

# STUDY OF THE EVENTS OF INDIA'S PUSH TO COMMERCIALIZE ITS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Dr. Gajraj Singh Ahirwar

HOD Commerce,  
SSSUTMS, Sehore

**Abstract:** The position of a teacher is both the most revered and the most important employment in the entire world. The learner needs to be guided by a teacher who is concealed within the pupil's shadow in order for our fractured society to be repaired. The obligations of the teacher have been watered down ever since the first stage of the commercialization of education, which occurred at about the same time. It is upsetting to realize that some individuals are beginning to look at it as if it were simply another job that paid them money and fed them. In the world of management education, India is experiencing the dawn of a new era. Management institutes have received support from a wide variety of corporate entities. Notable educational institutions from other countries are also planning to open campuses in India. However, the government ought to provide certain standards in order to ensure that the cost structure stays within a specific level and that individuals who come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds have the same opportunities. Therefore, studies have been conducted with the purpose of determining the effects of the commercialization of education in India.

**Keywords:** Teaching, business management, and commercialization of education

**INTRODUCTION:** The pursuit of knowledge was something that was continually motivated by passion and thought. Teachers were skilled potters who transformed their charges into the physical manifestation of an ethereal heavenly energy, known as rectitude. This was accomplished with the assistance of their own free will. Sadly, however, the dual foundations have also entered the Department of Education, leading to its sabotage and the establishments of an educational system run for profit that produces narcissists but does not encourage altruism in its students. Despite the fact that it is a fact that schools need to adapt as time goes on, the commercialization of education is the worst thing that could have ever taken place in the field of education. To decide is equivalent to doing this. In a depressing turn of events, we do not oppose the concept of commercialization. The country of India has degenerated into a cesspool where "educational" establishments are sprouting up everywhere like mushrooms. And there is nothing that needs to be cleaned up! First and foremost among these are the engineering and medical universities, which have essentially evolved into hangouts for young people with little to no skills. The success of the business process outsourcing and information technology industries in our nation can be directly attributed to "institutes of technology and of medical sciences" that produce graduates with poor social skills. Because, let's be honest here, our educational system does not produce graduates who are sufficiently skilled. It's possible that the word "IIT" sprung into your head, but I don't believe that those schools are models of the perfect educational establishment. They do a good job of providing you with the technical information that this generation wants, but they do not in any way cultivate the intellectuality that is necessary in all ages.

## THE EVOLVING EQUATIONS OF THE TEACHER'S ROLE IN EDUCATION

The shifting paradigms of the teacher's role in education are at the core of this debate. The position of a teacher is both the most revered and the most important employment in the entire world. The learner needs to be guided by a teacher who is concealed within the pupil's shadow in order for our fractured society to be repaired. The obligations of the teacher have been watered down ever since the first stage of the commercialization of education, which occurred at about the same time. It is upsetting to realize that some individuals are beginning to look at it as if it were simply another job that paid them money and fed them. When a person has completed their education and is looking for a job, the position of a teacher is frequently the final one that they apply for. In spite of the fact that our society was constructed out of the bricks of fallacies and the concrete of incorrect ideals, the idea that the work of a teacher is a less important one is loaded with so much ignorance and falsehood that it can only be likened with sacrilege and blasphemy. Cases such as the suicide at La Martini ere plainly highlight the ramifications of such a setting, in which the teacher's indifference towards his job is juxtaposed with the expectations of money-mongering institutions they work in. The incident took place in a prestigious school in Kolkata, thus it received a lot of media attention. However, what about the other instances of physical assault that takes place in less prestigious institutions in cities and villages? There is no way that each and every instance could be reported. Because of this, the instructor can assault the students without fear of repercussions. It is not my intention to ascribe evil intentions to the entirety of the teaching profession. There are undoubtedly a great number of individuals who serve as living examples of the qualities that a good educator should have. But there are fewer and fewer of them every day.

## EDUCATION IN INDIA

In India, philanthropic private efforts in education led to professional and general higher education. to fulfill expanding demand and realize significant and quick earnings potential. Because the government lacks cash, it permitted private institutions for the nation's benefit. India's higher education has become privatized in recent years. One, introducing self-financing courses in government institutions; transforming government-aided private institutions into self-financing institutions; enabling self-financing private institutions with and without registration. Market dynamics, global economics shape commercial private higher education. They focus on vocational courses and are commercialists. Industrial training is part of their curriculum. Not only job training, but

also well-paying jobs. This shows strong industry-institution ties. Their education and training are micro-focused. This is their strength and weakness. Once demand for a course is met, it becomes a weakness. Built-in infrastructure prevents diversification. They absorb unfulfilled demand from non-university higher education. Self-financing engineering colleges and management institutions are associated with regular universities. The national or state pattern determines the course organization, design, content, and examination pattern. Several of these self-financing commercial institutes serve the corporate sector nationally and globally. Privatization is problematic. Student drives market. Private institutions favor students over faculty. In universities, academics lack power and independence. They serve students and private businesses. These schools use part-time university faculty. Full-time faculties are paid poorly. Many lack practical and academic competence and practice.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF EDUCATION**

