1)</i>	<i>ENTRUSTMENT OF POWERS</i> <i>(2)</i>
1. Technical Manpower needs planning.	1. Undertake planning exercise on technical manpower and crafts required for different industrial and other establishments existing in the district.
	2. Undertake technical manpower needs for self employment purposes in the district.
2. Review and supervise technical training and vocational education.	1. Undertake periodic review of various schemes/programmes implemented under technical training and vocational education through standing committee on education.
	2. Review the functioning of the Government and Private ITIs existing in the district specifically with regard to implementation of reservation policy in admission in ITIs and industrial schools.

Implications

06. The State Planning Commission has recommended basically non administration and non-financial powers to be entrusted to the rural local bodies. These powers are mainly on technical manpower needs and planning; review of technical training;and vocational education programmes and need for establishment of new technical training schools, centre and institutes by Government and Private sector. This will not need any modification in the existing administrative, financial and legal positions.