

“Growth of private education institution and their impact on society and youth”

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Abstract

People are the foremost part of our society & nation. Meanwhile youth are the most important asset & real implementers of the world. Today rise in number of private educational institutions would result in poor quality of education given to the students. In this era, it is necessary to rethink on the issues pertaining to the youth & the society. In present scenario, Organization only looks after their personal profit & benefits without taking consideration of their impact on the society. Because of poor education, Youth are facing tremendous problems & internationally recognition will not be given to the students. This paper has given shed light on the impact of growth of private institution on youth & society. The study examines the various problems faced by the stakeholders due to growth of private educational Institutions.

Keywords: Corporate Governance; Profit maximization; Private Education Institution; Ethics; Society; Youth.

Introduction

Quality is an important aspect especially in the context of education system & its impacts on students of educational Institutions which will become the future leaders of the nation. Education process is a part of corporate social responsibility running by various private & government educational players which aim at only profit maximization.

Education is a continuous process & there is no fixed training for an individual. *The aim of education is dynamic in nature. It is changing as per the needs & requirement of the market.*

Objective of the Study

1. To identify how rise in the number of private educational Institution reduces the quality of education system.
2. To highlights the importance of Youth's growth for Economy's growth.
3. To determine issues pertaining to various stakeholders due to the growth of private education institutions.

Literature Review

Education in India falls under the control of both the Union Government and the State Governments, with some responsibilities lying with the Union and the states having autonomy for others. The various articles of the Indian Constitution provide for education as a fundamental right. Most of the universities in India are controlled by the Union or the State Governments.

India has made progress in terms of increasing the primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately three quarters of the population. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to the economic rise of India. Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions. The private education market in India was 5% and in terms of value was estimated to be worth US\$40 billion in 2008 but had increased to US\$68–70 billion by 2012.

As per the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2012, 96.5% of all rural children between the ages of 6-14 were enrolled in school. This is the fourth annual survey to report enrollment above 96%. 83% of all rural 15-16 year olds were enrolled in school. However, going forward, India will need to focus more on quality.

Gross enrollment at the tertiary level has crossed 20% (as per an Ernst & Young Report cited in Jan 2013 in Education News/minglebox.com)

As per the latest (2013) report issued by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), there are more than 3524 diploma and post-diploma offering institutions in the country with an annual intake capacity of over 1.2 million.

The AICTE also reported 3495 degree-granting engineering colleges in India with an annual student intake capacity of over 1.76 million with actual enrollment crossing 1.2 million.

Capacity for Management Education crossed 385000, and post graduate degree slots in Computer Science crossed 100,000. Pharmacy slots reached over 121,000.

Total annual intake capacity for technical diplomas and degrees exceeded 3.4 million in 2012.

According to the University Grants Commission (UGC) total enrollment in Science, Medicine, Agriculture and Engineering crossed 6.5 million in 2010.

Definition

Quality is the process of 100% excellence in the concerned field with zero defects.

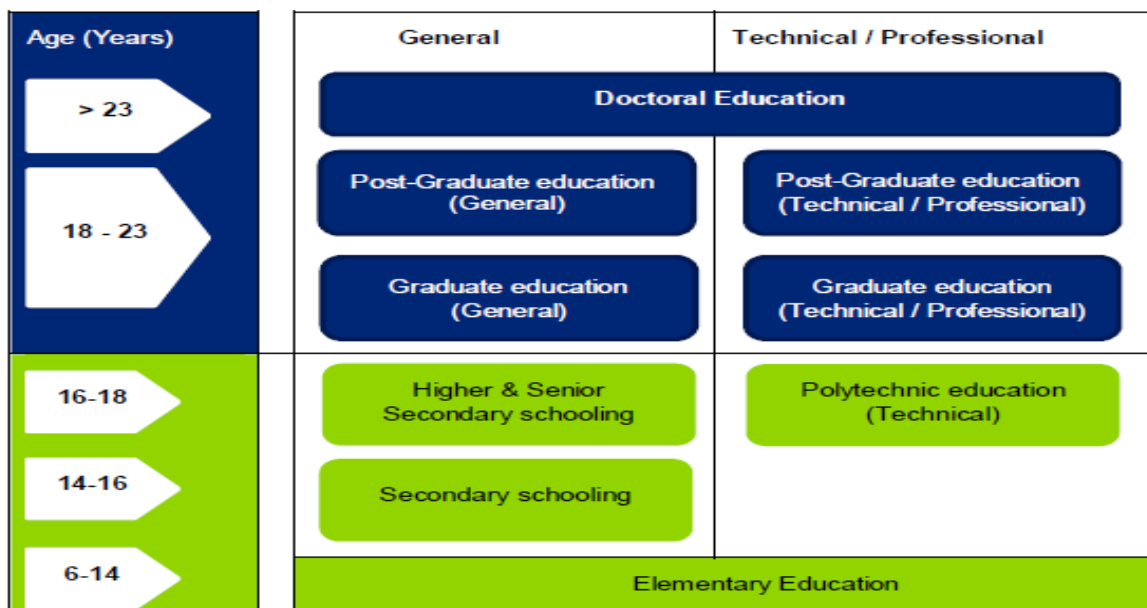
Education is the process of molding the behavioral, social skills, soft & hard skills of an individual.

