

# Evaluating the Impact of Drone Technology Bootcamps on Student Skill Development and Performance

**R. Ravichandran**

PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education (PSSCIVE-NCERT), India.

Email: [r.ravichandran@psscive.ac.in](mailto:r.ravichandran@psscive.ac.in)

\* Correspondence author

---

## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

### Article history

Received Jan 23, 2025

Revised Jun 26, 2025

Accepted Jun 29, 2025

### Keywords

Drone Technology Bootcamp

School Students

Skill Development

Entrepreneurship

STEM Education

This study evaluates the impact of a comprehensive drone technology bootcamp conducted at PSSCIVE Bhopal, targeting school students from diverse educational and demographic backgrounds. Designed to blend theoretical instruction with hands-on drone assembly and flight training, the bootcamp aimed to foster technical skills, innovation, and entrepreneurship awareness. A mixed-methods approach using pre- and post-test assessments, observations, and feedback surveys was employed to analyse learning outcomes. Findings revealed significant improvements in students' theoretical understanding, practical proficiency, and entrepreneurial mindset. Students from various school types, Demonstration Multipurpose Schools, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, and State Government schools, benefited equally, with marked gains across gender and rural-urban segments. Participants reported increased confidence in knowledge retention and a sustained interest in further exploring drone technology. Despite some technical and logistical challenges, the program successfully addressed gaps in STEM and vocational education by offering an engaging, real-world learning experience. The study underscores the potential of immersive, skill-based bootcamps in enhancing design thinking, innovation, and job readiness among school students. It provides key recommendations for future bootcamp models, including tailored content, continuous assessment, and stronger entrepreneurship modules, thereby supporting NEP 2020's vision of a holistic and practical education framework.

This is an open access article under the [CC-BY-SA](#) license.



---

## Introduction

The evolution of technology in the contemporary world necessitates innovative educational approaches to prepare students for the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead (National

Education Policy, 2020). Drones, as a cutting-edge technology, offer a unique platform for hands-on learning, combining theoretical understanding with practical application (Atal Incubation Centres, 2023). This research delves into the impact of a comprehensive drone technology bootcamp held at PSSCIVE Bhopal, aimed at school students. By examining the transition from theory to flight, the study seeks to provide insights into the effectiveness of such programs in fostering both technical skills and entrepreneurship awareness among young learners.

### **Background**

The integration of drone technology into educational curricula is a response to the growing demand for design thinking, innovation, incubation, entrepreneurship, skill development along with STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education as laid down in NEP 2020. Drones, with their diverse applications, have become valuable tools for fostering creativity, problem-solving, and technical proficiency among students (Start-up India, 2023). However, the efficacy of such programs, especially those incorporating hands-on assembly and flight training, remains underexplored (Make in India, 2023). This research aims to address this gap by examining the impact of a drone technology bootcamp designed for school students, contributing to the broader discourse on innovative pedagogical practices.

### **Rationale for the Study**

As technology advances, nurturing a generation of innovative thinkers and skilled professionals is imperative. The rationale for this study stems from the need to assess the tangible benefits and learning outcomes associated with integrating drone technology education into school programs. Understanding the impact of hands-on training and entrepreneurship awareness activities is crucial for educators, policymakers, and stakeholders to refine educational strategies and enhance students' readiness for the evolving technological landscape (ASPIRE, 2023).

### **Objectives**

The primary objectives of this research are threefold:

1. To evaluate the effectiveness of a drone technology bootcamp in enhancing students' theoretical knowledge.
2. To assess the impact of hands-on assembling sessions on students' practical skills and application of theoretical concepts.
3. To examine the influence of flight training workshops on fostering entrepreneurship awareness and innovation among school students.

These objectives collectively aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the educational

and entrepreneurial impact of the drone technology bootcamp, contributing valuable insights for educators and policymakers alike.

### **Literature Review**

A series of studies have demonstrated the positive impact of drone technology bootcamps on school students. Chou (2018) found that a drone-flying program significantly improved students' spatial visualization and sequencing skills. Bhuyan (2020) reported that a summer academy using drones as a teaching tool enhanced students' critical thinking ability and motivation to pursue STEM careers. Yepes (2023) further supported these findings, showing that drones can enhance engagement and meaningful learning in STEAM subjects. These studies collectively suggest that drone technology bootcamps can be an effective educational tool for school students. Sivenas, T., & Koutromanos, G. (2022). studied the perceived affordances and constraints of drones for teaching and learning. Slater and Sanchez (2021) found that drone racing can significantly increase student engagement in STEM, particularly in technology education. This is consistent with Newton's (2020) study, which showed that robotics and game design can also enhance self-efficacy and STEM attitudes.

### **Current Landscape of Drone Technology Education**

The current educational landscape reflects a growing recognition of the importance of integrating drone technology into curricula (Agrawal, et al., 2024). As drones continue to play pivotal roles in various sectors/industries, educational institutions are acknowledging the need to equip students with the skills to navigate this technological frontier (Yeung, et al., 2024). Literature highlights the emergence of drone technology education programs worldwide, emphasizing the potential for fostering innovation, problem-solving, and critical thinking (Yeung, et al., 2025). Evaluating the existing initiatives provides a foundation for understanding best practices and areas for improvement in incorporating drones as educational tools.

### **Significance of Hands-On Learning in Vocational Education**

The significance of hands-on learning in Vocational education, particularly in the context of drone technology, has garnered attention in educational research (Khaled, et.al., 2014). Hands-on activities are recognized as powerful pedagogical tools that enhance students' understanding of theoretical concepts by providing real-world applications (Ahmad, et.al., 2015). The literature emphasizes that practical engagement with drone assembly and operation not only deepens technical knowledge but also cultivates essential skills such as teamwork, problem-solving, and adaptability (Rossoni, et.al., 2024). This section explores the theoretical underpinnings of hands-on

learning and its practical implications for Vocational education.

