

Technical and Professional Education in Arunachal Pradesh: An Empirical Study

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Abstract: Education is an important index of human development along with economic growth and empowerment; it forms the core of every social and human development doctrine. Technical and Professional education is needed as a vital tool for aesthetic development and means for achieving wider social aspirations. This education has always been linked to life and society. Technical and Professional education is a process of human enlightenment and empowerment for the betterment and quality of life. The phenomena of liberalization, globalization, and privatization of the Indian economy coupled with revolution in information technology have brought new challenges to Technical and Professional education. The objective of the paper is to examine the technical and professional education in Arunachal Pradesh. *This* study is a descriptive type of research based on secondary data gathered from books, articles, websites, and web-based journals.

Keyword: Human development, Aesthetic development, Economic growth, Empowerment.

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is an important index of human development along with economic growth and empowerment; it forms the core of every social and human development doctrine. Jawaharlal Nehru accepted education as the most important means to bring about social change. His belief was that “It is only through right education that a better order of society can be built up. Education is the most important requisite to open up the individual”. Among various levels of education, higher education has pervasive and influential impact on development, since it empowers the individual with necessary skills and competence for achieving important personal and social goals and thereby contributing to the social development. It is widely believed that the state of higher education in a country is an index of its future well-being. Technical and Professional education is needed as a vital tool for aesthetic development and means for achieving wider social aspirations. It also has an increasingly crucial role to play in producing change agents for moving the country along the development continuum. The phenomena of liberalization, globalization, and privatization of the Indian economy coupled with revolution in information technology have brought new challenges to higher education.

The relationship between education and human beings is very close. Man has achieved success in almost every field and made his life comfortable. But this development or achievement has been gained at the cost of his knowledge and skills which has been acquired through technical education, as it is regarded as the most powerful instrument for emancipation and empowerment of human beings. Indeed, Technical and Professional education is a process of human enlightenment and empowerment for the betterment and quality of life. It not only enhances man’s knowledge, skills competencies, potential, values and attitudes but also transforms his belief and thoughts. At the same time, it is assumed as the training of the human soul in the pursuit of truth and the practice of virtue, (Dongaonkar-2004).

Objective of the study: The objective of the paper is to examine the technical and professional education in Arunachal Pradesh.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study is a descriptive type in nature based on secondary sources of ancient knowledge in India.

Sources of Data: The proposed study is basically empirical in nature based on secondary sources. The data of secondary sources are collected from books, articles, websites, and web-based journals published at different times, records of Government Offices especially Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, etc.

Analysis: The different materials collected from the different sources have been scrutinized, verified and set up systematically under appropriate heading to hold requisite presentation and conclusion. Simple numerical calculations and statistical tools are used.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Government Institutions

North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST) in 1984

The journey of Technical and Professional education in Arunachal Pradesh has been started with the establishment of North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST) in 1984 at Itanagar (Nirjuli), the capital city of the State. The foundation stone of the institute was set on 4 March 1984 by the President of India, Giani Zail Singh. The institute started operating in 1986 with six base modules. Six diploma modules started in 1988 and by 1990 seven degree modules were added. It is the first technical institute in the State. In 1979, the Arunachal Pradesh Government submitted a proposal for setting up an Institute of Science and Technology with multiple input facilities. In 1982, the Planning Commission approved the proposal. However, the Education Ministry called for detailed report and action plan for evaluation. For this purpose, a Working Group Report was constituted by North Eastern Council in 1982. The Working Group Report along with Action Plan was placed before Education Ministry in September, 1983. In June 1984, an inter-ministerial meeting was held to consider scaling down or retention of the proposed project including provision of degree courses. For awarding its own degree, it was agreed that NERIST would be conferred University status by an Act of Parliament. The institute started its academic programme with the admission of students through an Entrance Examination in August, 1986. The North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST) has been endeavouring since its existence, to be leading institute of learning in the field of Applied Science and Engineering not only in the north eastern region but in whole of India.

