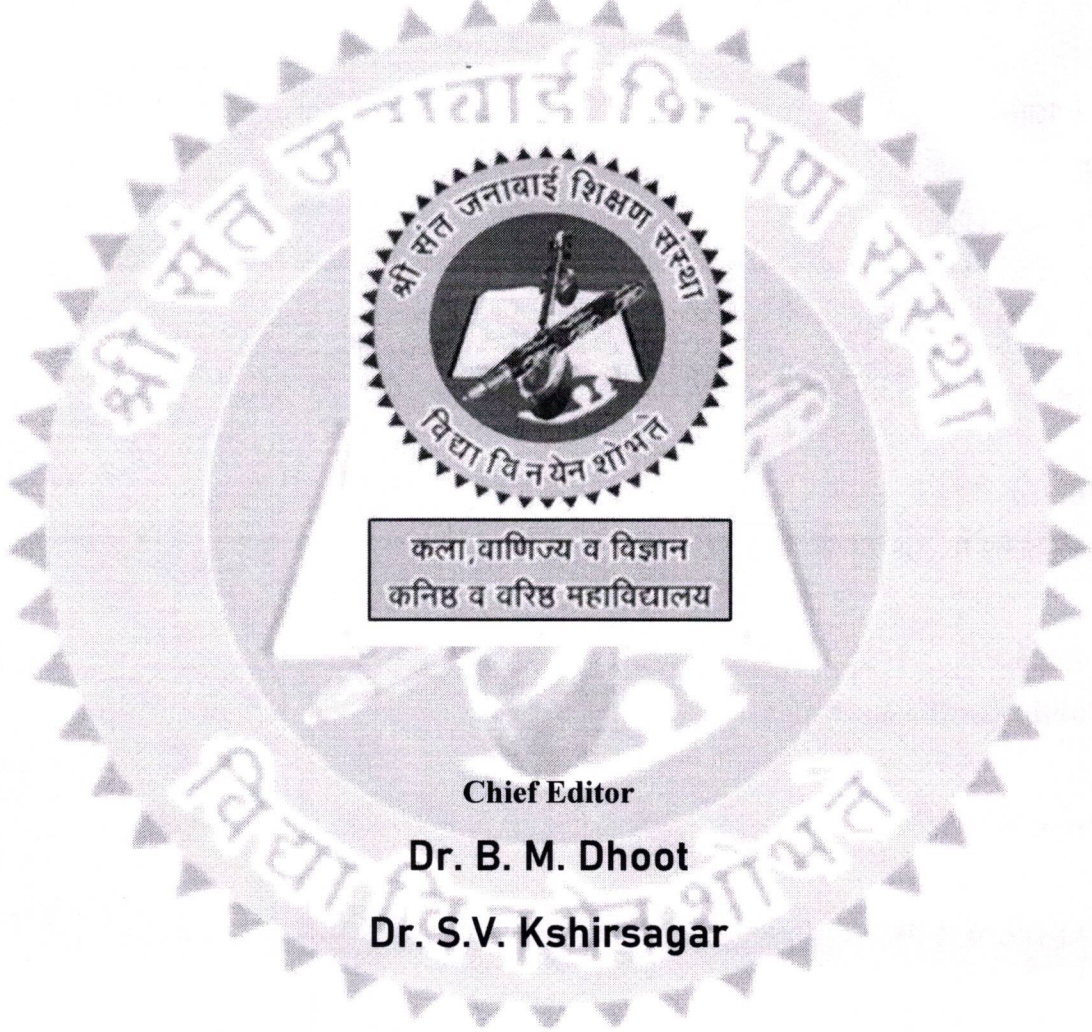


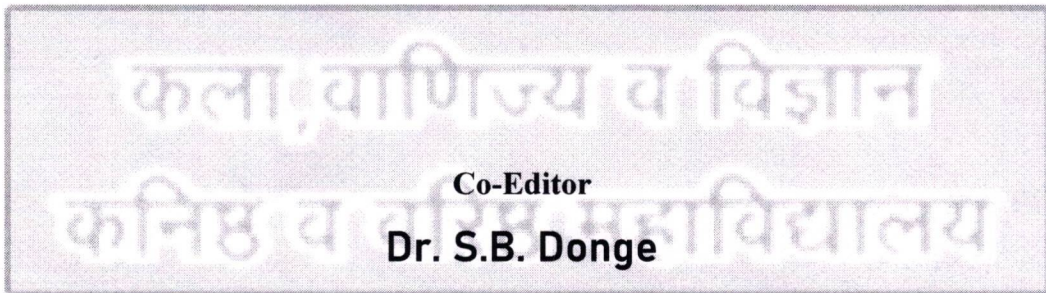
Trends in Commerce, Economics & Life Sciencess



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कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान
कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालय

Commerce Education: Challenges and Solutions

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Introduction:

Today's higher education system is more complicated than ever. The emergency of global markets, the application of new knowledge in production, and the requirement for new skills in the profession, the changing nature of work, and the introduction of material and communication technologies in all spheres of human endeavor all characterize the fast-changing world of today. Educational establishments have already begun to be shaped by this call for a new way of thinking about learning, long-term learning, easy access to information, knowledge integration, and the availability of powerful multimedia learning tools. The role of teachers has changed from that of a teacher to one of a facilitator, classroom instruction is being replaced by web surfing, and virtual libraries are taking the place of traditional libraries. To put it another way, the enormous advancements in information technology have altered both commerce and commerce education. The world continues to be inundated with information due to revolutionary system advancements. Information, science, and technology advancements have transformed the world into a global village. The review of the context focuses on the development of faculties like intellectual, moral, cultural, and aesthetic needs from this shifting perspective.

Different Types of Problem in Education:

1. Problem with the new syllabus:

Faculty in commerce is always changing. Additionally, the syllabus ought to be adjusted in response to shifting circumstances. However, when the syllabus is changed, the policy is changed to require students to take T.Y.B.Com. Each chapter of F.Y.B.Com is studied separately. It does not include any recent trends. For instance, that is all in topic two. However, TYB.Com uses the same old systems. The sub-four Ps of marketing are described, but the seven Ps are now accepted in practice. There is a Demat account system, but S.Y.B.Com - Business law sub does not mention it.