### **Entrepreneurship Awareness in Vocational Training**

Entrepreneurship awareness within vocational training programs is crucial for preparing students to navigate the dynamic job market and potentially become innovators in their respective fields (Ahmed, et.al., 2025). The literature underscores the need to instill an entrepreneurial mindset early in education, linking vocational training with the cultivation of creativity and business acumen (Morselli, D., 2024). Exploring existing models of entrepreneurship education in vocational contexts provides insights into effective strategies for fostering students' awareness of entrepreneurial opportunities within emerging technologies like drones (Zhang, Y., 2024). This section examines the role of entrepreneurship education in enhancing vocational training outcomes and nurturing a culture of innovation among students.

## **Method**

### **Program Design and Structure**

The success of this research hinges on a well-structured and meticulously designed drone technology bootcamp. The program's architecture encompasses a blend of theoretical modules, hands-on assembling sessions, and flight training workshops. Theoretical modules are designed to provide a foundational understanding of drone technology, while hands-on assembling sessions allow participants to translate theoretical knowledge into practical skills. Flight simulation / training workshops aim to reinforce learning and stimulate entrepreneurship awareness. The sequential arrangement of these components ensures a holistic and immersive learning experience, forming the basis for assessing the program's impact.

### **Participants**

The participants in this study comprise 40 students from different schools across Madhya Pradesh nominated by the principals, ensuring representation across different schools and backgrounds engaged in the drone technology bootcamp of PSSCIVE Bhopal.

### **Data Collection**

Data collection involves a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Pre-test and post-test assessments were administered to measure participants' theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and entrepreneurship awareness before and after the bootcamp. Additionally, observational notes and feedback surveys were utilized to gather qualitative insights into participants' experiences, challenges faced, and perceived benefits. The multi-method approach provides a

comprehensive understanding of the changes in participants' knowledge and skills, as well as their attitudes towards entrepreneurship in the context of drone technology.

### **Analysis Approach**

Qualitative data from observational notes and feedback surveys were analyzed to identify recurring patterns, challenges, and positive experiences. Quantitative data from pre-test and post-test assessments were analyzed to measure the significance of changes. The integration of both quantitative and qualitative analyses allows for a nuanced interpretation of the impact of the drone technology bootcamp on participants. The triangulation of data sources enhances the validity and reliability of the study's findings, providing a comprehensive view of the program's effectiveness.

## **Result and Discussion**

### **Theoretical Foundations**

#### ***Integration of Theory into Practical Application***

The integration of theoretical concepts into practical application forms the bedrock of effective vocational and STEM education, particularly in the realm of drone technology. This study explores the theoretical foundations supporting the educational philosophy of bridging the gap between knowledge acquisition and real-world application. Emphasizing the significance of contextual learning, it delves into cognitive theories that advocate for the application of theoretical knowledge as a means to enhance understanding and retention. By grounding the drone technology bootcamp in sound educational principles, this study seeks to ascertain the impact of this integration on students' proficiency and comprehension.

#### ***Importance of Hands-On Assembling***

Hands-on assembling serves as a pivotal pedagogical strategy in enhancing students' comprehension and mastery of drone technology. This study delves into constructivist theories, highlighting how hands-on activities contribute to the construction of knowledge and the development of problem-solving skills. By engaging in the physical assembly of drones, students are exposed to the intricacies of the technology, fostering a deeper understanding of its components and functionalities. Theoretical frameworks underpinning experiential learning and constructivism are explored to elucidate the importance of hands-on assembling in the educational context of drone technology.

#### ***Flight Training as a Learning Tool***

Flight training represents a dynamic and engaging method for reinforcing theoretical concepts

and cultivating practical skills. Drawing on theories of situated learning and embodied cognition, this study explores how the physical act of flying a drone enhances students' spatial awareness, decision-making, and adaptability. Flight training is positioned not only as a tool for technical skill development but also as a means to instill entrepreneurship awareness by encouraging creativity and problem-solving in real-world scenarios. Theoretical underpinnings related to learning through experience are discussed to underscore the educational value of flight training within the context of the drone technology bootcamp.

### **Implementation of Drone Technology Bootcamp**

#### ***Theoretical Modules***

The drone technology bootcamp's theoretical modules were designed to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles governing drone technology. This bootcamp delves into the structure and content of the theoretical modules, outlining key concepts covered, instructional methods employed, and the integration of real-world applications. Theoretical modules aimed to equip participants with the necessary background knowledge to engage effectively in subsequent hands-on activities and flight training. Evaluating the effectiveness of these modules provides insights into the foundational learning experiences that contributed to the overall success of the bootcamp.

#### ***Hands-On Assembling Sessions***

Hands-on assembling sessions constituted a critical component of the bootcamp, allowing participants to translate theoretical knowledge into practical skills. This bootcamp explores the structure of the assembling sessions, detailing the types of drones used, the guidance provided to participants, and the challenges encountered during the hands-on activities. Emphasis is placed on the integration of collaborative learning, problem-solving, and the application of theoretical concepts in the physical assembly process. Analysis of participants' experiences and outcomes from the assembling sessions contributes to understanding the effectiveness of this hands-on approach in reinforcing theoretical understanding.

#### ***Flight Training Workshops***

Flight training workshops served as a dynamic learning tool, offering participants the opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge and practical skills in a simulated real-world environment. This bootcamp outlines the structure of the flight training workshops, including the types of drones used, training methodologies employed, and the specific skills targeted during the sessions. The integration of entrepreneurship awareness within flight training, fostering creativity

and adaptability, is explored. Insights into participants' experiences, challenges faced, and achievements during flight training contribute to evaluating the overall impact of this immersive learning component on both technical proficiency and entrepreneurial mindset development.

### **Pre-Test Findings**

#### ***Initial Knowledge and Perceptions***

The pre-test phase aimed to gauge participants' initial knowledge and perceptions regarding drone technology before their engagement in the bootcamp. Findings revealed a diverse range of baseline knowledge, with some students demonstrating prior exposure to drone concepts, while others exhibited limited familiarity. Pre-test assessments included questions assessing theoretical understanding, terminology, and general perceptions of drones. Qualitative data, gathered through open-ended discussions and MCQ questions, provided insights into participants' expectations, interests, and any preconceived notions they may have held. This paper explores the spectrum of initial knowledge and the varied perspectives participants brought to the drone technology bootcamp.