The institute was funded by NEC until, on April 1994, it came directly under the full funding and control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). In May 2005 it was granted deemed university status. NERIST gained approval for the postgraduate programme from AICTE and MHRD in 1996, and the latter was implemented by 2006. The institute offers B. Tech, B.Sc., Diploma, Certificate, Management and Postgraduate programmes under the departments such as Agricultural Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Forestry and Life Sciences and Mechanical Engineering. Besides the departments of core engineering and applied science disciplines, NERIST administers the centres established within the institute such as Centre of Appropriate Technology and Rural Development and Centre for Management Studies (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NERIST>).

Rajiv Gandhi Polytechnic in 2002

In order to fulfill technical manpower requirement of this State, the second technical institution was set up namely, Arunachal Pradesh Polytechnic, now Rajiv Gandhi Polytechnic. It is the first Polytechnic in the State established in 2002 at Itanagar (Capital City) near Dera Natung Government

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College with the financial assistance from the World Bank under Technician Education III Project of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

The Institute offers diploma courses in six streams namely, Travel Tourism and Hotel Management (TTHM), Information Technology (IT), Herbal Remedies and Cosmetology (HRC), Costume Design and Garment Technology (CDGT), Automobile Engineering (AE) and Electrical and Electronic Engineering (EEE). The duration of the courses is three years. The entry qualification for CDGT, IT, AE and EEE is Class-X pass while for TTHM and HRC is Class XII pass. The admission is given through a Joint Entrance Examination conducted by the Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar. The Rajiv Gandhi Polytechnic is the first institution in the State having earned the credit to achieve ISO 9001:2000 certification in June 2006.

College of Horticulture and Forestry in 2001

The College of Horticulture and Forestry (CHF) has been established at Pasighat, East Siang District on 7th March, 2001 under the sponsorship of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur. The objective of the CHF is to impart the need based resource and extension education in various disciplines of Horticulture and Forestry for the benefit of the students of north east hilly region and to establish linkages with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institution and other institutions located in north east hilly region.

National Institute of Technology (NIT)

NIT (National Institute of Technology) has been set up on 18 August 2010 in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. National Institute of Technology Arunachal Pradesh (also known as NIT Arunachal Pradesh or NITAP) is one of the 31 National Institutes of Technology in India. The classes of NIT Arunachal Pradesh were started from 2010 in a temporary campus in Yupia, Arunachal Pradesh. The courses offered in the college are undergraduate program (Chemical & Bio- Technology, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Post graduate program (Electrical Engineering, Computer Science & Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering), Management and Humanities (Online MBA, M. Phil and M. Tech in ATEP) and MS in Basic and Applied Science, Doctoral program. The institute is nearly 18km from Itanagar, 11km from Naharlagun and is now located at Jote, Papumpare District.

Union HRD Minister M. M. Pallam Raju has laid the foundation stone of the first National Institute of Technology (NIT) in Arunachal Pradesh on February 10, 2013 at its permanent site in picturesque Jote village nearby Itanagar. The Union HRD Minister, M. M. Pallam Raju said, "The creation of NIT has ensured that some seats for admission to undergraduate courses will be available for students from Arunachal Pradesh, which is bound to uplift the economics of locality, directly or indirectly, and help in enhancing the human development index in the State." (<https://www.campusoption.com/college/national-institute-of-technology>).

Tomo Riba Institute of Health and Medical Sciences

The first medical college of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, the Tomo Riba Institute of Health and Medical Sciences is the part of history of Arunachal Pradesh with most modern equipment for the investigation and management of the poor patient of Arunachal Pradesh. To provide the highest quality of comprehensive healthcare at an affordable cost to the people of North-Eastern India and to provide good clinical support for the medical education and research; guided by sound ethical values. To provide a world class integrated healthcare system, with a focus on compassionate patient care to the underprivileged people, by leveraging state-of-the-art technology led by a team of committed professionals equipped with the finest medical skills and competencies. Tomo Riba Institute of Health and Medical Sciences is the first medical college of Arunachal Pradesh situated at Naharlagun town in Papumpare District. The institute is established in 2017 and

the academic session started on 1 August 2018 for academic year 2018-2019. The institute has 50 MBBS seats and 300 bedded hospital. Out of 50 seats, there is 39 seats as State quota, 15% i.e., 8 seats as All India quota, 4% i.e., 2 seats for NRI and 2% i.e., 1 seats for TRIHMS Faculty (<https://www.trihms.org/>).

