

Project report on education society

[Education](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

INTRODUCTION

To meet the increasing demand of qualified manpower in the field of emerging areas of commerce and Industry.

And to provide the Primary education facilities to common man in village, Gurukul Education society, pune is formed with the approval of All India council for Education, Govt of india. It is affiliated to Pune University and Pune Board. In todays World of 21 century, our country is on the road map of Globalization, hence more and more industries are attracting towards India and specially towards Rural Area. As they are considering there rural area as beneficial investment. Hence Gurukul Education society is planning to open a Primary School and Commerce college in Pune District at Yavat.

Background of the Consultants. Solution Provider pvt. Ltd. are appointed as consultants to regularize & assist for project completion. The Solution Provider are serving various clients for last 25 years. They have very good goodwill in market & commitment complier.

THE PROMOTING BODY

Introduction to its Genesis including its Registration

Status Gurukul Education Society, registered in 1998 in pune has established Gurukul Institute of commerce in Pune. Whose members include well-known Industrialists, Businessmen, Professionals and Educationists.

The people associated with the Society are engaged in rendering social services in Pune and Mumbai. The members of the society are committed to provide the investment needed for the education with global

competitiveness. No compromise is made in ensuring the high quality of education in the Institute.

Details of its Promoters including their Background

The promoters consist of Industrialists, Businessmen, Professionals Educationists. The list is given on the following pages. In there are a large number of members in the following categories:

- Founder Members : 44
- Members : 39
- Aajiwan Sahyogi : 156
- Donors : 21 2. 3

Activities of the Promoting Body including a listing of major educational promotional activities undertake till now. The promoters of the society have been involved in various activities related to basic and professional education, healthcare and have established a number of educational institutions consisting of Engineering College, Polytechnic, ITI and are also managing Five Public Schools at various locations in Maharashtra.

Mission of the Promoting Body

The missions are mentioned below:

1. To arrange, establish, run and manage Nursery, Primary Higher Secondary and Higher Education in Commerce Institutions. Colleges for all types of higher education; preparation for various competitive examinations and civil services and to provide education to the General Public, poor and needy children, SC, ST Community and other sections of the society and to provide education as per the Policy of the Govt. of India.

2. To arrange, establish run, manage, control, lookafter, and super-vise Commerce Educational Institutions, Colleges, Lecture halls, part time Coaching Education Centre n Charitable basis and other establishments or Institution for advancement of education and knowledge in arts, science, social science, knowledge of public hygine, literature and humanities, etc.
3. To establish environment preservation and pollution control centres to restrain the spread of pollution and to conduct such programmes which aim at preservation of environment, improvement and control of pollution.

Vision of the Promoting Body

- To provide for excellence in Commerce Education and Research.
- To provide computers as: an aid to study, an object of study, a professional tool, an intellectual tool, an instrument of social change.
- To develop strong communications skills in the students
- To create awareness for social, historical, ethical, cultural and human values.
- To create a culture for self and life long learning.
- To create an intellectual spirit and capability for critical judgement.
- To establish a symbiotic relationship with industries.
- To develop entrepreneurship programmes and promote student entrepreneurs.
- To develop continuing education programmes.
- To create an awareness for development with equity and environmental values.

- To undertake resource generation and provide consultancy services.

OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

Objectives

3. 1-i GURUKUL SCHOOL. * To promote preliminary education * To open Marathi medium & English medium school * To promote extra circular activities such as, sports, social activities, art etc. * Enhancement of quality of education to students

3. 1-ii GURUKUL COMMERCE COLLEGE. * Access to modern course material of international level. Enhancement of quality of education to students. * Enhancement in avenues for jobs to the student. * Enhancement in value addition to the existing programme. * Initiation of postgraduation education.

General and Commerce Education

Scenario in the State Pune can be rightly called an Educational city. There is One Central Universities, and a number of Deemed Universities.

Status at Entry Level

Gurukul School Child completed 3 years of age can start Pre preliminary house followed by Preliminary & secondary school life. Gurukul Commerce College 0+2 students in Commerce stream opt for Commerce Courses. The number of seats available in Pune per thousand students compared to other states is very low. This imbalance needs to be corrected.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

Classification of Academic Division

The following major divisions/departments exist in the school & college.

- Pre preliminary
- Preliminary (Std. 1st to 4th)
- Secondary (Std. 5th to 10th)
- Higher Secondary (Std. 11th & 12th)
- Graduation in Commerce (B. com)
- Post Graduation in Commerce (M. com)

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the greatest service to the society. The fruit of Commerce is harvested by the entrepreneur and served to the society in different baskets and packages. The prosperity of the society is directly linked to the successful entrepreneurs.