#### ***Baseline Proficiency Levels***

Quantitative analysis of pre-test results allowed for the measurement of baseline proficiency levels among participants. Proficiency was assessed in key areas such as understanding drone components, basic aerodynamics, and safety protocols. The pre-test results served as a benchmark to quantify the starting point of participants' knowledge and skills. This paper presents a detailed analysis of the baseline proficiency levels, identifying areas where participants exhibited strength and highlighting specific areas that required attention and improvement. Understanding these baseline levels is crucial for later comparisons with post-test results, enabling a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of the drone technology bootcamp on participants' knowledge and proficiency.

#### ***Summary of Quantitative Findings: Pre- and Post-Test Comparison***

Table 1 below presents a consolidated view of the key findings derived from the pre-test and post-test assessments administered during the drone technology bootcamp. It highlights the shifts in students' perceptions, motivations, skill levels, and confidence across various dimensions of learning. Notably, there was a significant increase in students' appreciation for theoretical knowledge, hands-on proficiency, and entrepreneurship awareness. The data also reveal a marked improvement in long-term confidence and skill retention. These trends validate the bootcamp's holistic design—combining theory, assembly, and flight training—and underscore its impact in



fostering both technical and entrepreneurial competencies among school students. The observed challenges related to logistics and communication barriers offer actionable insights for refining future implementations.

Table 1. Summary of Pre-Test and Post-Test Findings from the Drone Technology Bootcamp

<i>Indicator / Metric</i>	<i>Pre-Test</i>	<i>Post-Test</i>	<i>Key Insight</i>
Students identifying practical skills as main objective	60%	35%	Shift in perception toward valuing theory alongside practice
Students identifying theoretical knowledge as objective	40%	65%	Increased appreciation for foundational knowledge
Motivation: Curiosity about emerging technologies	50%	–	Major driver for bootcamp enrollment
Motivation: Skill development / career relevance	30%	–	Practical aspirations influencing participation
Motivation: Entrepreneurship opportunities	20%	–	Indicates budding business interest among students
Expected Gain: Theoretical understanding	45%	80%	Substantial gain in concept clarity
Expected Gain: Practical drone skills	55%	90%	High hands-on competence post-bootcamp
Expected Gain: Entrepreneurship awareness	30%	75%	Mindset development in innovation and business
Confidence in long-term knowledge retention	40%	85%	Marked increase in confidence and learning durability
Students reporting technical challenges	45%	–	Need for better infrastructure or support during activities
Students facing logistical/scheduling issues	30%	–	Especially prevalent among rural or government school participants
Students reporting communication/understanding barriers	20%	–	Beginners and rural students needed more scaffolding
Students showing improved drone assembly proficiency	–	90%	Hands-on learning effectively translated into applied technical skills
Students with beginner-level prior knowledge	75%	–	Confirms accessibility of bootcamp to novices
Students inclined to explore drone tech further	–	80%	Strong indicator of sustained interest post-program



## **Post-Test Findings**

### ***Assessing Knowledge Gains***

The post-test phase aimed to quantitatively measure the knowledge gains achieved by participants following their engagement in the drone technology bootcamp. This paper presents the analysis of post-test results, comparing them with pre-test scores to evaluate the extent of knowledge enhancement. Key metrics include improvements in theoretical understanding, terminology proficiency, and the ability to apply learned concepts. The assessment of knowledge gains provides a quantitative measure of the effectiveness of the bootcamp in imparting knowledge and reinforcing theoretical foundations. Additionally, qualitative insights from open-ended discussions and MCQ questions in the post-test survey offer a nuanced understanding of participants' reflections on their learning journey.

### ***Proficiency Enhancement***

Proficiency enhancement is assessed through a quantitative analysis of post-test results, focusing on participants' abilities to apply theoretical knowledge in practical scenarios. This paper explores the specific areas of proficiency improvement, including drone assembly skills, operational capabilities, and adherence to safety protocols. Comparative analysis with baseline proficiency levels from the pre-test phase provides a clear picture of the overall growth in participants' skills. Qualitative data, obtained through post-test surveys and observational notes, supplements the quantitative findings by capturing participants' self-perceived proficiency levels and highlighting any notable achievements or challenges faced during the bootcamp. Together, these analyses contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of the drone technology bootcamp in enhancing participants' knowledge and proficiency.

### **Comparing Pre-Test and Post-Test Results**

This paper critically examines the pre-test and post-test results, offering a comprehensive comparison to elucidate the effectiveness of the drone technology bootcamp in achieving its educational objectives. Quantitative analysis of knowledge gains and proficiency enhancement is synthesized with qualitative insights from participants' reflections. The discussion explores specific areas of improvement, identifies any unexpected outcomes, and addresses variations among participants. Understanding the magnitude of change from pre-test to post-test allows for a robust evaluation of the overall impact of the bootcamp on participants' knowledge and skills in drone technology.

The conducted drone technology bootcamp aimed to provide students from different school

types, gender, and geographic backgrounds with a comprehensive understanding of drone technology. The pre-test and post-test responses from the participants offer insights into their expectations, learning outcomes, and overall experiences during the bootcamp.

The diverse responses from the pre-test and post-test surveys highlight the success of the drone technology bootcamp in meeting the varied expectations and learning needs of the participants. The feedback obtained will be instrumental in refining future iterations of such programs, ensuring continued effectiveness in educating and inspiring students in the field of drone technology.

### ***Bootcamp Objectives - Pre and Post-Test Comparison***

The bar chart on figure 1 comparing pre-test and post-test responses regarding the primary objective of the bootcamp reveals an interesting shift in students' perceptions. Before attending the bootcamp, a considerable portion of students identified enhancing practical skills as the primary objective. However, after participating in the bootcamp, there was a notable increase in the percentage of students who recognized enhancing theoretical knowledge as the main objective. This shift suggests that the bootcamp effectively conveyed the importance of theoretical understanding in addition to practical skills, thereby aligning students' perceptions more closely with the overall objectives of the program. It also indicates a successful educational outcome, as students gained a deeper appreciation for the theoretical foundations of drone technology alongside hands-on experience.