Private Institutions

North East Homoeopathy Medical College & Hospital, Itanagar

The North East Homoeopathy Medical College & Hospital was established at Itanagar in 2002 by Abotani Charitable Society to meet the demand of homoeopathy medical education of the students of North East Region in general and Arunachal Pradesh in particular. The college offers Bachelor degree in Homoeopathy Medicine and Surgery (BHMS). The college is affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University and recognized by the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), New Delhi.

Tomi Polytechnic College at Basar, so many private B.Ed colleges and other professional institutions have been established within a span of 20 years after 2000.

Nomination of Arunachalee Students outside of the State

Prior to the establishment of medical college, polytechnic institution and other technical institutions, i.e., there was practically no college for studying in medicine, veterinary, agriculture, fishery etc. under government as well as private sector, students were sent to study for technical and professional education in the institutions of other states of the country. A number of students are sponsored by the State Government through seat quota allotted to this State by different institutions. 150 engineering degree seats, 160 engineering diploma seats and 60 medical and allied degree seats were allotted from the Government of India every year in different states of the country. These seats were allotted through Joint Entrance Examination as per the State Government reservation policy under the following 4 categories in addition to NIT, Silchar and NERIST.

Category I: 80% seats to Arunachal Pradesh Schedule Tribe candidates.

Category II: 12% seats to the children of State Government employees.

Category III: 4% seats of the children of Central Government employees who are presently posted in Arunachal Pradesh.

Category IV: 4% seats to the Children of Bonafide residents in Arunachal Pradesh minimum for a period of 3 years and who do not fall within the above three Categories.

Number of Seats in Technical and Professional Courses Available for Arunachal Pradesh During 2019 is shown in Table-1.

Table-1: Total Number of Seats in Technical and Professional Courses Available for Arunachal Pradesh During 2019

S.N.	Course	Number of Seats Received
1	MBBS (GOI)	2
2	MBBS (TRIHMS)	39
3	MBBS (Regional)	13
4	BDS (Regional)	10
5	Para Medical & Allied Courses	181
6	Degree Engineering (GOI)	150
7	Degree Engineering (Regional)	15
8	Diploma Engineering (GOI)	162
9	Diploma Engineering (Regional/State Govt.)	775
Total		1347
Source: Basic Information on Higher and Technical Education: 2019-20, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 2020		

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Technical and Professional Education Scenario in Arunachal Pradesh

The growth of **Technical and Professional Institutions** in the State is depicted in Table-2.

Table-2: Number and Type of Institutions of Higher and Technical Education in the State as on 1st January, 2020

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Number
1.	National Institution of Technology (NIT)	01
2.	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST)	01
3.	Other Central Institutions	03
4.	Govt. Law Colleges	01
5.	Private Professional Colleges	03
6.	Teacher Training and Education (B.Ed.) Colleges	09
7.	Govt. Polytechnic	06
8.	Private Polytechnic	01
Total		24

Source: Basic Information on Higher and Technical Education: 2019-20, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 2020

Technical and Professional Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh

Technical and Professional Institutions with their location and year of establishment are given in Table-3.