2. Issue with the Infrastructure

The infrastructure is adequate and pleasant in many colleges. Thank you for the NAAC Program. However, the majority of colleges still operate with subpar infrastructure, primarily in backward and rural areas. Due to a lack of funds, even the most basic requirements cannot be met. For instance, classrooms without lights, fans, or even urinals, and frequently even classrooms without lecture facilities. When none of these are present, the learning process is difficult. A common observation is that many colleges resemble academic slums.

3. Untrained instructor:

SET/NET certification is required for the position of assistant professor. It is not necessary for every qualified individual to be able to teach effectively after passing this examination. He is unfamiliar with teaching methods, the use of AV tools, student psychology, and other topics. Despite the fact that U.G.C. has planned refresher and orientation classes, the school's administration is reluctant to send this teacher because they don't have enough staff. Additionally, these courses are viewed as a burden by the teachers themselves, who are pessimistic.

4. Inadequate practical experience:

Today's students are receiving theoretical knowledge from books. This policy does not apply to business schools. Fieldwork is connected to the faculty. Because the students do not receive any field experience, it is challenging for them to adapt to life outside of the classroom after completing a graduation or post-graduation course. They lose confidence because they are behind. Perhaps commerce is just a theoretical subject taught without any hands-on experience.

5. Needs for developing soft skills:

It has been observed that students of commerce have innate daring. They are brave enough to stand and inquire. They are able to handle any event right away. Despite this, research has shown that a lack of programs that encourage students to develop soft skills makes 80 percent of them hesitant to communicate both verbally and in writing. Theoretical information alone is insufficient. It ought to go hand-in-hand with a specific experience.