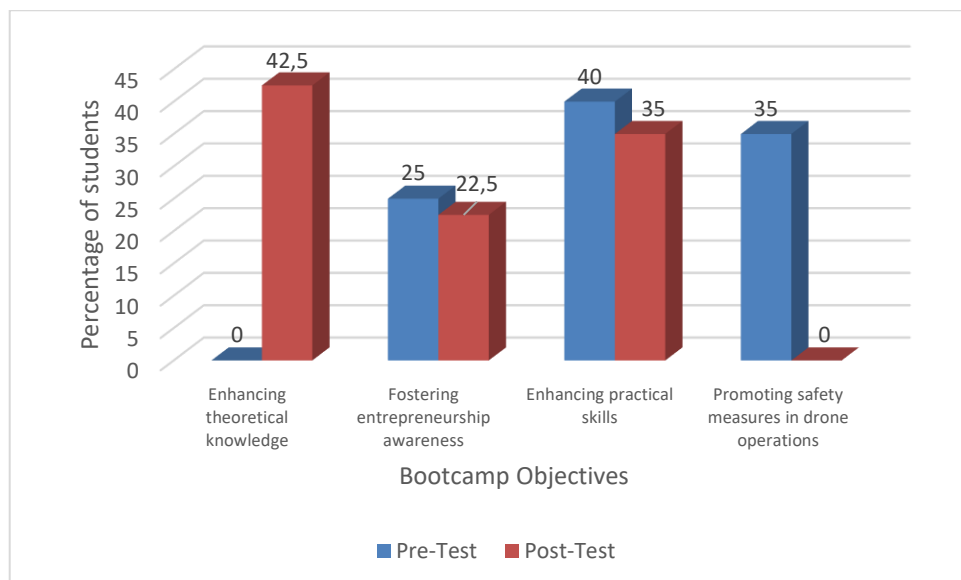


Fig 1: Bootcamp Objectives - Pre and Post-Test Comparison

### ***Motivations for Enrollment - Pie Chart Analysis***

The pie chart on figure 2 depicting the motivations for enrollment provides valuable insights

into the factors driving students to participate in the drone technology bootcamp. The majority of students cited curiosity about emerging technologies and the desire to enhance technical skills as their primary motivations. This finding underscores the importance of fostering interest and curiosity in STEM fields among students, as well as the recognition of the need to equip students with relevant technical skills for future careers. The significant proportion of students motivated by potential business opportunities also highlights the entrepreneurial aspect of drone technology and its potential economic implications. Understanding these motivations can inform the design of future educational programs and initiatives to better cater to students' interests and aspirations.

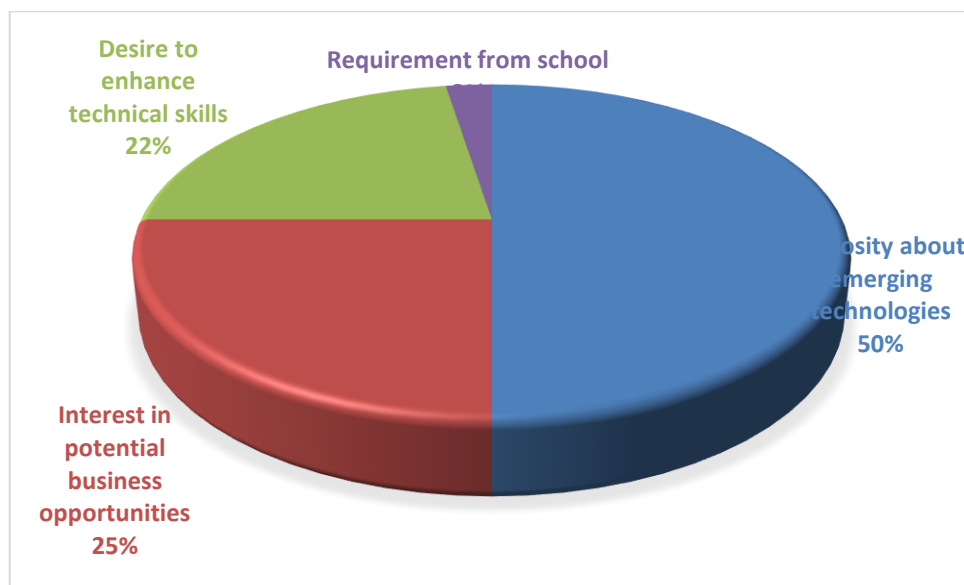


Fig 2: Motivations for Enrollment in Bootcamp

#### ***Expected Gains from Bootcamp – Doughnut Pie Chart Analysis***

The chart on figure 3 representing the expected gains from participating in the bootcamp reveals a diverse range of expectations among students. While a substantial number of students anticipated gaining enhanced theoretical understanding and improved practical skills, a significant portion also expected to increase their entrepreneurship awareness. This multifaceted approach aligns with the comprehensive nature of the bootcamp, which aimed to cover theoretical, practical, and entrepreneurial aspects of drone technology. The chart also highlights the emphasis placed on providing students with a holistic learning experience, addressing various dimensions of knowledge and skill development in the field of drone technology.

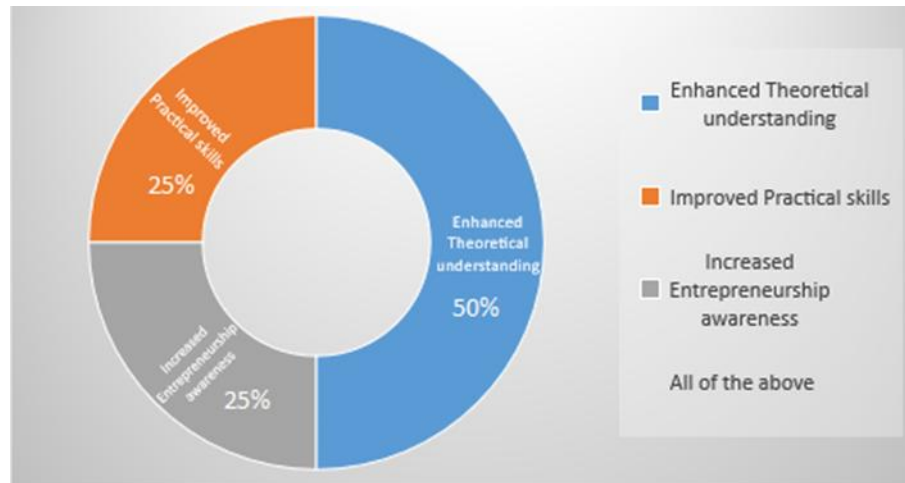
**Confidence in Retaining Knowledge Over Time - Line Chart Analysis**