Liberalization and Globalization

If a society is compelled to single out one determinant of competitiveness, in the era of globalisation based economy, one has no option but to choose commerce education since in the end people are the ultimate assets in global competition. This Institute imparts education for global competitiveness. .

Computerization of Learning Process

As already mentioned, Computer is the central medium for the learning process viz,

- Visualization of concepts and processes through graphics and multimedia in multidimensional continuum,
- Analytical details under changing parameters and environment,
- Tutorial software for deeper understanding of the subject,

- Self paced learning, which normally can not be created without computers.

The Institute provides seamless opportunities for innovative learning.

SALIENT FEATURES OF ACADEMIC DIVISIONS

Academic Objectives

Through this course of School & college students are well versed in Commerce & being made aware of the endless opportunities opened by the application of academic knowledge & information technology for a total integration of system pning and global scenario. There is a great demand for such manpower as the industries are moving for a higher level of globalisation.

Areas of Focus

Globalisation & financetransferency.

Faculty Requirement & Phase-wise

Recruitment For the collaborative programme with the University all faculty members will must have Ph. D. degrees.

For the collaborative programme with the University the following key faculty members have already been identified to be appointed.

- Professor Yogesh Mathur Accounts
- Professor V. P. Srivastava Financial Management
- Professor M. M. Bhutani Corporate Law
- Professor Suresh Chandra Computer
- Dr. C. R. Roy Humanities

- Dr. Krishan Kumar Costing Others will be appointed in consultation with key faculty members through proper advertisements.

Requirement of Laboratories, Space and Equipment

For school we require to have laboratories & no need to have laboratories for commerce college.

Space requirement for such laboratory will be substantial. All equipments required are of high quality & will be ordered from reputed suppliers.

LINKAGES IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Introduction School & commerce

College education is based on societal needs of today and tomorrow. Society is seamlessly becoming dependent of Information Technology, All aspects of human endeavour is taking new shapes and directions for a higher level of productivity, efficiency for over all development.

Linkages with Industry

The Institute promotes the activities in co-operation with the Industries.

Students and Faculty members are sent to visit Industries. With M/s. Laxmi Iyer, a more compact relationship has been undertaken as specified by them.

Linkages with the Community

The requirements of the Community have been well studied and crystallized. Accordingly, educational programs have been designed. Pune is becoming metropolitan city. Hence, the needs of the community here are different from the rural community. The education at the Institution provides deep knowledge & computer skills.

Linkages with other Institutions in the region :

There is initiative to linkage with all the Commerce Institutes in India like ICAI, ICSI. This will help students to pursue professional education while taking formal education with Institute.

Linkages Abroad

Efforts are made to have linkage with abroad universities/Institutes, as the infrastructures and faculty are no less than any foreign institutes. Therefore, this collaboration will bridge this gap and help students to be globalise in every aspect be it education or job.

FINANCIAL ASPECT**Organisational structure and chart for day to day operation and management.**

President/secretary	(chairman)	HEAD
OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXAMINATION LIBRARIAN		
DEPARTMENT OFFICER BRANCH/INCHARGE	FACULTY SUPERINTENDENT	
ATTENDANCE STAFF DEPARTMENT	OF STAFF HOUSE	KEEPING DATA
ENTRY ATTENDANT	TELEPHONE OPERATOR	OPERATOR STORE INCHARGE
CLERKS	ELECTRICIAN	CANTEEN

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Institutes believes, it has responsibility towards society in which functioning and also provides help to students of weaker section of society especially SC/ST/NT. State government provides scholarship to weaker students whose income is below average. Arrange for education loan to needy students from banks. Issue free books to meritorious students. Also help meritorious but poor, physically challenge and orphan students. Grants provides by university grant commission.

PHASEWISE FINANCIAL REQUIRMENT

Financial requirement for building, furniture, library, labs and workshops, teaching and non-teaching staff is on the following lines. The cost analysis is based on the current rates.

