

Management Education

Introduction

In recent years there has been an unprecedented number of technical and management institutions being set up, mostly through private capital. In the field of management education, India has around 1200 institutions providing undergraduate and post-graduate level courses. Since the management graduates and post-graduates produced by these institutions are primarily absorbed by industry, there is a growing need to match the curriculum and structure of management education to better fit the needs of India and to the changes in the industrial and services sectors within the country. Moreover, it is important to properly assess the quality of management education imparted to the students of various institutions.

Current Scenario

As in 2006-07, there were over 1100 business schools in the country. Of these, 5 were private aided institutions,

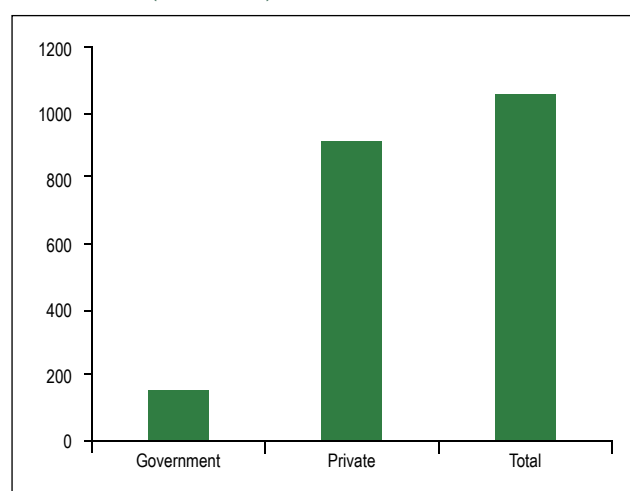
903 were private unaided and 149 were government institutions.

In the last decade, the country has witnessed a phenomenal growth in enrolment in management education. The current intake stands at roughly 92,000, with the majority of the students enrolled in private management colleges.

The distribution of management institutions shows a regional imbalance, with 86 per cent of the colleges concentrated in north and south India. There appears to be a correlation between the number of schools in a state and its economic and industrial development. The regional imbalances in development and the creation of capacity for management education in the state are probably related.

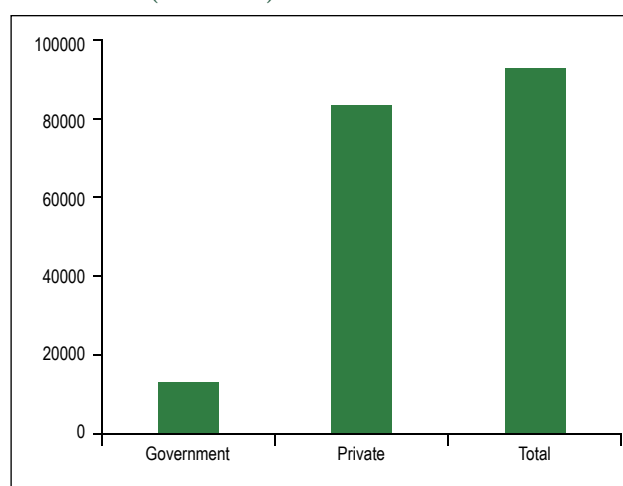
A large proportion of the capacity is filled through all-India examinations conducted at a number of locations throughout the country. Therefore, a high per capita seat capacity for a state does not necessarily mean a higher

Figure 35: Number of management institutions (2006-07)