6. Inadequate tools for teaching:

It is being ignored by institutional management because it is not a fundraising wing. The commercial lab concept is still relatively new. Self-study via the internet is unavailable to students. Teachers are reluctant to utilize AV aids in the classroom.

7. Inadequate admissions procedure –

Students who are unable to obtain seats in other classes frequently choose commerce as a scholarship option. In such a scenario, it is pointless to anticipate a negative outcome. In a nutshell, today's commerce education is plagued by numerous issues. The time has come to make a concerted effort to re-orient, re-design, and correct commerce education so that it is relevant for today and tomorrow.

8. Insufficient research base –

There is a significant global demand for Indian technocrats in the new BPO and KPO culture in this era of globalization. One factor in the rise in GDP from 7.9% to 9.2% is that our population is able to meet the demand for BPO very well. Thanks to our syllabus's English. In addition, our graduates and postgraduates are unable to fulfill KPO's requirements because our education system only imparts bookish knowledge. Recent trends call for in-depth research.

Recommendations:

1. Finding out what the industry needs in terms of extract –

Education increases maturity and knowledge while training and practical skills are developed. The commerce graduate is not subject to the same article-ship requirement as C. Students. They ought to receive field training. They ought to be given the chance to visit various factories and businesses as well as to collaborate with them. In addition, a survey of business and industry requirements regarding the nature of courses and the number of graduates ought to be conducted. In order to find out what their needs are in terms of men and skills, this necessitates close communication and cooperation with industry and business.

2. Study based on research:

UGC offers grants for research projects. Research is essential right now. However, up until the graduation level, no subject in commerce is based on research methodology. This matter merits serious consideration.

3. Corporate speakers give lectures and seminars;

The UGC encourages seminars. However, the primary objective is not achieved here. Despite their quality and expertise, only the favorites are invited. Academicians alone are insufficient. The learning students and the business world ought to gather. In order for students to comprehend corporate expectations and for employees of corporations to comprehend students' issues and potential.

4. Use of technology in education –

Recent Trends in Commerce Education 12 The internet and multimedia should be used to make the teaching-learning process interesting and simulation-based. The student ought to be given the opportunity to handle this equipment on their own. For instance, the F.Y.B.com topic on business communication. The requirement to use the lingua phone should be included. The internet ought to be used for online communication, blog writing, and other activities.

5. Teachers should be required to complete mandatory training programs like the B.Ed., regarding the teaching method, the use of AV tools, the psychology of students, etc. in addition to a SET or NET qualification. They should think of the syllabus as a means of developing the nation's future citizens through holistic development rather than just completing it through lectures.

6. Promotion of Education Relevant to Society Higher education will not be able to meet its goals unless it is relevant to society's needs. The topics from F.Y. to T.Y., and from T.Y. to S.Y. or M.Com, as currently implemented, are useless in light of the rapid pace of global change. Changes and current events ought to be immediately incorporated into the curriculum.

7. Soft skill development: Students' soft skills can be well developed by giving them real-world experiences like interviews with experts, interviews on campus, and seminars with students, using lingua franca, group discussions while watching a teacher, debate, elocution, etc. 8. Self-employment motivation: Commerce students should be motivated to work for themselves rather than for a job.

The syllabus should be written in a way that encourages students to start their own businesses. They ought to be provided with this kind of comprehensive information, including details about various government programs, subsidies, and other things. - In conclusion:

There is a great deal to do. The student constitutes the educational system of today's world. We all bear responsibility for him. It's time to take the issue seriously, make the right plans, and act accordingly. Encourage these commerce students to use their potential energy. It will be a sin and a great loss to the nation to ignore their spark. A careful framework might inspire even more Tata's, Birla's, and national pride.

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