



CURRENT ASPECTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COMMERCE EDUCATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Higher education in India covers the education after 10+2 level. It includes various types of degrees and diplomas like informational technology, pharmacy, engineering, medical, agriculture, arts, commerce, science, etc. Generally at degree level, it includes three years course. After completion of any bachelor degree any students is interested to do any extra in a Higher Education he has to complete his Master Degree in the particular sector. In India for Master Degree has taken two years course. If after completion of Master Degree any students is also interested to anything in the particular sector or faculty he has various options like do M.Phil., Ph.D. etc. Now a day government is not provide grants to the newly established educational institutions, so private institutions are established in large numbers. As the result, when we consider the above mentioned problems related to the higher education, the growth of higher education is not properly. The standard of academic activities is declining. The institutions which are providing higher education's are face various types of problems. These not run properly or in a correct way. In short we can say that the commerce is not only a specific sector but it is related to another sector also.

The research paper focuses on Higher Education in India, funding of government to these colleges and current aspects of Commerce Education in India.

Key words: Higher Education, Aided colleges, Non-aided colleges, Commerce Education.

INTRODUCTION:

After the independence of India the growth of the higher education is high as compare to the pre-independence period. At the time of independence the capacity of higher education in India is very small. Slowly the higher education sector took growth. But we have no proper system maintain the balance between the growth of increasing in institutions and growth of the students who are

taking admission in these institutions. With the expansion of higher education, we now have a system that caters to a much larger number of students from the lower socio-economic strata constitute a sizeable proportion of the total enrolments in the country comprising about 30% to 40% of the enrolments. Higher education in India covers the education after 10+2 level. It includes various types of degrees and diplomas like informational technology, pharmacy, engineering, medical, agriculture, arts, commerce, science, etc. Presently, the higher education landscape of the country comprises of 298 state universities, 154 private universities, 130 deemed universities and 44 central universities. Along with these universities the country has 39 institute of National Importance (INI) that specialize in the fields of engineering and technology, management, medical sciences, languages, information technology, statistical research, pharmaceutical education & research and petroleum studies. In total, the country has 626 universities and university level institutes that impart higher and technical education and provide affiliation to more than 33,000 colleges and institutes in the country which include Constituent Colleges, Government Colleges, Private Aided Colleges and Self-Financing Colleges.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH:

1. To Study the growth of Higher education in India after New Education Policy 1986
2. To understand funding from government to educational institutions.
3. To understand the current situation of commerce education.
4. To give suggestions for solving problems in running the commerce faculty.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA:

Higher education in India covers the education after 10+2 level. It includes various types of degrees and diplomas like informational technology, pharmacy, engineering, medical, agriculture, arts, commerce, science, etc. Generally at degree level, it includes three years course. After completion of any bachelor degree any students is interested to do any extra in a Higher Education he has to complete his Master Degree in the particular sector. In India for Master Degree has taken two years course. If after completion of Master Degree any students is also interested to anything in the particular sector or faculty he

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has various options like do M.Phil., Ph.D. etc. Generally after completion of the master degree the students do the research in a particular field or faculty. Those students are going to diplomas they can take admission to the degree course in their specific field. They also can do the Master Degree as well as research in their particular faculty. After the Master Degree those who interested in research they have to complete the M.Phil. or Ph.D. In India M.Phil. Course is for two years and Ph. D. Course is for three years.

The data regarding growth of higher education in the country over a period of sixty years from 1950-51 to 2010-11 reveals that the country has witnessed an impressive growth of universities and affiliated colleges. In this period means over the sixty years of span the number of universities have increased from 25 to 611 (i.e. 2444% increase in the total number of universities), While the number of colleges have increased from 694 to 31324, (i.e. increased in total number of colleges by 4513.54%). The data regarding decade-wise growth of affiliated colleges indicates that their growth in the country was much faster during the first two decades immediately after independence i.e. 1951-61 and 1961-71 than the subsequent two decades i.e. 1971-81 and 1981-1991. However, it picked up during 1991-2001 and reached the top during 2001-2011. The main reason for higher growth of affiliated colleges during the decades 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 may be attributed mainly to the increasing demand of higher education as result of globalization and privatisation.

FUNDING FROM GOVERNMENT:

In higher education system there is a large number of students from poor families are taking admission for the learning of higher education. Government is now days are not provides grants to the new coming institutions. So large number of private institutions are established, these institutions are generally exploited to the students. Students are from poor background are not complete the all requirements of higher education and that's why they are not complete their higher education. They also not crack the competitive exams as well as entrance exams related to the higher education, because they are not offered the tuition fees and coaching fees

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Now a day government is not provide grants to the newly established educational institutions, so private institutions are established in large numbers. Generally these institutions are small institutions. They are not provides a quality staff to the students. Automatically the all academic activities are not growing properly. These institutions face the problem of funds; they are not giving a regular salary to the qualified staff, which is the problem skilled staffs are not attracted to these types of institutions. These institutions are also faces the problems of affiliating system.

As the result, when we consider the above mentioned problems related to the higher education, the growth of higher education is not properly. The standard of academic activities is declining. The institutions which are providing higher education's are face various types of problems. These not run properly or in a correct way.

ABOUT COMMERCE EDUCATION

1) Brief Historical Sketch:

Before independence first company act was passed in 1850 named The Company Act 1850. It is implemented in India. That act was generating the awareness among the all industrial sector about how to work? How to maintain the accounts? How to arrange the meeting? Etc. Then in Chennai (Madras) the institutions established for providing the commerce education. After that institution first school of commerce was started in Chennai (Madras). In 1895 in Colcatta(Calicut) start commerce school. Between the period 1903 to 1912 in Mumbai and Delhi many independent commerce institutions was established. After 1930 means after establishing the Sydenham college of Commerce & Economics in Mumbai extra efforts were taken for the growing of commerce education in India. Between the period 1920 to 1930 large number of commerce institutions was established in India. In the year 1941 at Allahabad University Start first time PG level programme in the stream of commerce. After independence the expansion of commerce education took place a continuous growth in India.