Table-3: Technical and Professional Institutions with Year of Establishment and Status

S.N	Name of Institution	Year of Establishment	Govt. or Private	Status of NAAC	UGC Recognition
1	North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST)	1984	Deemed University	NBA Accredited	Recognized
2	National Institution of Technology (NIT), Yupia	2010	Central Institution	B++	Recognized
3	Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology and Medical Sciences, Ziro	2012	Private University	-	-
OTHER CENTRAL UNSTITUTION					
4	College of Horticulture and Forestry, Pasighat	2001	Under Central Agriculture University, Imphal	-	Recognized by ICAR, New Delhi
5	National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology, Itanagar	2015	Central Institute	-	
PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE					
6	North East Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Itanagar	2002	Homeopathic Medical College		
7	Arunachal Law Academy, Itanagar	2007	Law College	-	
8	Ranjeev College of Fine Arts, Itanagar	2009	Fine Arts College	-	

Source: Basic Information on Higher and Technical Education: 2019-20, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 2020

In addition to B.Ed. course in Rajiv Gandhi University, a number of private B.Ed. colleges have been established since the establishment of Hills College of Teacher Education at Naharlagun in 2006. Since then, many B.Ed. Colleges are being established. Presently there are 9 B.Ed. colleges functioning throughout the State where there is less than 14 lakh population as per 2011 Census. Different colleges charge different fees from the students. All the B.Ed. colleges are recognized under NCTE. There is no separate Government B.Ed. college in the State till date. Under Government Management, B.Ed. course is taught only under Education Department of Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar. The different B.Ed. colleges with their years of establishment and recognition are shown below in Table-4.

Table-4: Private B.Ed. College in Arunachal Pradesh with Year of Establishment and Recognition

S.N.	Name	Year of Establishment	Recognition
1	Hills College of Teacher Education, Naharlagun	2006	NCTE Recognised
2	D. Ering College of Teacher Education, Pasighat	2010	Do
3	M.T.M. B.Ed. College, Ziro	2012	Do
4	Teacher Training Education (B.Ed.),	2012	Do
5	Siang Royal Academy, Pasighat	2013	Do
6	Denning College of Teacher Education (B.Ed.), Tezu	2013	Do
7	Kasturba Gandhi Institute of Higher Education, Roing (B.Ed College)	2013	Do
8	Donyi-Polo B.Ed College, Itanagar	2015	Do
9	Vivekananda Kendra College of Teacher Education, Nirjuli	2016	Do
Source: Basic Information on Higher and Technical Education: 2019-20, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 2020			

After the establishment of Rajiv Gandhi Polytechnic at Itanagar in 2002, there was long gap to establish further Polytechnic institution. One Polytechnic institution, namely Tomi Polytechnic College at Basar was established in 2006 under private management. In order to fulfill technical manpower produced by polytechnic institution, 5 polytechnic institutions were established in 2014. All the polytechnic institutions are approved by AICTE. Only Rajiv Gandhi Govt. Polytechnic Institution at Itanagar as ISO number. So there are 7 polytechnic institutions functioning throughout the State, out of which there are 6 polytechnic institutions are under Government management and 1 polytechnic is under private management. The Polytechnic Institutions under Government and Private Management is shown Table-5.

Table-5: AICTE Approved Polytechnic Institutions under Government and Private Management

GOVERNMENT			
1	Rajiv Gandhi Govt. Polytechnic, Itanagar (ISO: 9001:2008 Certified)	2002	AICTE Approved
2	Govt. Polytechnic, Dirang	2014	-do-
3	Govt. Polytechnic, Pasighat	2014	-do-
4	Govt. Polytechnic, Roing	2014	-do-
5	Govt. Polytechnic, Namsai	2014	-do-
6	Govt. Polytechnic, Laying	2014	-do-
PRIVATE POLYTECHNICS			
7	Tomi Polytechnic College, Basar	2006	AICTE Approved

Source: Basic Information on Higher and Technical Education: 2019-20, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 2020