Fig 3: Expected Gains From Bootcamp

The line chart on figure 4 tracking students' confidence levels in retaining knowledge and skills acquired during the bootcamp over time offers valuable insights into the longevity of the educational impact. The majority of students expressed confidence in retaining the knowledge and skills in the long term, indicating a positive outcome in terms of knowledge retention. This sustained confidence suggests that the bootcamp effectively imparted durable learning outcomes, empowering students to apply their knowledge and skills beyond the duration of the program. It also reflects the effectiveness of the instructional methods employed during the bootcamp in fostering deep understanding and retention of key concepts.

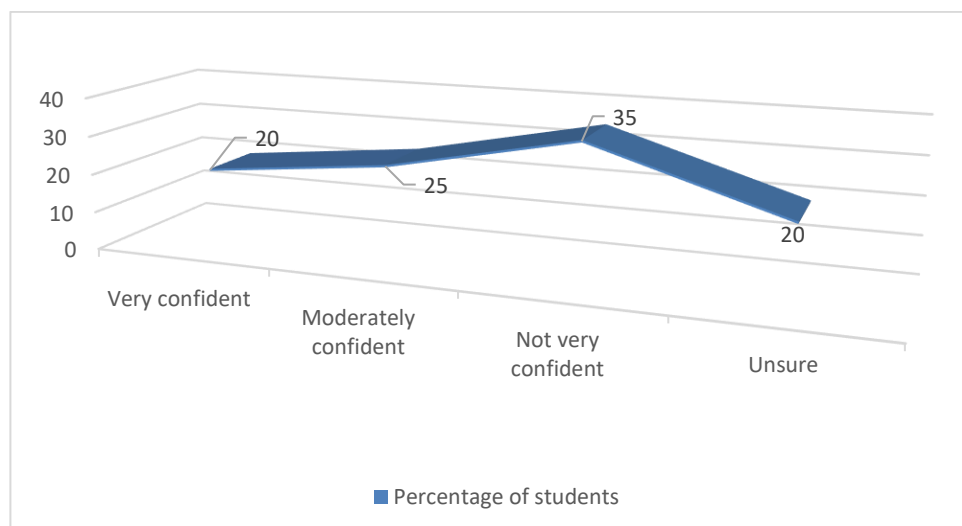


Fig 4: Confidence in Retaining Knowledge and skills Over Time

### **Challenges Encountered by Students - Grouped Bar Chart Analysis**

The grouped bar chart on figure 5 illustrating the challenges encountered by students during the bootcamp provides valuable feedback for program improvement. Technical issues emerged as the most commonly reported challenge, followed by logistical constraints and limited understanding of certain concepts. These findings highlight areas where additional support or resources may be needed to enhance the learning experience and mitigate challenges effectively. Addressing these challenges can contribute to a more seamless and productive educational environment, ensuring that students derive maximum benefit from the bootcamp and are better equipped to overcome obstacles in their learning journey.

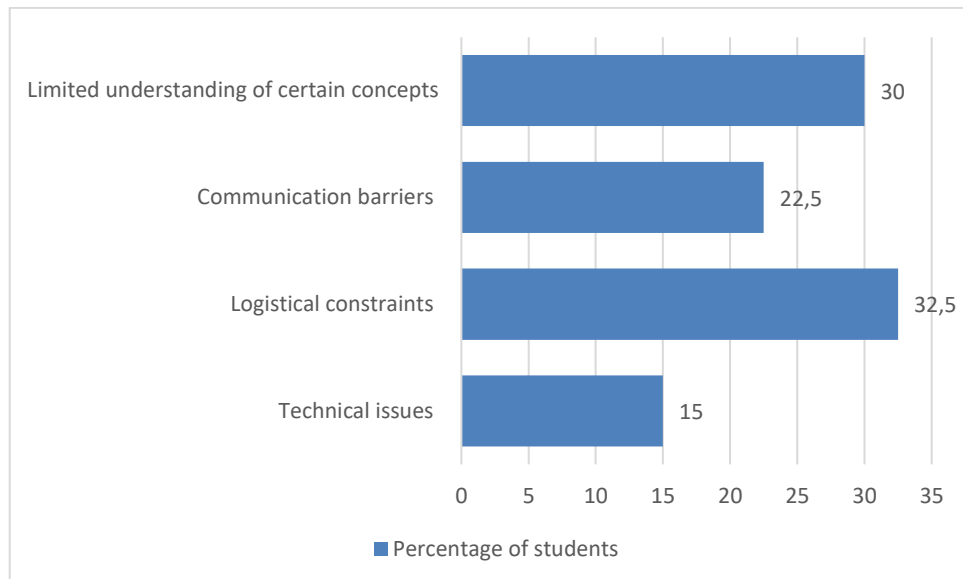


Fig 5: Challenges Encountered by Students

**Familiarity with Drone Technology:** The pre-test reveals a diverse range of familiarity with drone technology among participants, with many having no prior knowledge and few already at an intermediate level. This diversity highlights the importance of tailoring the bootcamp content to cater to various skill levels.

**Perception of Drone Technology:** The majority of students perceive drone technology as important for various applications, indicating a recognition of its significance in today's society. This positive perception aligns with the increasing integration of drones across various industries.

**Knowledge Acquisition:** The post-test responses indicate that students gained key concepts in theoretical understanding, practical skills, entrepreneurship awareness, and innovation and start-ups. This suggests that the bootcamp effectively covered a broad spectrum of topics, contributing to a holistic learning experience.

**Future Exploration:** The likelihood of students continuing to explore drone technology independently after the bootcamp is high. This positive inclination suggests that the bootcamp not only met their current needs but also inspired ongoing interest and exploration in the field.

