



**HINDRANCES IN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COMMERCE
EDUCATION AND ITS PROBABLE REMEDIAL SOLUTIONS**

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ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made to understand the issues affecting commerce education in India, as it has been found that due to over mushrooming of management institutions has led to poor quality education. Which has amounted to closure of many institutes which is having an adverse effecting the industry, students and society at large. Although there have been challenges to higher education in the past, these most recent calls for reform may provoke a fundamental change in higher education. This change may not occur as a direct response to calls for greater transparency and accountability, but rather because of the opportunity to reflect on the purpose of higher education, the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn. These disparate literatures have not been tied together in a way that would examine the impact of fundamental change from the policy level to the institutional level and to the everyday lives of college and university administrators, faculty and students. Now the time has come to create a second wave of institution building and of excellence in the fields of education, research and capability building. We need higher educated people who are skilled and who can drive our economy forward. When India can provide skilled people to the outside world then we can transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation very easily and quickly.

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INTRODUCTION

Skill development is very important tool for today and tomorrow's world. Commerce is a stream where skill development is a prime requirement. The industrious skills, professional skill, computing skill, communication skill, leadership skill, Managerial skill, entrepreneurial skill etc are essential to enjoy a better human life. In academic curriculum, from secondary to higher level it is expected for inclusion all the indicators of human resource development. Commerce education is a main stream among all disciplines in modern education system and somewhat different from other disciplines. UGC and other Regulatory authorities have been trying very hard to extirpate the menace of private universities which are running courses without any affiliation or recognition. Students from rural and semi urban background often fall prey to these institutes and colleges. Today, Knowledge is power. The more knowledge one has, the more empowered one is. The changing scenario and severe competition from international business compel Indian Government going for genuine product of human resources introducing HRD curriculums in different institutions all across the Country.

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At present, the world-class institutions in India are mainly limited. Most of the Indian colleges and universities lack in high-end research facilities. Under-investment in libraries, information technology, laboratories and classrooms makes it very difficult to provide top quality instruction or engage in cutting-edge research. This gap has to be bridged if we want to speed up our path to development. The University Grant Commission of India is not only the lone grant giving agency in the country, but also responsible for coordinating, determining and maintaining the standards in institutions of higher education. The emergence of a worldwide economic order has immense consequences for higher education more so under the changes that have taken place in the recent past with regard to globalization, industrialization, information technology advancement and its impact on education aided to these are the policy changes that have taken place at the UGC, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Distance Education Council (DEC), Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR), Bar Council of India (BCI), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), Medical Council of India (MCI), Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), Indian Nursing Council (INC), Dentist Council of India (DCI), Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH), the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and such other regulatory bodies from time to time to accommodate these development and yet maintain quality

students in higher education. It is time for all those who are concerned with policymaking, planning, administration and implementation of Higher Education to revitalize the very thinking on the subject and put it on the right track.

Objective of the Study

This research paper is primarily designed to highlight the present scenario of commerce education in the district of Nainital. The researcher finds only two higher educational institutions in his study viz. Kumaun University and GEHU which are catering commerce education across the district and have been producing a few professionals in the fields of Finance, Planning, Accounting, Taxation, Auditing, Banking and Brokering as first career choices.

The objectives of the study focused on the following points;

- To highlight the present scenario of commerce education in the district of Nainital.
- To study the higher education system of the district.
- To study the trend of Commerce Education and its contribution to the society.
- To draw a conclusion on the pattern of Commerce Education in the district.
- To study the problems of Commerce Education.
- Suggestion and recommendation for development of commerce education.
- Comparative analysis between Arts and Commerce education.
- Reflection on educational and institutional scenario of Nainital district.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The research paper is prepared from the study made on the rural topography of Darrangian culture, education, socio-economic conditions, demography and occupation which are directly and indirectly responsible for development of Commerce Education. The researcher uses primary methodology of data collection from the various sources in preparation of this research paper. The following steps are followed by the researcher

- Direct interview.
- Visiting the respondent educational Institutions within the delimitation of the district.
- Collection of opinions from various respondent groups viz; parents, guardians, teachers and students of the district.
- Feedback from alumni's