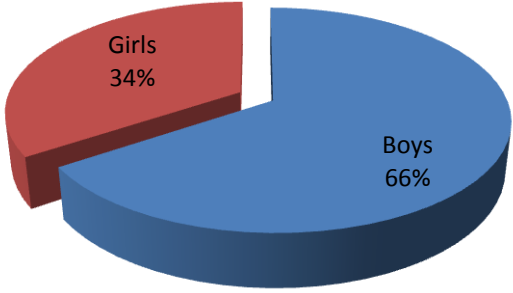
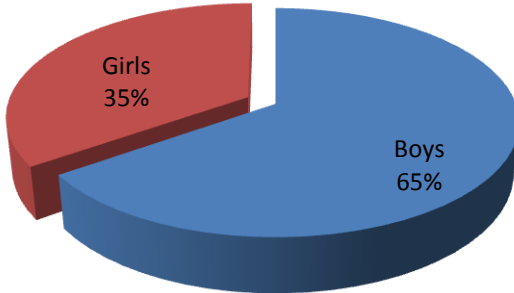
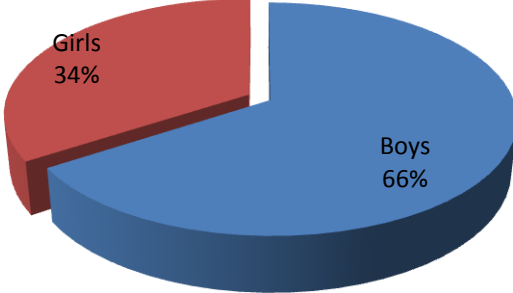
Enrolment of Students in Different Technical and Professional Institutions

Government Management: Enrolment of students in different technical and professional institutions namely NERIST, NIT, Horticulture and Forestry under Government management is shown in Table-6 and Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 below. The gross enrolment of students with APST and Non-APST is shown separately in this table.

Table-6: Enrolment of Students in Technical and Professional Institutions under Govt. Management during the Academic Session 2019-20

Name of Institution	Boys	Girls	Total	APST			Non-APST		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
NERIST	1401	622	2023	314	134	448	1087	488	1575
NIT	162	45	207	37	19	56	125	26	151
Horticulture and Forestry	173	240	413	33	52	85	140	188	328
Total	1736 (65.68)	907 (34.32)	2643 (100)	384 (65.20)	205 (34.80)	589 (100)	1352 (65.82)	702 (34.18)	2054 (100)

Source: Basic Information on Higher and Technical Education: 2019-20, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 2020. N.B. Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage.

<p>Fig.1: Enrolment of Students in Technical and Professional Institutions under Govt. Management</p>	<p>Fig.2: Enrolment of APST Students in Technical and Professional Institutions under Govt. Management</p>
	
<p>Fig.3: Enrolment of Non-APST Students in Technical and Professional Institutions under Govt. Management</p> 	<p>Observation of Table-6 and Fig.1, Fig. 2 and Fig.3: From this table and Fig.1, it is seen that the general enrolment of Boys is 65.68% i.e., 66% while that of Girls is 34.32% i.e., 34% in all Technical and Professional Institutions under Govt. Management during the Academic Session 2019-20. In case of only APST students in Fig. 2, the enrolment of Boys is 65.20% i.e., 65% while that of Girls is 34.80% i.e., 35%. Again if we see the enrolment of Non-APST students in Fig. 3, there is 65.82%, i.e., 66% Boys enrolled while Girls is 34.18% i.e., 34%.</p>
<p>Source: Pie-diagrams have been constructed from the Table-6.</p>	

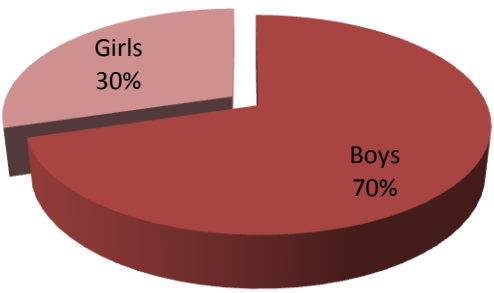
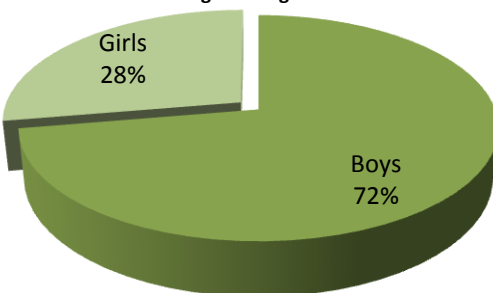
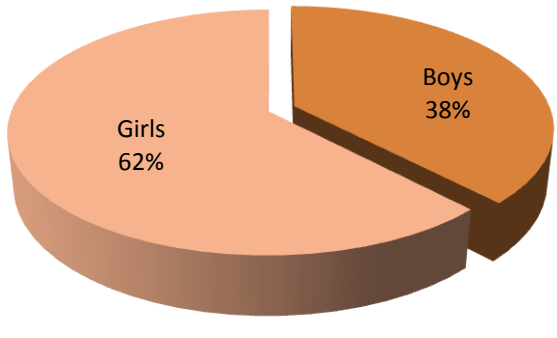
Private Management: Enrolment of students in different technical and professional institutions namely North East Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital and Arunachal Law Academy under private management is shown in Table-7 and Fig. 4, Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 below. The gross enrolment of students with APST and Non-APST for all Private Professional Colleges is shown separately in this table.