Education System in India

In India, Education is provided by the government players as well as by the the private players with governance at three levels: central, state, and local. Bifurcation of education standard wise:-

1. Primary school education is for the children too young.
2. Middle school education is for the children till 8th standard.
3. Higher school education is for the students after 8th & till 12th standard.
4. Institutions/Colleges are for the student/Youth after their school education in order to get the degree from the affiliated university.

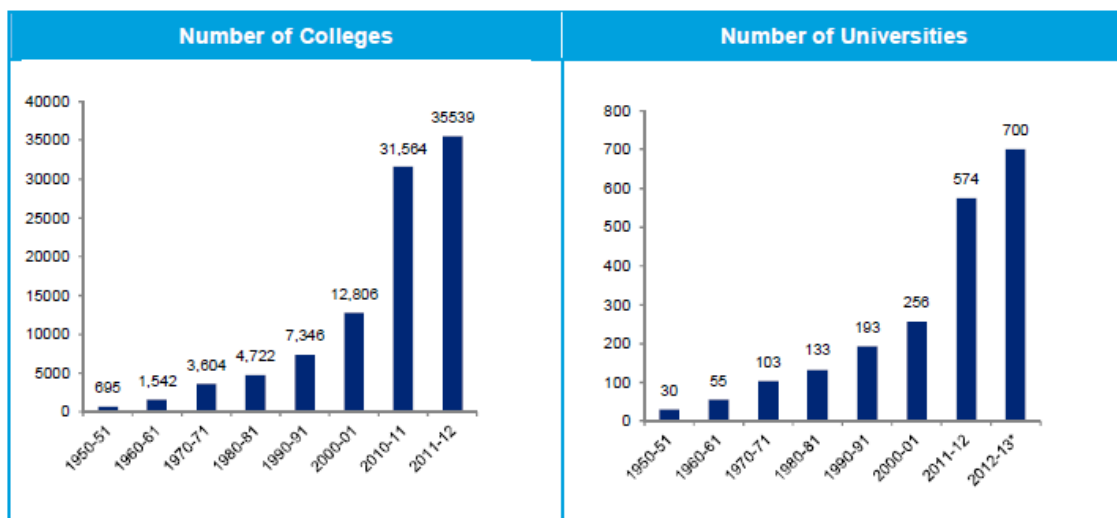
Figure 1: Structure of Higher Education



Source: Deloitte analysis

Growth of Management & Engineering Institutions in India						
	Engineering			Management		
	Institutions	Growth (#)	Growth (%)	Institutions	Growth (#)	Growth (%)
2006-07	1,511			1,132		
2007-08	1,668	157	10%	1,149	17	2%
2008-09	2,388	720	43%	1,523	374	33%
2009-10	2,972	584	24%	1,940	417	27%
2010-11	3,222	250	8%	2,262	322	17%
2011-12	3,393	171	5%	2,385	123	5%
2012-13	3,498	105	3%	2,467	82	3%

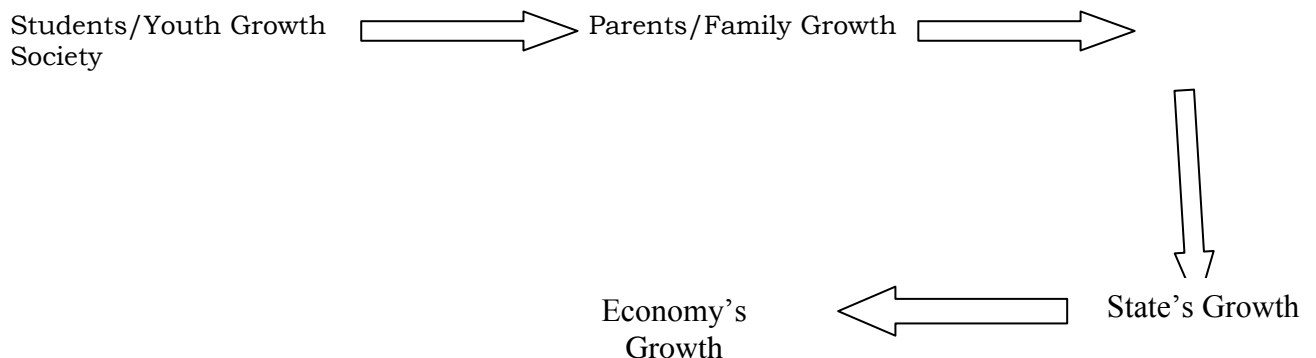
Source: AICTE | © DrEducation.com



Source: UGC Higher Education at a Glance - June, 2013

Youth & Economy

The role of Schools / Institutions is becoming very crucial for the new generation youth as well as for the society. Increasing number of Institutions attainment would not lead any guaranty to improve the economic conditions. *The role of education encompasses & promotes economic welfare, with the aim of focusing the quality education to the students/Youth.* Therefore, there is strong correlation between youth’s knowledge, skills, & competencies along with their income - for the growth of themselves, their families, society, state & the Nation’s economy. Look at the figure 1- Youth & Economy



Source : Author’s Own View figure - Youth & Economy

Rising Educational Institutions - Impact of Education on Youth & Society

Due to rise in the educational institution, the quality of education is becoming very low & promotes dependency of youth to their families even after getting their qualification degree.