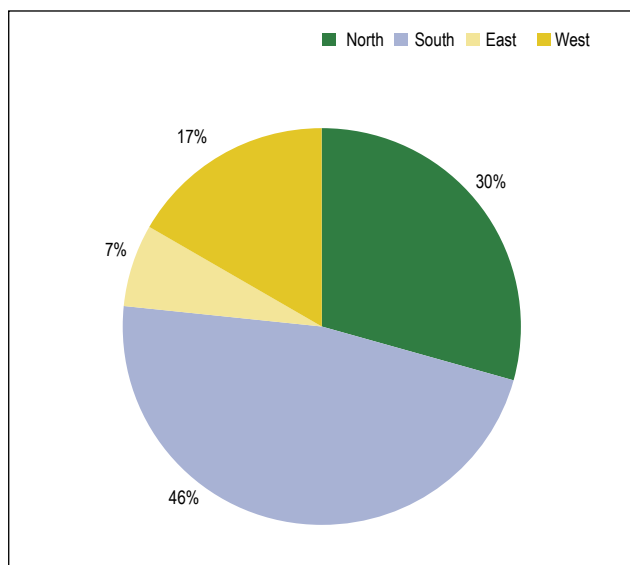
Source: MHRD

Figure 36: Intake in management colleges (2006-07)



Source: MHRD

Figure 37: Regional distribution of management colleges (2006-07)



Source: MHRD

level of opportunity for aspirants from that state. The per capita seats per lakh of population may be partly a reflection of the state's capacity to absorb a higher percentage of management graduates.

Growth in the number of business schools has accelerated over the last two decades. This acceleration, propelled by the increase in the rate of growth of the Indian economy, speaks also for the entrepreneurial initiative of promoters to seize commercial

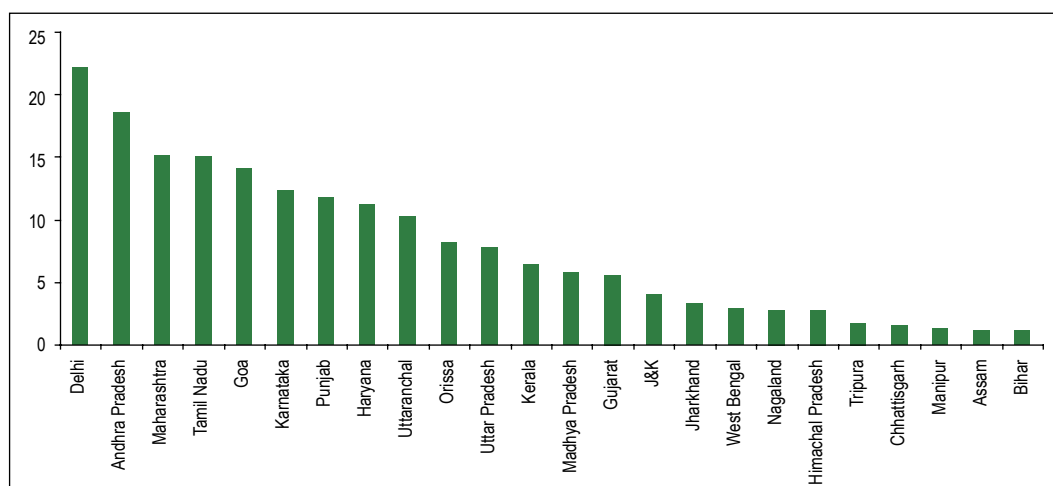
opportunities in education. The imbalance between demand and supply for management graduates has led to an overly commercial and exploitative environment in management education. It is not clear how many of the recently started institutions are merely speculative and how many are seriously committed to the cause of management education. It is not also clear how many actually meet the norms and standards established by the All India Council for Technical Education. The regulatory framework and implementation has been unable to link the entrepreneurial initiative to performance in terms of educational quality. It has a control perspective focusing on inputs such as land, faculty, and other infrastructure rather than on the outcomes such as quality of education, research, access, cost effectiveness or relevance.

Table 15: Growth of business schools in India during 1950-2006

Period	No. of Business schools added	Average annual addition
1950-80 (30 years)	118	4
1980-1995 (15 years)	304	20
1995-2000 (5 years)	322	64
2000-2006 (6 years)	1017	169

Source: Adapted from Dayal, I., "Developing Management Education in India", *Journal of Management Research*, 2(2), August 2002, page: 101.

Figure 38: State-wise MBA/PGDBM seats per lakh population (2006)



Source: Report of the Working Group on Management Education, National Knowledge Commission