Table- 7: Enrolment of Students in Private Professional Colleges during the Academic Session 2019-20

Name of Institution	Boys	Girls	Total	APST			Non-APST		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
North East Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital	40	78	118	35	62	97	05	16	21
Arunachal Law Academy	413	113	526	404	106	510	09	07	16
Total	453 (70.34)	191 (29.66)	644 (100)	439 (72.32)	168 (27.68)	607 (100)	14 (37.84)	23 (62.16)	37 (100)

Source: Basic Information on Higher and Technical Education: 2019-20, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 2020. N.B. Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage.

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<p>Fig.4: Enrolment of Students in Private Professional College during 2019-20</p> 	<p>Fig.5: Enrolment of APST Students in Private Professional College during 2019-20</p> 
<p>Fig.6: Enrolment of Non-APST Students in Private Professional College during 2019-20</p> 	<p>Observation of Table-7 and Fig.4, Fig. 5 and Fig.6: From this table and Fig.4, it is seen that the general enrolment of Boys is 70.34% i.e., 70% while that of Girls is 29.66% i.e., 30% in all Private Professional Colleges during the Academic Session 2019-20. In case of only APST students in Fig. 5, the enrolment of Boys is 72.32% i.e., 72% while that of Girls is 27.68% i.e., 28%. Again if we see the enrolment of Non-APST students in Fig. 6, there is 37.84%, i.e., 38% Boys enrolled while Girls is 62.16% i.e., 62%.</p>
<p>Source: Pie-diagrams have been constructed from the Table-7.</p>	

Enrolment of Students in Different B.Ed. Colleges under Private Management

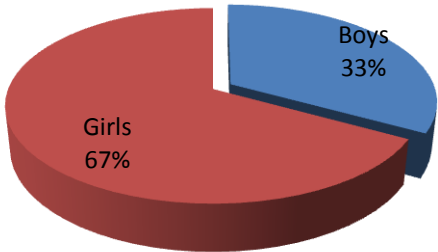
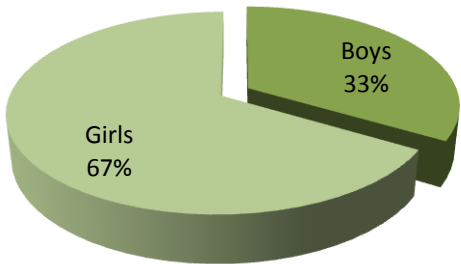
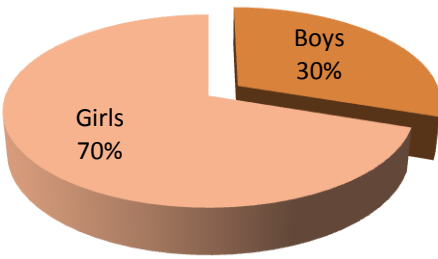
Enrolment of students in different B.Ed. Colleges under private management is shown in Table-8 below. The gross enrolment of students for all private B. Ed colleges with APST and Non-APST is shown separately in this table.