Now a day it is not only just job oriented but it provides another development among the students. Commerce provides job based skills as well as

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it provides entrepreneurial skills. It is not just only at local level but at national or international level. At every level commerce students are placed i.e. in banking, insurance, international business, information technology, marketing, education, farming, stock exchange, etc. Means in short we can say that the commerce is not only a specific sector but it is related to another sectors also.

2) Objectives of Commerce Education:

1. To take the note of new industrial & commercial scenario
2. To equip & enable our young graduates to accept the challenges of 21st century.
3. To accommodate latest happenings, researches modules, information technologies in each subjects of the faculty of commerce.
4. To train the students effectively in communication skills.
5. To enable the students to get advanced knowledge in special subjects as well as in the allied subjects.
6. To develop appropriate skills in the students so as to make them self reliant competent & so as to make them self reliant competent and provide themselves with self-employed.
7. To train, transform and empower the minds of our students by providing them high quality education.
8. To impart various Life skills and Management skills to the students in order to acquaint them with the world beyond textbooks.
9. To nurture and develop entrepreneurial competence among the students.
10. To enhance research culture among the staff and the students.
11. To groom the students into ethically sound, socially responsible and nationally committed professionals.

3) Today's Commerce Education:

Today's total commerce education programme can be classified in various stages . The first stage is 10 + 2 programme, at this stage students has to complete HSC. The second stage is a Under-graduate programme for three year full-time. After completion of the graduate programme, a student's has various option for doing e.g. he can take admission of M.com., M.B.A.,etc. Then he can take admission for Research programme. The 10+2 level is the basic level .Here there is no any specialization for the students. Undergraduate programme is a

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general and liberal programme. At this stage there is specialization. Students have to fix their specialization like marketing, costing, banking, account, etc. Generally people treat this programme as a professional course. The students had taken admission and fix their specialization for doing any career in their life. This three years course is a strong base for future career or education, such as, C.A, I.C.W.A., M.B.A., M.C.A., LLB and so on. However, it is observed that there is a different syllabus according to the university. At each year there is difference show in the syllabus in every university. Basically it includes various subjects like costing, banking marketing, statistics, communication, applied computer, mathematics, research methods, etc. At the post-graduate level they have complete their master degree with their basic specialization. After this stage there are various ways to do the career like Communication, CEO, Research, Teaching, Administrator, manager, etc. Commerce has various options for doing the career of students, so the maximum students are taking admission to this side.

4) Challenges Ahead:

Today commerce provides various job options to the students as well as the societies. It is not only related to job provide but also in another fields. Commerce covers trade and aid to trade. It covers marketing, production, service, economics, information technologies, educations, etc. All the peoples think that the commerce is well running activities, but in real fact it faces various challenges. In olden days it is a manual activity but now day commerce touches all the numbers of activities. The new economic policies support Liberalization, privatizations and globalization activities. The LPG covers all the economic and non-economic activities in India. The LPG supports to the foreign market. It growth the import and export transactions. As we compared the background of the commerce, it faces various challenges and students who are learning form commerce faculty, they have to idea about it. Students have competed with national as well as international market. If they understand the challenges of commerce they easily handle the various problematic situations and stand in the global market with a best confidence.

5) Emerging Issues:

When we study the above data we get a general idea about the various challenges faced by the commerce education. Out of these following issues are emerged.

- a) Foreign Universities are interested to join with the existing universities and launch their own programmes related to the commerce and management.
- b) Private Institutions or private universities are also interested to launch their own programmes for the commerce and management.
- c) The quality of infrastructure and other activities are much higher quality than the compared with our existing educational institutions.
- d) When we compared with the curriculum with these institutions our curriculum is not much updated. These institutions are providing the updated curriculum. It is related to existing market requirements.
- e) In case of funding government are restrain the funding to the higher education. But private institutions are providing high funding to the various activities.
- f) For doing research and other academic activities foreign and private institutions provide lot of funding as compared to the existing educational system.

6) Suggestions to solve emerging issues:

- a. There is need to re-arrange the objectives and aims of the commerce education. It will be fit the existing requirement of market.
 - b. A separate committee or independent body should be established for structuring the curriculum.
 - c. For the funding, it is necessary to provide proper funds for salary as well as non salary grants. If possible provide the funds as per requirements of the particular institutions.
- 2) 4. There is necessary to provide funds to the research activities.
 - 3) 5. Existing institutions or universities have to maintain the quality of curriculum or other activities related to the higher education.

- 4) It is necessary to the universities or institutions they tie-up with the industries. It is necessary to get job opportunities to the students as well as we get the idea about new requirements of the industrial sectors.
- 5) It is necessary to provide the other extra short term courses to the students. From these courses the students get extra knowledge. It is also grow entrepreneurial skills
- 6) For the development of the students if provides the practical based research activities or case studies. They will get idea about the real situations in existing requirements.
- 7) 9. At post graduate level provide various types of specialization likes marketing Information Technologies, finance, management, administration, etc.
- 8) 10. It is necessary to maintain the quality of all activities we can compete the national as well as international level.

6) References:

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4. During 1981-91 the number of colleges increased from 4722 to 7346 thus indicating a growth of 55.77 % colleges during this decade. Ibid., p. LX
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