

ADULT EDUCATION (VOCATIONAL TRAINING TO ELIMINATE ILLITERACY)

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As the cliché goes, education is the key to success. Additionally, since learning never stops, education is a lifetime endeavor. A person can continue to learn things and go to school at any age. The right to an education is a fundamental one. No matter their age, everybody can go to school. These people discuss their reasons for not going to school when they were younger.

There are countless inspiring tales of adults who grab every opportunity to learn, regardless of their age, because they were not given the chance to learn when they were younger. They wish to engage in educational activities. They want to make up the time they've lost. These adults also wish to learn the core skills and knowledge they will require to participate in social activities and function in society.

The community needs knowledgeable people who can contribute to its improvement. To help people regain the information that was lost due to circumstance while they were still young, they provide programs like adult education. Vocational training is offered to teach these people various skills they may use to continue living because they believe that illiteracy is one of the main reasons why people struggle and face obstacles in life. Because they lack literacy, they lack the means to solve their problems.

Every person must have the life skills required to overcome challenges and continue living if they are to survive. Even when an adult is already at the pinnacle of their life, it is only right and fair to provide them the chance to further their education because the knowledge and abilities they will have from their later schooling will greatly help them

in their struggles. We shouldn't presume that it's too late for them at this point. As long as they are still alive, they can use what they have learned, regardless of their age.

The Office of Nonformal Education was replaced by the Bureau of Continuing

Education as a result of the Education Act of 1982. Executive

Order No. 117, issued in 1987 by the Aquino administration after the People Power Revolution, established the Bureau of Nonformal Education. In the Philippine Constitution of 1987, Article 14, Section 2(4) states that "the state shall encourage nonformal, formal, indigenous learning systems, as well as self-learning, independent, and out-of-school study programs, particularly those that respond to community needs; and provide adult citizens, the disabled, and out-of-school youth training in civics, vocational efficiency, and other skills." [Click here to read the full article.](#) To help with the regulation of technical-vocational programs without a degree, the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) was founded in 1995. The skill orientation, training, and development of out-of-school youth and unemployed community adults fell under the purview of TESDA.

It can be challenging to focus on people between the ages of 16 and 22 or 24 when discussing adult literacy programs because the bulk of them serve adults in general or welfare beneficiaries. Goals other than literacy are usually included in training programs.

A significant factor in assisting young people in making the transition from school to the workforce has been vocational education and training. Despite this role, previous research did not consider the importance of vocational education and training (VET). In order to evaluate the effects of national VET systems, both school-based and work-based VET systems, on economic results, this article will examine people's lifetime returns to VET.

The findings of this study suggest that graduates from the vocational track are more likely than those from the general route to experience reading-related disadvantages, short-term job benefits, and long-term employment disadvantages. The significant discrepancy between the literacy and employment outcomes of work-based and school-based VET programs is the study's most remarkable finding. Although graduates of work-based VET programs are initially more likely to obtain employment than graduates of general education programs, this employment advantage gradually fades with time.

Opportunities for vocational learning are essential for improving employability and skill development. The distinction between theoretical knowledge and practical abilities is the most effective way to convey the significance of professional growth. Non-vocational course students may spend a lot of time researching a wide range of topics. Since they spend so much time in the library and on computers performing research and producing papers that help them continue to improve their theoretical knowledge in numerous fields, their class time frequently only lasts a few hours per week.

Even within their own field of specialization, they frequently invest a lot of time analyzing the theories, concepts, and methods used by other subject-matter experts in the field. Compared to students who are enrolled in a vocational education program, they have a lot less opportunity to put these concepts into practice. Their future possibilities and entry into the workforce are severely constrained since these students lack the real-world work experience required to move from a course of study into a profession. Sometimes, this could cause complications once the students graduate and enter the workforce.

Adult education benefits not just the learner but also the economy and society. Through adult education, we may build a more progressive, egalitarian, and sustainable society where everyone has access to the information and abilities they need to live happy,

productive lives. Throughout their entire lives, they also take an active part in civic and cultural events.

Vocational education and training (VET) is essential to ensuring that young people have the skills necessary to meet the needs of the job market. This lowers the youth unemployment rate while boosting competitiveness.

It is crucial to develop a skills-based curriculum for pupils when it comes to education. They will discover that they graduate from college well-prepared to work in their profession of choice if they attend institutions that place an emphasis on giving students the skills needed to flourish in a specific industry. They receive on-the-job training while obtaining their degree, which makes it easier for students to transfer into the working world both financially and professionally. Employers who recruit them are certain that their new hires will be competent and able to start working straight away, resulting in a positive experience for all parties.

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