**Suggestions for Improvement:** The post-test responses indicate that students believe theoretical modules, hands-on assembling sessions, flight training workshops, and flight simulation could be improved for future participants. This valuable feedback provides specific areas for refinement and enhancement in the design and execution of future drone technology bootcamps.

#### Discussion on School Type, Gender, and Demographic Analysis

The data collected from the pre- and post-tests conducted during the drone technology bootcamp provides valuable insights into the impact of the program on students from different school type, genders, and demographics.

**School Type:** The participating schools include Demonstration Multipurpose School (DMS), Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV), and State Government schools from MP state. Analyzing the responses based on school types reveals interesting patterns.

**Demonstration Multipurpose School (DMS):** DMS, Bhopal students are from both rural and urban areas, showcasing a diverse representation. There is a mix of gender representation, with both male and female students participating. The majority of DMS students entered the bootcamp with a beginner's level of knowledge in drone technology. Post-bootcamp, students from DMS showed improvement in theoretical understanding, practical skills, and entrepreneurship awareness. Challenges encountered by DMS students include technical issues and limited understanding of certain concepts.

**Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV):** JNV Bhopal students had a rural exposure, indicating a potential focus on reaching students in rural areas. Gender-wise, the participation is balanced with both male and female students. JNV students had a mix of prior knowledge levels in drone technology, with a portion of students being already exposed to drone training. The bootcamp positively influenced their ability to assemble a drone, enhanced theoretical knowledge, and influenced their perception of entrepreneurship opportunities. Challenges reported by JNV students include logistical constraints and communication barriers.

**State Govt Schools:** State Govt schools of MP state had a mix of rural and urban exposure, indicating a broad reach. There is a balance between male and female participation from State Govt schools. Prior knowledge levels varied, with students ranging from beginners to intermediates. Students from State Govt schools demonstrated improvement in theoretical understanding,

practical skills, and entrepreneurship awareness. Challenges reported include technical issues and limited understanding of certain concepts.

Gender: Analyzing the responses based on gender provides insights into how male and female students perceive and engage with drone technology.

Male Students: Male students from all three school types participated actively. There is a mix of exposure to rural and urban settings among male students. The majority of male students entered the bootcamp with beginner-level knowledge. Post-bootcamp, male students demonstrated improvement in theoretical understanding, practical skills, and entrepreneurship awareness. Challenges reported by male students include technical issues and limited understanding of certain concepts.

Female Students: Female students also actively participated from DMS, JNV, and State Govt schools. Similar to male students, there is a mix of rural and urban exposure among female participants. The majority of female students had beginner-level knowledge before the bootcamp. Post-bootcamp, female students, like their male counterparts, showed improvement in theoretical understanding, practical skills, and entrepreneurship awareness. Challenges reported by female students include logistical constraints and communication barriers.

Demography (Rural/Urban Exposure): Analyzing the responses based on exposure to rural or urban settings provides insights into how the background of students might influence their engagement with drone technology.

Rural Exposure: Students with rural exposure participated from all three school types, but more from JNV. Challenges reported by students with rural exposure include technical issues and limited understanding of certain concepts, logistical constraints and communication barriers. The bootcamp positively influenced their ability to assemble a drone, enhanced theoretical knowledge, and influenced their perception of entrepreneurship opportunities.

Urban Exposure: Students with urban exposure were also well-represented across schools, but less in JNV. Challenges reported by students with urban exposure include technical issues and limited understanding of certain concepts. The bootcamp positively influenced their ability to assemble a drone, enhanced theoretical knowledge, and influenced their perception of entrepreneurship opportunities.

The drone technology bootcamp had a positive impact on students across different school types, genders, and demographic backgrounds. While improvements were observed in theoretical understanding, practical skills, and entrepreneurship awareness, challenges such as technical



issues, logistical constraints, and communication barriers were reported. Tailoring future bootcamps to address these challenges could further enhance the learning experience for students. Additionally, the diverse representation of students from various school types and demographics highlights the effectiveness of the program in reaching a wide audience and fostering interest in drone technology across different educational settings.

### **Implications for Educational Practices**

In examining the outcomes of the drone technology bootcamp, we can discern valuable implications for educational practices. The successful amalgamation of theoretical modules, hands-on assembling sessions, and flight training workshops serves as a significant guide for shaping future educational strategies. This discussion delves into the effective utilization of instructional methods, emphasizes the role of experiential learning, and underscores the significance of fostering entrepreneurship awareness within educational frameworks.

The integration of theoretical modules, as evidenced by the positive responses from students in both pre and post-tests, highlights the efficacy of a comprehensive educational approach. The practical application of knowledge through hands-on assembling sessions and flight training workshops has proven instrumental in enhancing students' understanding and skill acquisition. This underscores the importance of incorporating experiential learning opportunities that bridge theoretical concepts with real-world applications, fostering a more robust comprehension of complex subjects like drone technology.

Moreover, the identified motivations for enrollment, such as curiosity about emerging technologies and interest in potential business opportunities, underscore the relevance of promoting entrepreneurship awareness in educational programs. Acknowledging the multifaceted nature of drone technology applications, educators can strategically integrate entrepreneurship elements into curricula, thereby empowering students with a broader perspective on the practical applications and potential business ventures within the field.

The positive shifts observed in students' expectations and gains, coupled with increased confidence levels, indicate the scalability and adaptability of the implemented educational practices. This suggests that similar programs can be successfully replicated in diverse educational settings, catering to students with varying levels of prior knowledge and motivations. Educators and policymakers can draw from these insights when designing and implementing STEM-focused vocational programs, ensuring a more dynamic and inclusive learning experience.

By extrapolating broader implications, this study contributes to the ongoing dialogue on demand

for design thinking, innovation, incubation, entrepreneurship, skill development and innovative educational approaches in STEM fields. The success of the drone technology bootcamp underscores the need for educational practices that not only impart theoretical knowledge but also emphasize practical application, innovation, and entrepreneurship. As the technological landscape continues to evolve, such educational approaches become pivotal in preparing students for the challenges and opportunities of the future.

