

Role of Technical Education with Special Reference to Jammu and Kashmir State

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Abstract— The pattern of life evolving in this age is very much different from the one We would find in our society even some fifty years back. Technical Education imparts knowledge of specific trade, craft or profession. Role of Engineers/technicians /skilled workers has remain a vital role in the society. To produce such type of workforce we need good and sufficient type of technical institutes. In this context Jammu and Kashmir Government has put effort to establish all types of technical institutes in the state .It has remained successful in transforming the technical education to its youths after 20th century.

Keywords— Technical Education Quality Improvement program (TEQIP), Technician Education (TECH.ED), Vocational Training Implementation Programme (VTIP)

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of technical education may be different for others but for me, it is an education by which we learn different techniques of executing a job in our day today life. Let us take an example of getting a glass of warm water for our daily use early in the morning or preparing a cup of tea that we may take after getting up and before we do something else, the technique involved in getting warm water for a person in early 20th century who may be living in a village of remote areas shall be by burning wood. He needs a matchbox to ignite the fire. The match box which he needs is prepared by a technical person we may call him a technician or an Engineer after performing the operations like cutting, fabrication, coating, packaging etc. At present the process of warming water is different from that time .It may be by using L.P.G or electrical energy where a technician or an Engineer need to learn more operations to manufacture equipment for the devices used there in, with this so I want to convey that we need to learn different types of techniques for performing the same job depending on the time and situation, hence need arises to impart technical education to the people to help the society in their development. In the middle of 20th century i.e just before political independence of India. There was no technical institution in Jammu and Kashmir state. It is in 1959 when one Govt. Polytechnic by the name Kashmir Govt. Polytechnic came into existence at Srinagar. Next year i.e. 1960 two new institutions one Regional Engineering College,(R.E.C) Srinagar and other Govt. Polytechnic were established. Also Two Industrial Training Institute came up one each at Jammu and Kashmir region in the same year. No institution was added in two decades till 1985. Two women polytechnics one each at Jammu and Srinagar were added in 1988.In 1994 one more Engineering College by the name Govt. College of

Engineering & Technology Jammu (G.C.E.T) was established. Few more industrial Training Institutes were also added. In 90's Private participation started in technical education. with the result Three engineering Colleges One at Srinagar by the name S.S.M college of engineering &Technology and two at Jammu i.e. Mahant Bachitter Singh College of Engineering & Technology (M.B.S.C.E.T Jammu and Model Institute of Engineering & Technology (M.I.E.T Jammu) and Eight Polytechnics,4 each at Jammu and Srinagar came up. Few private Industrial training institutes were also Started .Three private Technical Universities were also established two at Jammu by the name Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University (S.M.V.D.U) and Baba Ghulam Shah Badhsah University (B.G.S.B.U) and one at Srinagar as Islamia University of Science & Technology. All these private Universities run four year degree courses in Engineering and 3 year diploma courses in Engineering. A good number of Technical institutions came to existence till the completion of 20th century. At the start of 21st century Govt. of India helped the Jammu Kashmir state by way of World bank aid in improving the technical education in all the three fields i.e degree program (engineering colleges(TQUIP), Diploma program polytechnics (TECH.ED) and certificate courses I.T.I. (VTIP) The good amount has been spent in improving the quality of technical education by way of improving the qualification of faculty, increasing infrastructure, adding of latest equipment and industry institute interaction in remote areas of J&K. State Two institutes namely Govt.Polytechnic Leh and Govt. Polytechnic Kargil has been added with the help of World bank Aid in 2005.The Govt. Industrial Training institute has also been increased many fold both in Kashmir and Jammu region. Increase of technical institutes in the state has remained a continuous process. The Govt. of India took decision that polytechnics may be established at district level to provide facility of technical education to the people in their home towns. Thus eighteen new Govt. polytechnics has been

