

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND ITS RESULTS

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Abstract

Education provided at vocational schools that trains students for a particular trade is known as vocational education. It directly fosters the development of competence in skill, scientific method, and technology-related procedures that cover all facets of the craft. The apprenticeship system can interact with vocational education at the secondary, post-secondary, further education, and higher education levels. Training, or internships in academic parlance, is the cornerstone of vocational education. The goal of the current study is to determine whether students are aware of the vocational education system and whether they are willing to accept it as is or with some modifications.

Keywords: Vocational Education, Higher Education, critical human resources, job market, competitive employment, employment prospects.

Introduction

The topic of the value of vocational education has been up for debate for many years around the world. While some educational systems place a high importance on vocational education, others ignore it as unimportant given the changing demands of the job and educational markets. Vocational education's detractors contend that because it does not adequately educate pupils for the competitive labor markets, it is useless to high school students. Additionally, opponents of vocational education point out that it is a waste of students' valuable time in addition to being expensive. On the other hand, those who support vocational education contend that it is a crucial component of the educational system because it provides students with the information and skills they need to fill critical human resource gaps in the job market.

According to this theory, a sizable portion of pupils graduate from high school without the necessary knowledge and abilities to compete in the labor market (Holzer 2). Because so many high school students enter colleges and universities without having acquired even the most fundamental technical abilities, there is a technical skills deficit among employers in the labor markets. This article contends that providing students with vocational education enhances their fitness for the labor market as a contribution to the continuing discussion.

Due to their varied aspirations, students' career development is a complicated process. Vocational education proponents contend that high school graduates need practical experience so they may base their careers on it. High school pupils are unable to make wise job decisions because they lack the necessary practical skills and understanding of the many professions,

claim Tripney and Hombrados (6). According to this approach, students who pursue vocational education gain fresh views on their jobs and so provide a strong basis for their occupations. As a result, career growth among high school graduates is based on vocational training, which is essential for their entry into markets for competitive employment.

Learning technical skills and information inspires students to complete challenging tasks, which they can only complete through vocational education. Students often graduate from high school with the knowledge and abilities necessary to complete non-technical activities. Because high school pupils are too young to learn them, opponents of vocational education claim that non-technical knowledge and skills are more essential than technical ones (Jha 3). However, many who support vocational education believe that it encourages students to gain technical knowledge and skills in order to solve problems that are prevalent in society. Because they are undervalued in the labor market, technical vocations are despised and ignored by students (Holzer 12).

Vocational training enhances students' levels of creativity and invention to better prepare them for the workforce. Since high school kids are too young to learn technical skills, opponents of vocational education claim that teaching pupils about components of the labor market is pointless. However, a good vocational education gives kids confidence at a young age and fosters their creativity and innovation.

Students receive the necessary information and skills through vocational education, preparing them for careers in technical domains. According to Holzer, various educational systems are weak in terms of student originality and innovation (7). Advocates of vocational education contend that because college and university students skip vocational education, they lack inventiveness.

As a result of the practical training they get in vocational education, students are competent and competitive in the job market. Although opponents of vocational education contend that college and university students are appropriate for such training, the labor market's competition does not permit those with a certain educational level to monopolize employment prospects.

The performance of employees in their places of employment is improved through vocational education. The dilemma of underperforming and unproductive staff is one that employers frequently face. Employees perform admirably when they join the workforce equipped with the necessary knowledge and abilities gained via vocational education. The argument made by opponents of vocational education is that enhanced productivity is not the result of vocational education, but rather of a person's personality and cognitive behavior. Jha contends that employees perform better because they have valuable expertise because to the skills and information they learn via vocational training (4). High performance among workers who have received vocational training therefore supports the value of such instruction for high school pupils.

Conclusion

Vocational education is crucial in the current labor markets because it provides students with the fundamental information and skills they need to meet market needs. According to the ideas in this article, vocational education helps high school students develop their vocations, inspires them to follow them, encourages creativity and innovation, boosts performance and productivity, and increases labor market competitiveness. From the reasons, it is clear that vocational education is highly important if education systems and labor markets are to align the needs for labor in order to reduce the high rates of youth unemployment and underemployment.

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