### **Addressing Challenges and Limitations**

Recognizing and addressing challenges and limitations is essential to gain a nuanced understanding of the outcomes of the drone technology bootcamp. This study extensively examines the hurdles faced during the implementation of the program, including cost and logistical constraints, the diverse backgrounds of participants, and unexpected technical issues and time constraints. While the drone technology bootcamp demonstrated significant educational impact, it faced notable cost and logistical challenges that merit deeper examination. One major constraint was the high cost of procuring drone kits, spare parts, and flight simulation software, which limited scalability and the number of participants per session. Budget limitations also affected the ability to include advanced modules or extend the program duration. Logistically, transporting equipment to remote schools and ensuring safe, open flight zones posed difficulties, especially in rural areas with limited infrastructure. Scheduling conflicts with school calendars and exams further complicated participant availability. Additionally, the lack of trained facilitators in local areas increased dependency on centralized trainers, affecting the program's reach. These insights underline the need for collaborative funding, localized resource centers, and context-sensitive scheduling when replicating such bootcamps. Addressing these challenges proactively can make future implementations more efficient, inclusive, and sustainable. The discussion also considers any limitations in the research design and potential biases that might have influenced the results.

By openly acknowledging these challenges and limitations, this section enhances the transparency and reliability of the study. The insights provided serve as valuable information for educators and researchers planning similar initiatives in the future. Additionally, suggestions for mitigating challenges and refining the program based on lessons learned are presented, contributing to the practical applicability of the findings. This comprehensive approach ensures that the study's outcomes are considered in a realistic context, promoting a more informed and balanced interpretation of the drone technology bootcamp's impact.

## Conclusion

The drone technology bootcamp of PSSCIVE Bhopal has demonstrated its effectiveness in enhancing students' knowledge and proficiency in drone technology. The comprehensive analysis of pre-test and post-test results revealed significant knowledge gains and proficiency enhancements among participants. Theoretical modules, hands-on assembling sessions, and flight training workshops collectively contributed to a holistic learning experience. Participants exhibited a diverse range of initial knowledge levels, and the bootcamp successfully addressed these variations, fostering a positive impact across the participant spectrum. This study very clearly demonstrates that bootcamps help improving design thinking, skill development, innovation, incubation, and entrepreneurship qualities among school students.

## *Recommendations for Future Programs*

Building on the success of the drone technology bootcamp, several recommendations emerge for the design and implementation of future programs:

**Customized Learning Paths:** Tailoring educational content to accommodate diverse participant backgrounds ensures an inclusive learning environment. Future programs should consider adaptive learning strategies to address varying levels of prior knowledge.

**Integration of Continuous Assessment:** Implementing continuous assessment methods throughout the program can provide real-time feedback, allowing for immediate adjustments and personalized support to maximize learning outcomes.

**Expanded Entrepreneurship Integration:** To further cultivate an entrepreneurial mindset, future programs could explore additional modules specifically focused on innovation, problem-solving, and project development.

**Incorporation of Advanced Concepts:** As participants progress, introducing advanced concepts and applications can cater to evolving skill levels and sustain continued interest and engagement.

**Long-Term Impact Assessment:** Conducting follow-up assessments in the months following the program can offer insights into the long-term retention of knowledge and skills, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the program's lasting impact.

These recommendations aim to refine and optimize future programs, ensuring continuous improvement and sustained positive outcomes in vocational education and entrepreneurship awareness. The success of the current bootcamp serves as a testament to the potential of immersive, hands-on learning experiences in shaping the next generation of innovators and technologically

proficient individuals.

## References

- Akalu, G. A. (2016). Interrogating the continuing professional development policy framework in Ethiopia: a critical discourse analysis. *Professional Development in Education*, 42(2), 179–200. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19415257.2014.940627>
- Andersson, P., & Köpsén, S. (2015). Continuing professional development of vocational teachers: Participation in a Swedish National Initiative. *Empirical Research in Vocational Education and Training*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40461-015-0019-3>
- Andersson, P., & Köpsén, S. (2018). Maintaining Competence in the Initial Occupation: Activities among Vocational Teachers. *Vocations and Learning*, 11(2), 317–344. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12186-017-9192-9>
- Antonietti, C., Cattaneo, A., & Amenduni, F. (2022). Can teachers' digital competence influence technology acceptance in vocational education? *Computers in Human Behavior*, 132(March), 107266. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2022.107266>
- Arinaitwe, D. (2021). Practices and strategies for enhancing learning through collaboration between vocational teacher training institutions and workplaces. *Empirical Research in Vocational Education and Training*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40461-021-00117-z>
- Asghar, M. Z., Afzaal, M. N., Iqbal, J., & Sadia, H. A. (2022). Analyzing an Appropriate Blend of Face-to-Face, Offline and Online Learning Approaches for the In-Service Vocational Teacher's Training Program. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(17). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph191710668>
- Barabasch, A., & Watt-Malcolm, B. (2013). Teacher preparation for vocational education and training in Germany: A potential model for Canada? *Compare*, 43(2), 155–183. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03057925.2012.661216>
- Broad, J. H. (2016). Vocational knowledge in motion: rethinking vocational knowledge through vocational teachers' professional development. *Journal of Vocational Education and Training*, 68(2), 143–160. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13636820.2015.1128962>
- Dahri, N. A., Vighio, M. S., Bather, J. Das, & Arain, A. A. (2021). Factors influencing the acceptance of mobile collaborative learning for the continuous professional development of teachers. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 13(23), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132313222>