Table-8 : Enrolment of Students in Private B.Ed. College during the Academic Session 2019-20

Name of Institution	Boys	Girls	Total	APST			Non-APST		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Hills College of Teacher Education	49	180	229	39	147	186	10	33	43
M.T.M. B.Ed. College	96	139	235	87	132	219	9	7	16
Daying Ering College of Teacher Education	42	58	100	38	55	93	4	3	7
Siang Royal Teacher Training Education (B.Ed)	48	71	119	40	52	92	8	19	27
Teacher Training College	32	68	100	31	64	95	1	4	5
Denning College of Teacher Education	26	74	100	25	62	87	1	12	13
Kasturba Gandhi Institute of Higher Education	21	33	54	20	30	50	1	3	4
Donyi-Polo B.Ed College	51	122	173	50	111	161	1	11	12
Vivekananda Kendra	35	65	100	28	60	88	7	5	12

College of teacher Education									
Total	400 (33.06)	810 (66.94)	1210 (100)	358 (33.43)	713 (66.57)	1071 (100)	42 (30.22)	97 (69.78)	139 (100)

Source: Basic Information on Higher and Technical Education: 2019-20, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 2020. N.B. Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage.

<p>Fig.7: Enrolment of Students in Private Private B.Ed College during 2019-20</p> 	<p>Fig.8: Enrolment of APST Students in Private Private B.Ed College during 2019-20</p> 
<p>Fig.9: Enrolment of APST Students in Private Private B.Ed College during 2019-20</p> 	<p>Observation of Table-8 and Fig.7, Fig. 8 and Fig.9: From this table and Fig.7, it is seen that in the general enrolment of Students in Private B. Ed. College during the Academic Session 2019-20, Boys is 33.06% i.e., 33% while that of Girls is 66.94% i.e., 67%. In case of only APST students in Fig. 8, the enrolment of Boys is 33.43% i.e., 33% while that of Girls is 66.57% i.e., 67%. Again if we see the enrolment of Non-APST students in Fig. 9, there is 30.22%, i.e., 30% Boys enrolled while Girls is 69.78% i.e., 70%.</p>
<p>Source: Pie-diagrams have been constructed from the Table-8.</p>	

Enrolment of Students in All Polytechnic Institutions

There are 6 Government Polytechnic and 1 Private Polytechnic Institutions. Enrolment of students in All Polytechnic Institutions under Government and Private management is shown in Table-9 and Fig.10, Fig. 11 and Fig.-12 below. Their gross enrolment of students with APST and Non-APST is shown separately in this table.

