



TO THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA
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ABSTRACT

There has been an impressive growth in the area of Higher Education and at the University level. Student enrollment in higher education is rising as well as enrollment of women students constitutes a major rise. We live in knowledge society. Arriving at our best career option is possible, only when students gather information as possible on the educational opportunities, diverse professions, civil services etc. A modest effort is made to ponder on why competitive examination in the State of Maharashtra has not been so exhaustively treated. Though it cannot be denied that towards the 21st century a better grip on the competitive exams is attained in the State of Maharashtra more prominently in the vidharbha more specific in Nagpur, Amravati, Latur etc wherein percentage wise there is apparent rise in the number of MPSC, UPSC qualified candidates. It is much needed to view the process of development in the field of education through remarkable success in one area and glaring gaps like low levels of learning achievement and low participation of Marathi speaking population in general pursuing career in public services in the state of Maharashtra. A lot needs to be done to wipe off the lacunas of the educational system operating in Maharashtra for adding more relevant pace of learning to accelerate competitive examinations. Communication Ability of the Students- A Major Loophole in qualifying competitive examination in Maharashtra. A thorough review of existing state plans, policies, concerns and strategies towards making competitive examination more effective, impactful in Maharashtra needs to be done.

Introduction

There has been a significant increase in the student's enrollment under Open and Distance Education System. At present there is growth in university-level institutions like central universities, state universities, institutions coming under State Legislature Act, 89 like deemed universities and also institutions of national importance. There are institutions providing agricultural education including forestry, dairy, fisheries and veterinary science. There are institutions offering engineering, technology, Information Technology, medicine and legal studies. Similarly there are approved engineering degree colleges and management institutes imparting MBA courses and also Master of Computer Application. There are around 125 Universities/Institutes under the control of MHRD. There are some more institutes under various ministries such as Defence Ministry, National Law Universities, All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Indian Statistical Institutes (ISIs) and Agricultural Universities etc. Coupled with various issues like inadequate school infrastructure, higher teacher absenteeism, large scale teacher vacancies and inadequate teaching learning material, the policy focus may not deserve success despite the above cited developments, increase in higher education and university set ups and student enrolment.

Study and Observation of Mumbai's Education

The Metro cities life is far faster, sedentary lifestyle and more money centric. Results are calculated in tangible forms like heavy and lucrative professions where handsome pay packages can be drawn by the candidates and so the streams and careers chosen while pursuing higher, university education is medical, engineering, professional managerial courses etc. whereas in the Vidharbha the education culture is little more strategic as long as the students education is concerned. Since the life in the Vidharbha may not be that luxurious or entertaining or so technically advanced the students have too less scope to go for diverse professions and perhaps the dependence is more on qualifying competitive exams. The prejudice of garbing government jobs is more rampant in the psyche of the youths in Maharashtra and in Mumbai

and other metro cities there is more scope to join industry and corporate sectors which provide lofty pay packages to the youth which is why the inclination to join the job market is more haunting than to have patience in preparing for the competitive examination. The students in Maharashtra generally do not take wider risk to buy time after graduation for preparing for competitive examination mainly because of the reasons that their general studies including knowledge of Logical Reasoning, Analytical ability, problem solving mechanics, general mental ability, basic numeracy, Comprehension, Economics, Current events, History of India and Indian National Movement, Geography, Science, General issues pertaining to environment, ecology etc requires rigorous reading, listening and introspection The child in public schools of North India or precisely Delhi is nurtured with a curriculum set up which automatically develops his/her learning abilities, aptitude and future prospects to become a public service officer. The higher education set up is more competitive exams oriented. Regional languages are more extensively handled.

Suggestions

Imparting quality education at all stages of education and the pursuit of excellence of curriculum at school and higher education level broadly should classify the need of competitive examination. On-going efforts to revise the curricula at the secondary education level and higher education should be the mandate in every 5 year plan and should continue. The convergence of centrally sponsored schemes should help in imparting science, mathematics, engineering, computer education as well as environmental, value education, ethics, corporate governance based syllabi in a more focused manner.

References

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