- Duch, H. (2018). Training for a profession as a vocational teacher: The transition from the course to the workplace. *Professions and Professionalism*, 8(3). <https://doi.org/10.7577/pp.2021>
- Esmond, B. (2020). Emerging Apprenticeship Practitioner Roles in England: Conceptualising the Subaltern Educator. *Vocations and Learning*, 13(2), 179–196. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12186-019-09233-0>
- Fejes, A., & Köpsén, S. (2014). Vocational teachers' identity formation through boundary crossing. March 2015, 37–41. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13639080.2012.742181>
- Geldenhuys, J. L., & Oosthuizen, L. C. (2015). Challenges influencing teachers' involvement in continuous professional development: A South African perspective. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 51, 203–212. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2015.06.010>
- Gulikers, J., Brinkman, D., & Runhaar, P. (2021). Using a rubric to grasp intercultural competence development in vocational education. *Journal of Vocational Education and Training*, 73(1), 47–70. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13636820.2019.1688854>
- Herbert, S., & Rainford, M. (2014). Developing a model for continuous professional development by action research. *Professional Development in Education*, 40(2), 243–264. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19415257.2013.794748>
- Jin, X., Tigelaar, D., van der Want, A., & Admiraal, W. (2022). Novice teachers' appraisal of expert feedback in a teacher professional development programme in Chinese vocational education. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 112, 103652. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2022.103652>
- Jin, X., Tigelaar, D., van der Want, A., & Admiraal, W. (2023). The effects of a teacher development programme in Chinese vocational education on the efficacy and professional engagement of novice teachers. *Journal of Education for Teaching*, 49(2), 252–265. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02607476.2022.2072713>
- Kemmis, R. B., & Green, A. (2013). Vocational education and training teachers' conceptions of their pedagogy. *International Journal of Training Research*, 11(2), 101–121. <https://doi.org/10.5172/ijtr.2013.11.2.101>
- Kepanen, P., Määttä, K., & Uusiautti, S. (2020). How Do Students Describe Their Study Processes in the Competence-Based Vocational Special Education Teacher Training? *Human Arenas*, 3(2), 247–263. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42087-019-00080-y>
- Kristmansson, P., & Fjellström, M. (2022). Motivations to have a Second Career as a Teacher in Vocational Education and Training. *Vocations and Learning*, 15(3), 407–425.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12186-022-09294-8>

Moynihn, R. (n.d.). Improving Population Health : The Uses of Systematic Reviews (Issue Cdc).

Nguyen, H. C. (2019). An investigation of professional development among educational policy-makers, institutional leaders and teachers. *Management in Education*, 33(1), 32–36. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0892020618781678>

Ostinelli, G., & Crescentini, A. (2021). Policy, culture and practice in teacher professional development in five European countries. A comparative analysis. *Professional Development in Education*, 00(00), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19415257.2021.1883719>

Owens, M. A., Pogodzinski, B., & Hill, W. E. (2016). Job-embedded professional development policy in Michigan: can it be successful? *Professional Development in Education*, 42(2), 201–217. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19415257.2014.980008>

Paryono, Heusinger, W., & Christian, B. (2017). REGIONAL TVET TEACHER STANDARD Essential competencies for TVET Teachers in ASEAN. July.

Rosidah, R., Dwihartanti, M., & Wijayanti, N. S. (2019). Evaluasi Pendidikan dan Pelatihan (Diklat) Guru Smk Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Efisiensi - Kajian Ilmu Administrasi*, 15(2), 33–42. <https://doi.org/10.21831/efisiensi.v15i2.24492>

Sánchez-Prieto, J., Trujillo-Torres, J. M., Gómez-García, M., & Gómez-García, G. (2021). Incident factors in the sustainable development of digital teaching competence in dual vocational education and training teachers. *European Journal of Investigation in Health, Psychology and Education*, 11(3), 758–769. <https://doi.org/10.3390/EJIHPE11030054>

Sandal, A. K. (2023). Vocational teachers` professional development in assessment for learning. *Journal of Vocational Education and Training*, 75(4), 654–676. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13636820.2021.1934721>

Schmidt, T. (2019). Industry currency and vocational teachers in Australia: what is the impact of contemporary policy and practice on their professional development? *Research in Post-Compulsory Education*, 24(1), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13596748.2019.1584431>

Schmidt, T. (2021). Teacher as person: the need for an alternative conceptualisation of the ‘good’ teacher in Australia’s Vocational Education And Training sector. *Journal of Vocational Education and Training*, 73(1), 148–165. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13636820.2019.1698646>

Scott, T., Guan, W., Han, H., Zou, X., & Chen, Y. (2023). The Impact of Academic Optimism, Institutional Policy and Support, and Self-Efficacy on University Instructors’ Continuous Professional

- Development in Mainland China. SAGE Open, 13(1), 1–19.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231153339>
- Siddaway, A. P., Wood, A. M., & Hedges, L. V. (n.d.). How to Do a Systematic Review : A Best Practice Guide for Conducting and Reporting Narrative Reviews , Meta-Syntheses.
- Suyitno, S., Kamin, Y., Jatmoko, D., Nurtanto, M., & Sunjayanto, E. (2022). Industrial Apprenticeship Model Based on Work-Based Learning for Pre-service Teachers in Automotive Engineering. *Frontiers in Education*, 7(July), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.3389/feduc.2022.865064>
- Tran, L. T., & Pasura, R. (2021). The nature of teacher professional development in Australian international vocational education. *Journal of Further and Higher Education*, 45(1), 16–29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0309877X.2019.1702153>
- UNESCO. (2014). Roadmap for Implementating the Global Action Programme on ESD. Education for Sustainable Development.
- Vähäsantanen, K., & Hämäläinen, R. (2019). Professional identity in relation to vocational teachers' work: an identity-centred approach to professional development. *Learning: Research and Practice*, 5(1), 48–66. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23735082.2018.1487573>
- Vaughan, K. (2017). The role of apprenticeship in the cultivation of soft skills and dispositions. *Journal of Vocational Education and Training*, 69(4), 540–557. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13636820.2017.1326516>
- Virkkula, E. (2022). Student teachers' views of competence goals in vocational teacher education. *European Journal of Teacher Education*, 45(2), 250–265. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02619768.2020.1806229>
- Widayati, A., MacCallum, J., & Woods-McConney, A. (2021). Teachers' perceptions of continuing professional development: a study of vocational high school teachers in Indonesia. *Teacher Development*, 25(5), 604–621. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13664530.2021.1933159>
- Zhang, Z., Tian, J., Zhao, Z., Zhou, W., Sun, F., Que, Y., & He, X. (2022). Factors Influencing Vocational Education and Training Teachers' Professional Competence Based on a Large-Scale Diagnostic Method: A Decade of Data from China. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(23). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142315871>