Basis	Educational Institutions	Youth	Society	Industry
Profit	Earn profits individually	---	----	Earning profit but sometimes loss due to high turnover rate (Training cost).
Problem arises	-----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Lack of knowledge & skills • No return on investment (Education) • Getting poor education • No recognition in the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling of being cheated • Waste of money on education • After education, youth are still depending on Parents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not getting better people for respective job profile • Unskilled staff • No creativity & innovation in the minds of employee (youth) due to lack of knowledge & skills
Importance	Enhances goodwill of the employer as a part of social contribution.	1. No importance to the youth's education due to poor education system involved in the process of getting degree.	---	----

Source: Author's Own View (Table.1)

Government Initiative for Improvement

Even government has also taken steps towards reducing the number of institutions in order to provide quality education to the students through various accreditation processes pertaining to quality education to the respective streams of students. Quality Accreditation in India is NBA, NAAC, Quality Council of India / National Accreditation Board of Education and Training (QCI/NABET). Initiative taken by various Ministries:-

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development
2. Department of School Education and Literacy (for TVET programmes in
3. senior secondary schools)
4. Department of Higher Education (for Technical Education)
5. Ministry of Labour and Employment , Directorate General of Employment and
6. Training (for Vocational Training)
7. There are some other 20 Central Ministries and Departments which have running some small TVET programmes.

8. AICTE
9. UGC
10. Private Universities

NSDC Star Scheme (National Skills Development Council): - The Finance Minister in his budget speech of 2013 proposed a scheme to encourage skill development for youth by providing monetary rewards for successful completion of the training program. The objective of this scheme is to encourage skill development for youth by providing monetary rewards for successful completion of approved training programs. The scheme aims to:

1. Encourage standardization in the certification process & initiate a process of creating a registry of skills
2. Increase productivity of the existing workforce & align the training & certification to the needs of the country.
3. Provide monetary awards for skill certification to boost employability & productivity of youth by incentivizing them for skill trainings.
4. Reward candidates undergoing skill training by authorized institutions at an average monetary reward of Rs.10,000/- per candidate.
5. Benefits 10 lakh at an approximate total cost of Rs.1000 Crores.

STAR (Standard Training Assessment & Reward) Certificate from Govt. of India, NSDC, RASCI/GJSCI which is valid all over India. Aadhar card & account in BOI is compulsory for the same.

Course offered in Retail management, Gems & jewellery retail training & many more.

Degree or Learning

Now the question arises in the minds of every one; whether getting the degree is more important to a person or having a learning exposure for the growth & development of themselves, society as well as for the economy's growth.

Example: Author's own perception

1. Person working in the mechanics shop/workshop is having more knowledge (without degree) than the mechanical engineering student (with degree).
2. Person working as electrical fitter is more knowledgeable than the electrical field students.

Findings

1. Rising in the number of institutes leads to low quality education to the students enhance problem of Unemployment.
2. Educational Institutional players are playing with the feelings of various families & societies as a whole (exceptional are always there).
3. Institutions are only looking after profit for themselves (exceptional are always there).
4. Lack of competent faculty is also responsible for low quality education to the students.
5. Lack of interest in the teaching part also one of the factor for quality education.
6. All Educational Institution are only focusing on Admission process.

Suggestions

1. Institution must focus on well qualified staff for teaching & learning process for the students.
2. Preparing staff through various learning processes in order to improve teaching quality.

3. Institutional bodies must promote Vocational courses for reducing the unemployment problem.
4. Fully fledged & furnished Institutions do not give any guaranty for quality teaching process.
5. Institutions must ensure proper education in terms of theoretical as well as practical exposure given to the students which will help them to face current scenario & challenges for the betterment for themselves, society as well as for the economy.
6. Students are requested to select/choose a career in their interest area rather than opting for the same filed in which your friends are getting admitted for their interested area.
7. Institution must promote research contribution by the faculty for their career growth which will help out new & renovate teaching-learning process.

Conclusion

Hence, it has been concluded that Youth are the real & future leaders of the world & make our nation strong in terms of creativity & innovation. It is therefore needed to prepare our youth by providing quality education through well defined & structured learning process with the involvement of well qualified staff for the betterment of the society & the nation.

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