Critical Issues in Indian Higher Education

As India strives to compete in a globalised economy in areas that require highly trained professionals, the quality of higher education becomes increasingly important. So far, India's large, educated population base and its reservoir of at least moderately welltrained university graduates have aided the country in moving ahead, but the competition is fierce; from China in particular. Other countries are also upgrading higher education with the aim of building world class universities. Even the small top tier of higher education faces serious problems. Many IIT graduates, well trained in technology, have chosen not to contribute their skills to the burgeoning technology sector in India; perhaps half leave the country immediately upon graduation to pursue advanced studies

abroad, and most do not return. A stunning 86 per cent of Indian students in the fields of science and technology who obtain degrees in the United States do not return home immediately following their graduation. A body of dedicated and able teachers work at the IITs and IIMs, but the lure of jobs abroad and in the private sector makes it increasingly difficult to lure the best and brightest to the academic profession. The growth of higher education in India has been largely guided by the serviceable prerequisite of the economy. After independence, the role of the state in planning out a development path and also in building higher education institutions was guided by mutuality of purpose. Most observers of higher education in India feel that performance of higher education institutions has been less than satisfactory in terms of access, equity and quality. Now there is an urgent need to work for the development of the educational sector to meet the need of the emerging opportunities, increasing younger generation population and challenges of the 21st century. The history of commerce education reflects many references since past. The Rig-Veda witnesses many references to sea voyages undertaken for commercial purposes during the Upanishad period when Indian urban culture flourished in cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. India had good relations in trade and commerce with Arab, Egypt and East Asian nations which claimed Lethal in Gujarat the biggest port then. To-days commerce is included as a subset of a complex system of economy which tries to maximize the profits by offering products and services to the market. The trend meaning of commerce education at present can be reviewed with the reference of Prof. D. Obul Reddy, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Osmania University, lectured on 23rd March, 2007 at Deptt. of Commerce Vidyasagar University- "Business education or commerce education as the area of education which develops the required knowledge, skills and attitudes for the successful handling of trade, commerce and industry of a country."

Importance of Commerce Education

To up lift young personnel into intellectually competent, morally upright, economically rational, socially committed and entrepreneurially desirous at the service of Nation for today and tomorrow, Commerce Education is prime requirement. Today's business world cannot run without commerce education. To realize the actual entity between the product and the demand, there is an urgent need to overcome commerce education to cope up with the fast changing global scenario. Commerce is a dynamic education system which can help handling the resources of a country rationally. The formulation of Look East Policy in 1991 of GOI also emphasizes all round development of regional markets for trade, investments and industrial development including higher education system to bring its economic prosperity in the field of tourism, agriculture, industry and commerce.

Suggestions

To bring the awareness in the society regarding Commerce education guardians and parents meeting should be held frequently.

To conduct guardians meeting by the department.

To collaborate with some social organization to communicate job opportunities for commerce graduates and self employment.

To build up required infrastructure like well equipped commerce library, computer lab etc.

Computer Education should be equally provided to the students of Commerce considering the needs of their capacity development in the field of Accounting and Designing.

Close communication should be made with the feeder institutions and orientation lecture to be distributed for motivating students toward commerce education at their grassroots level. Feeder institutions should provide Arts, Science and Commerce education equally.

All the secondary level institutions in the district should extend commerce wing in their respective campuses. College Authority should restrict the admission in Arts stream according to the intake capacity.

Few more suggestions.

High-tech Libraries-
Examination Reforms

To increase Quantity of Universities-
Fair Quality Assurance System

Stipends to Research Fellows

Status of Academic Research Studies

Personality Development-

World Class Education-

Quality development

Privatization of Higher Education

Individuality

Action Plan for Improving Quality

Cross Culture Programmes

Towards a New vision-

International Cooperation

CONCLUSIONS

Now days, Commerce Education becomes the back bone of a country's economic system. Commerce education plays as a machinery for transformation of human beings into human resources according to the need of the world. Darrang district is hard to reach in providing such commerce education to mitigate the demands as there are fewer enrollments in commerce education notwithstanding sufficient educational institutions to impart commerce education. The institutions of the district must impart high quality education in the field of economics and commerce and try to produce some undergraduate and postgraduate to lead the district. More over a good career leading course for commerce students like MBA, CA, Company Secretary, etc is to be made handy. Report of the National Knowledge Commission if implemented can help boost education sector in India. We are moving towards an era which would be defined by the parameters of knowledge and wisdom. India in order to become a developed nation by 2020 and knowledge power by 2015. The decisions that are going to be taken on these are likely to hold the key to India's future as a center of knowledge production. We need higher educated people who are skilled and who can drive our economy forward. When India can provide skilled people to the outside world then we can transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation very easily and quickly. After independence, there has been tremendous increase in institutions of higher learning in all disciplines. But with the quantitative growth has it been able to attend to the core issue of quality. India is today one of the fastest developing countries of the world with the annual growth rate going above

9%. In order to sustain that rate of growth, there is need to increase the number of institutes and also the quality of higher education in India. To reach and achieve the future requirements there is an urgent need to relook at the Financial Resources, Access and Equity, Quality Standards, Relevance and at the end the Responsiveness.

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