

## **Education for Sustainable Development and Challenges in Business**

**Dr..Suryakant V. Lasune:** Lala Lajpatrai College of Commerce and Eco.MUMBAI-34

### **Abstract**

In the pre-history period down to about 1000 B.C. the family was the only educational agency both for the literary and professional education. When societies was often overwhelmed by anarchy internecine war and foreign rules. Thus, India in past was known to be a sort of learning. Education spread In India under the British rule in a partly organized from the foreign rulers formed a hierarchy for their managerial work at all levels. Enacted, provided for appointment of the Registrar and Administrative staff by the Executive Council in accordance with the procedure prescribed these in. Globalization is defined as the broad economic, technological, and scientific trends that directly affect higher education and are largely inevitable politics and culture are also part of the new global realities.

### **Introduction:**

The History of ancient India education intends over several centuries and we naturally come across different types of educational management in different ages. In the pre-historic period down to about 1000 B.C. the family was the only educational agency both for the literary and professional education. As education began to become more complex and exacting the specialist come into the field in the form of the private teacher enterprisers. He managed to be in its sole and undisputed possession till about the early centuries of the Christian era. When organized education institution come into existence under management of Buddhist monasteries. In a few centuries, Hinduism copied the Buddhist example and managed its own temple colleges. Monastic universities and temple colleges were confined to some famous centers of learning private teachers still continued to be the manager of the educational system throughout the milfoil. In medieval times the Math's of the various religious pontiffs used to organize small cants for education which co-operated with the private teacher rending the valuable service of keeping the lamp of learning burning in a dark age. An independence has bought now light to her destine India has now the largest system of educational call for management of which is difficult task.

### **Development of Education**

Thus India was known for her profound learning since the day of Buddha as even earlier. There used to be ashrams and maharajas where students lived a disciplined life and studied when the management of the great archery's who were wholly devoted to their task learning however, was only for a handful, and if was the rank and file to look after agriculture and commerce and the maintenance of low and order. Education spread In India under the British rule in a partly organized from the foreign rulers formed a hierarchy for their malarial work at all levels. On the basis of the recommendations of the education commission, the education policy called for transformation of the system of education to relate if more closely to the life of the

*Variorum, Multi- Disciplinary e-Research Journal*  
*Vol.-01, Issue-IV, May 2011*

people a continuous effort to expand educational opportunity a sustained and intensive effort to raise the quality of education at all stages. The New education policy and a program of action for its implementation were prepared in consultation with the state Government and were adopted by the federal parliament in 1986.

**General Structure of Educational System:-**

The Structure of formal education extends to the whole country. Within this common Structure however, there are wide disparities in facilities and standard primary school are by and large coeducational. Attendance is compulsory

Indian higher education system is under tremendous stress and strain and its respectability and credibility is under shadow. The reason could be malt-faceted and Justifiable and /or arguable but the fact remains that the system is not meeting the aspirations of the young minds.

**Privatization of Education**

In many countries the privatization of education has indeed brought about an increase in the share of Private Financing. The ancient Indian education starts from a private teacher Guru Shiksha & Gurukuls. During the Buddhist period, corporate education institutions were established. The Post independence period witnessed a spur in private bodies' participation in education while the total number of education institutions in India increased from. 2,79,309 in 1949 to 4,72,655 in 1960 and 9,00,336 in 1995. The number of institution under private management registered an inconsequential increase i.e. from 1,01,678 to 1,49, 974

**Number of International Students in India**

Sr.	Country	1990-1991	1996-1997	2000-2001
1)	Kenya	3495	1246	968
2)	Nepal	651	463	821
3)	Bangladesh	399	551	576
4)	Mauritius	209	442	546
5)	Shri Lanka	540	348	383
6)	Sudan	1521	378	381
7)	Ethiopia	488	204	301

**The Education system in the UK**

Education in the UK is broadly divided into primary, secondary, further and higher education. This is the same for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Scotland has its own system. School is compulsory for children aged between five and 16 years. At 16, pupils take official examinations, which lead to a choice of further education or work-related training, with some leaving education to join the workforce. At 17 and 18, students can take further academic of vocational examinations, and progress to higher education or employment. Adult education has also become very popular and most Universities and colleges now have a growing number of mature students who start their undergraduate studies aged over 21.

### **State and independent schools**

The great majority of school pupils in the UK attend state schools. In England and Wales there are around 8.5 million pupils in 30,000 state schools. Some are selective and have such good reputation that competition for entrance is fierce. There are also state schools that are based in a particular religious tradition, but welcome students from all religious tradition, most schools are co-educational. Throughout the UK there are private schools at every level. These fee-charging institutions are said to be independent of state control. Some cater primarily for those with particular religious bearers. Around six per cent of the UK's 2400 schools are independent.

### **The National Curriculum**

Since 1988, there has been a National Curriculum in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, which specifies exactly what is to be taught in school and at what level in key subject areas, from the age of five to 16. It sets targets and standards for assessment, and thereby standardizes the education experience of pupils across the country.

All state and some independent schools follow the National Curriculum. Since September 2002, the curriculum has included education in citizenship and democracy, helping pupils to develop and understanding of their roles and responsibilities as citizens in a modern society.

### **Conclusion**

- Internationalization includes specific policies and programs undertaken by governments. Academic systems and institutions and even individual departments. The powerful universities have always dominated the production and distribution of knowledge.
- The flow of academic talent at all levels is directed largely from south to North for the developing countries to the large metropolitan academic systems perhaps 80% percent of the world international students come from developing countries. Most of these students pursue masters doctoral. And professional degrees.
- As consequence liberalization, privatization and globalization has become the buzzwords and are considered to be inevitable and irreversible. The ancient Indian education state from a private teacher Guru Geisha & Gurukuls
- India as a signatory of the WTO and well under the provisions of GATS has started negotiations on Trade in services including education service. There are many aspects of this international arrangement.
- Education in the UK is broadly divided into primary, secondary, further and higher education. This is the same for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Scotland has its own system. School is compulsory for children aged between five and 16 years.

### **References:**

1. 'Higher Education: Free degrees to fly', Economist, February 26th-March 4 2005, pp63-65

*Variorum, Multi- Disciplinary e-Research Journal*  
*Vol.-01, Issue-IV, May 2011*

2. Survey: Higher Education, Economist, September 10<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup>, 2005, page 50 onwards
3. Times Educational Supplement, 7 October 2005
4. 'Simputer for Poor goes on sale', BBC News, Monday March 29, 2004, [bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk)
5. Solution lies in Private Initiatives, Hindustan Times 20 November 2005, New Delhi)
6. A. Sheshbalaya, Yale Global online: ([www.yaleglobal.yale.edu](http://www.yaleglobal.yale.edu))
7. Ashutosh Sheshabalaya, 'Rising Elephant-the Growing Clash with India over white-collar jobs and its Challenge to America and the World', Macmillan India, 2005

WWW.IGHRWSJIN