The Significance of education lies in the fact that without it, the formation of human minds remains unfinished. In the professional world, an individual does not qualify as a human being until he or she has received education in the appropriate meaning. Education moulds a person's way of thinking, allowing them to make better decisions throughout life. A person who invests in themselves by getting a solid education will develop into a more reliable worker, an improved citizen, and a powerful consumer. However, there is also the provision of something further. In many instances, the situation even gets worse, and by the end of the course, the students feel as though they have been taken advantage of. On the other hand, in India this pattern has the complete backing of our government. This is due to the fact that many important political leaders and business magnates are the proprietors of these universities. As a result, they have no trouble obtaining the necessary certifications to run these universities despite the fact that they do not provide an adequate educational infrastructure. At the end of the day, we can argue that education has today become more of an opportunity for these people to generate money for themselves than it is to provide great instruction to children. It is truly embarrassing that a country like India, whose great leaders have placed such an emphasis on providing free and high-quality education, is in this condition. There are many individuals in India, who are still living in poor conditions, and as a result, they have a difficult time affording this education, and even if they are able to do so, they do not end up with a decent education as a result of their financial situation. Despite the fact that the government announces a large number of well-known programmes designed to assist economically disadvantaged students, these programmes seldom attract any participants since there is a lack of knowledge about them and widespread corruption inside the system.

### **COMMERCIALIZATION OF EDUCATION**

However, education in today's world has become a commodity, which has significant and unfavorable implications for our society. The more money a person is able to pay, the better quality of education they will receive. Because of the growing need for higher professional education in India, an increasing number of students are enrolling in such programmes. As a result, there is a significant potential for all of these educational institutions to generate revenue through the provision of such programmes. Students frequently report that even at the end of the course, their circumstances have not improved and that they feel duped. The clearest illustration of this may be seen in the film "Pathshala," in which some regulations were implemented for the benefit of the school. We are easily able to give the example of flourishing MBA colleges all throughout India, which charge annual tuition fees averaging between 5 and 10 lakh rupees; nonetheless, the amenities given by these universities are significantly below average levels. The majority of these educational institutions are still focused primarily on maximizing profits rather than providing students with an education of sufficient caliber. Because of the growing need for higher professional education in India, an increasing number of students are enrolling in such programmes. As a result, there is a significant potential for all of these educational institutions to generate revenue through the provision of such programmes. The same situation may be found in a number of other professional colleges in India. Under the present circumstances, the relationship between the government and the private sector is becoming increasingly significant in the field of management education. At the moment, India is a country in the process of changing. We are getting very close to reaching the level of a developed nation. The demand for higher education has been increasing at a quick rate, with enrollment in higher educational institutions growing at a rate that is comparatively faster than the growth in the number of higher educational institutions.

### **CONCLUSION**

The purpose of education is to help students reach their maximum potential by providing them with the social and physical environment that is most conducive to their growth. In other words, education aims to bring out the potential that already exists in students. On the other hand, education is an industry, and the trend toward commercializing it is not going away anytime soon. At the end of the day, we can argue that education has today merely become an alternative to make money for these people, rather than a means of giving quality education to children. In order to restore education to its former level of significance, there is an urgent need to make fundamental shifts in the educational system, but not in its overall structure. A quote attributed to Albert Einstein states that "Education is what remains when school is forgotten." If what he claimed is accurate, then none of those of us who are of the current generation have ever received an education.

### **REFERENCES**

1. C .B (2013), "A study on the impact of commercialization on education," by published in EIIMMCJ's Volume 1, March 2013.
2. Dr. C. Rangrajan, Chairman – economic Advisory Council to The Prime Minister, The Globalization of Indian economy: a need for internationalization of higher technical education.
3. Fe Montenegro 75352, Paris 07 spy, France: UNESCO (2016), "Global Education Monitoring Report." Accessible as of March 4th, 2018.

4. Frank Lechner, "Globalization Theories," (2001), <http://www.sociology.emory.edu/globalization/theories.html> Second, Roland Robertson's "Globalization.
5. IJARO, 2019: Kaur and Kaur, "Privatization and commercialization of Higher Education." 5 UGC, 2017 "Annual Report 2016-17," University Grant Commission, Bahadur Shah Marg, New Delhi.
6. IRJIMS, Assam, published chandramohan.\*(2018), Commercialization of the Educational System: A Critical Study.
7. Mani, Sangita (2003) Financing Education in India in the Economic Reform Period: Focus on Intra sectoral Allocation of Resources to education, in Globalization and Challenges of Education, NIEPA, 2003.
8. S.chattergy "Urbanization, Globalization, and Consumerism" (2003) <http://www.boloji.com/opinion/0051i.htm>
9. Singh, K. Right to Education Report, published by the Human Rights Council during its 29th session on June 10, 2015; 9 Government of India, "The Constitution of India," Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, 2014.

