

ROLE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN VALUE ADDITION TO MANAGEMENT EDUCATION-AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Dr. Sistu VSN Murthy*
Dr. Sunil Kumar **

ABSTRACT

India possesses a highly developed business education system. It offers facilities of education and training in all aspects of human creative and intellectual endeavors like arts and natural humanities, mathematical, social sciences, engineering, medicine, commerce and management. The primary objective is to study the effect of available facilities to add value for learning in affiliated colleges with regard to library, Government support, and staff getting proper amenities. The study reveals that there is a significant association between the facilities and the faculty involvement.

KEYWORDS: *Teaching Aids, Resources, Affiliated Colleges, District Libraries.*

Introduction

There is growing concern that many of the skills and qualities associated with management education are inhibited by the traditional formal education system. There is a need to understand the relationship between availability of facilities in business education colleges and transfer of technology and ideas for business development. Qualified faculty, infrastructural facilities such as fully equipped library, databases and teaching aids are the basic needs for business colleges. Availability of these facilities are being monitored by the concerned governing bodies like respective Universities, UGC, NAAC, AICTE and so on. In this paper author discusses about the availability of these facilities in the colleges and how effectively the faculty and students are using the available facilities. The business educational institutions framework consists of Universities established by an Act of Parliament (Central Universities) or of a State Legislature (State Universities), Deemed Universities (institutions which have been accorded the status of a University with authority to award their own degrees through central government notification). The main agency which accredits University and Colleges in business education is the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), All India council for Technical Education (AICTE) and University Grants Commission (UGC).

Review of Literature

There is a lack of acceptable and reliable standards of accreditation in India. The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) that is responsible for defining the basic framework for quality of the business education and approving entry and expansion of all institutions rather than promoting the development of more promising institutes, AICTE focuses more on taking punitive measures on institutions for grant of approval. Management is treated as a sub-department of engineering by AICTE rather than recognizing that management itself has its demands that require exclusive attention. (Dr. Martina R. Noronha, 2011). As in the case of business and industry, the education sector is discovering the need for talent in business education system to meet the new quality standards demanded by the society and the next generation. The three pillars of any higher education institution are: quality of faculty, infrastructure facilities and learning

* Manager-Operations, Element 115 Computech Private Limited, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.

** Research Associate, NSTL, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.