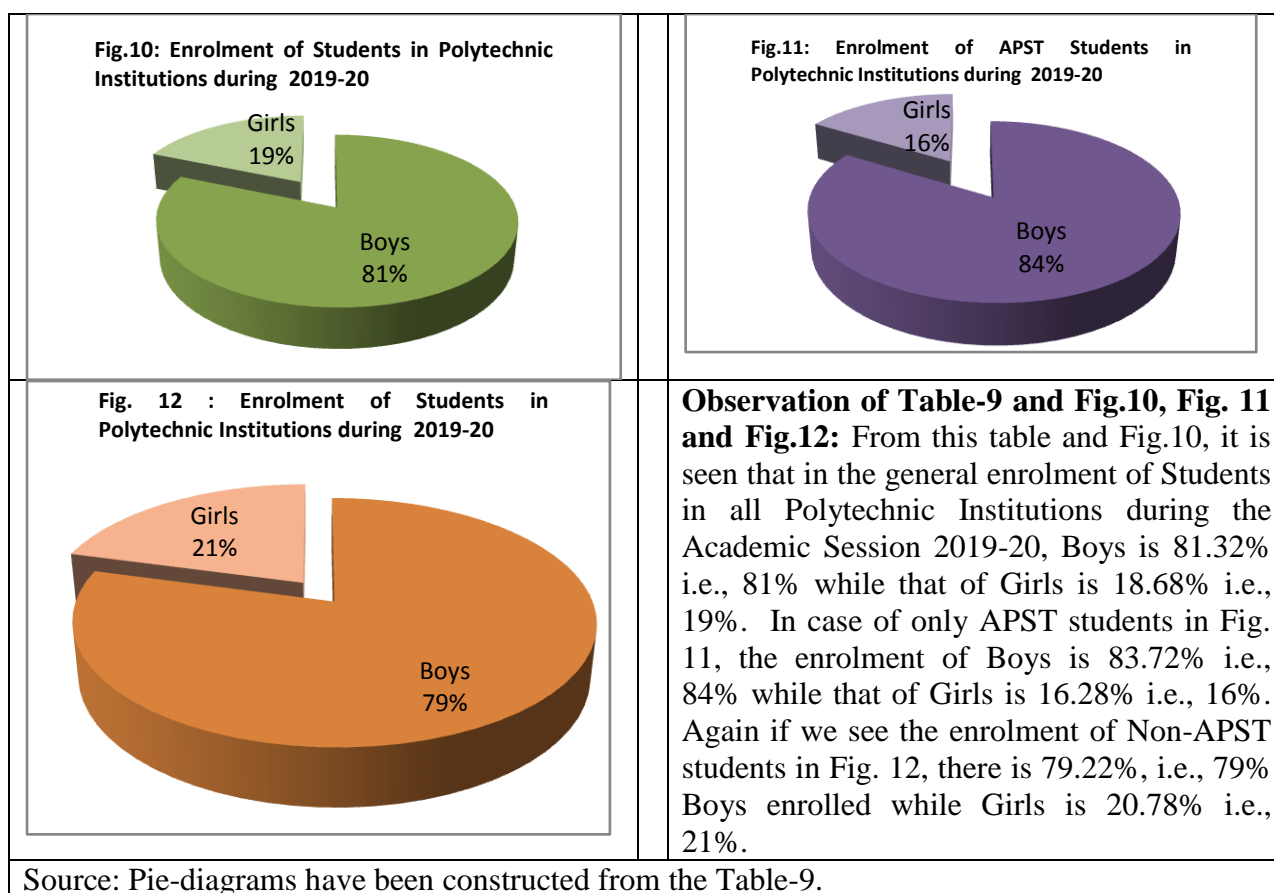
Table-9: Enrolment of Students in All Polytechnic Institutions during the Academic Session 2019-20 under Government and Private management

Name of Institution	Boys	Girls	Total	APST			Non-APST		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Government Polytechnics									
Rajiv Gandhi Govt. Polytechnic, Itanagar	157	56	213	123	44	167	34	12	46
Govt. Polytechnic, Namsai	49	5	54	35	2	37	14	3	17
Govt. Polytechnic, Roing	52	9	61	50	9	59	2	00	2
Govt. Polytechnic, Pasighat	75	15	90	72	14	86	3	1	4
Govt. Polytechnic,	58	13	71	58	13	71	0	0	0

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Dirang									
Govt. Polytechnic, Laying	24	4	28	24	4	28	0	0	0
Total	415	102	517	362	86	448	53	16	69
Private Polytechnic									
Tomi Polytechnic, Basar	177	34	211	178	19	197	8	0	8
Grant Total	592 (81.32)	136 (18.68)	728 (100)	540 (83.72)	105 (16.28)	645 (100)	61 (79.22)	16 (20.78)	77 (100)

Source: Basic Information on Higher and Technical Education: 2019-20, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, 2020. N.B. Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage.



IV. CONCLUSION

The first and foremost task of technical and professional education is to reexamine its role and responsibilities in the context of skilled technical knowhow man power. It is expected to ensure quality and relevance of this education to meet emerging needs of skilled man power in the society. It plays an important role not only in the increment of State's income and thereby its progress but mushrooming of some private professional educational institutions bears question mark over its quality. The responsible authority should study their growth and status over the level of quality of professional education taught by them. Emancipation and empowerment of skilled labour can contribute the real fruits of production. Indeed, the country's advancement and development largely depends upon the level and quality of technical and professional education. One skilled labour may give more returns than 100 unskilled but literate persons.

It is undisputed that when our political and socio-economic conditions are changing and approaching towards the competition with the economy of developed states in the country, the professional and technical education must be geared in such a way so as to become an effective in the job market in the country.

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