established taking strength of such institution to twenty six in the state. In the year 2013, two more Engineering Colleges came up in the map of Jammu and Kashmir state namely Yogananda College of Engineering & Technology (Y.C.E.T) at Jammu and Bhargava College of Engineering and Technology (B.C.E.T) at Samba district of Jammu region. In the year 2016 a technical institute of high profile (IIT) (Indian Institute of Technology has been established in Jammu region too. Last year the state Govt. gave sanction to two more Engineering colleges which are in operation from University of Kashmir and University of Jammu separately. The statistical data shows that in the mid of 20th century the Jammu and Kashmir has no technical institute in the state and now when we are in 2nd decade of 21st century the number of technical Institutes of all the four categories, we have one IIT, four year degree Engineering institutes in 10s, Three year diploma institutes in scores and ITI in hundreds. All these Institutes we may call them Technical institutes but these are not under one umbrella. The four year degree colleges are under Higher Education Department t of the state. Three year and certificate course institutes are under the control of Technical Education Department of the state where as in other states of the country, the degree and diploma institutes are controlled by technical education department of the states and certificate course institutes by Industry departments. This difference has deprived the degree level technical education of the state to keep pace with the other institutions’ of the country. Moreover the policies framed at central level for the development of technical education cannot be implemented with the latter and spirit in the state due to mixing of instructions at state level. In the developing society we need to argument the knowledge of students from old/conventional to new/non conventional methodology in executing the same job. We being engineer/technicians should very well understand the requirement of society. Therefore it is our utmost duty to identify the proper type of requirement of the people living in that area. Thus technical skill of an engineer /technician looking after the works which are carried out on conventional methods is different than that working on non-conventional technology. Our system of technical education does not have space for such a requirement .Our experts have designed syllabus, not keeping in view the above fact. I know it is not easy but none has tried this. We are producing work force common for all whereas we must bifurcate rather give choice to the students, making them aware about two types of jobs available to them in the society, One depending on conventional /old concepts and other for newer / non conventional. I would like to code a example of producing an electrical energy. We are teaching our students conventional methods of producing electrical energy and very less / least knowledge in non conventional methods. With the result no experts are available for non conventional energy production .It is not that sources are not available, sources such as solar, wind etc but we have no proper manpower to collect data and transform it into useful purpose.

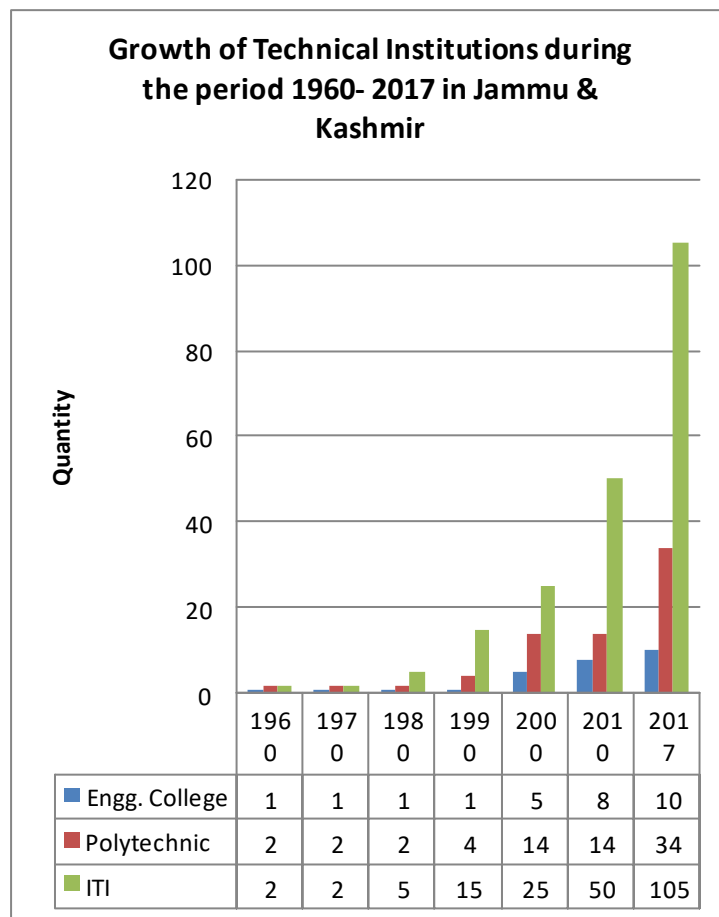


Fig.1Growth of Technical Institutions during the period 1960-2017 in Jammu & Kashmir

II. REFERENCES

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