Salary

teaching and non-teaching staff is as follows. particulars| Amount(in rupees p. m)| Principal| 75, 000| Professor| 50, 000| Assistant professor | 35, 000|

Lecturers | 25, 000| Lab assistant| 15, 000| Maintenance staff| 13, 000| Office assistant| 13, 000| Librarian| 10, 000| TOTAL| 2, 30, 000| 7. 5: Land, Building & Infrastructure Facility Land| 130, 00, 000| Building| 100, 00, 000| Lab & workshop| 40, 00, 000| Computer Lab| 25, 00, 000| Furniture| 20, 00, 000| Library| 15, 00, 000| TOTAL| 330, 00, 000| 7. 6: Strategies for Financial

Mobilization * Some promoters are businessmen and have their own commercial institutes & construction Institute. * Any shortage, the financial mobilization will be through unsecured loan from non-financial institutes. * Interest free loan from promoters. After completion of eligibility and all documents, Central Government and State Government will provide grants for continuing such project. * Donations will be accepted from public.

GOVERNANCE AND ACADEMIC & ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

Philosophy of Governance

It is said the best governance is that which does not govern. But the underlying Meaning of this is not chaos by but order. This concept of governance bestows Autonomy in decision making with responsibility and

Co-ordination. There is a Total freedom for innovative measures and a total Co-ordination from top to Bottom.

The decisions are taken at the top but with inputs from the lower rungs So, the governance ensures total participation across the various hierarchies. Head of the Department. Is helped by the faculty members. The Dean is helped by the HODs and faculty members both Director is helped by the Dean, HOD and Faculty members. The Chairman/General Secretary are helped by the Directors And Dean. 8. 2: Methods/Style of Administration/Management The administration is participative. Every faculty member has certain responsibility Delegated to him. 20 students are attached to one faculty member who is designated Group Counselors for that set of students.

Group Counselors meet their respective Groups once in a month to know the problems being faced by students Group Counselor Provide the briefs of the meetings to the Director, Director (E) and Dean on matters Related to education, administration and emotional support that the students need. Thus, the problem identification is done at the grass-root level and administrative remedial steps are taken of the appropriate lands. Similarly, grievances of Faculty and Staff are also resolved in a transparent manner.

RULES AND REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA REGARDING OPENING OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

FIRST STEP

Schools and college cannot be set up by private entities. They have to be run by a society formed under the Societies Act of 1860, or a trust under Public Trust Act as existent in different states, or by forming a Company under

Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956. In other words, a school and college have to be set up strictly as a non-profit business. At least that is the theory. Setting up a school and college is not just about constructing physical infrastructure in the form of building classrooms and setting up libraries and laboratories. It does involve obtaining permissions and licenses from concerned authorities at various stages.

It starts with the setting up of a trust or a society, with a Governing board of five or six members, with a president, chairperson, and a secretary duly identified, as specified under the law. This article will focus primarily on identifying the various steps involved in Opening a school, providing facility for the study for students.

SECOND STEP

Once the governing entity, whether a company, trust, or society, comes into existence, it will have to Look for land. There are two possibilities—one, if the society or trust has a land of its own, or, second, When the governing entity decides to buy a land for the proposed school.

Buying land from the Government requires permission in the form of a no-objection certificate from the Department of Education of the concerned state. The no-objection certificate, called Essentiality Certificate (EC), Certifies the requirement of a school and college in a particular area. The logic behind the practice is to make Sure No two schools and college compete with each other and one becomes redundant. The EC comes with a Rider that construction must commence within three years, failing which the society will have to reapply for the same.

One can apply to the concerned municipal corporation for land for the school and college with the EC. Land is supposed to be allotted to the governing entity at subsidized rates is usually allotted through auction.

LAW APPLICABLE

Originally, education was a state subject under the Constitution. In 1976, by a constitutional Amendment, education came in the concurrent list, the joint responsibility of the central and state governments. “ It is almost impossible for a new entrant to get land. Land is normally granted to established players with a chain of schools and colleges.

Even if a member on the board of a governing entity has land that the entity wants to use for setting up a school and colleges, a no-objection from the Department of Education stating the requirement of a school and colleges in that area is required. The major education boards of the country, namely, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the Council for the Indian School Certificate examinations (CISCE), UGC and state government boards, have clearly laid down norms for land requirements for schools and colleges. This, in most cases, is 2 acres, except for hilly regions and metropolitan cities, where the requirement is less.

Construction can take place only on a part of the land, and a playground has to be created in the rest. While conceiving the idea of a school and college, one has to assess the potentials of a location, kind of competition possible, and the target group—the lower middle class, upper middle class or the rich class—the school and colleges will cater to. From the time of forming a governing entity to a school and colleges actually starting up, one normally

requires about a year, though taking more than two years is also not unheard of.

Normally the infrastructure required to start up can be constructed within a period of six to seven months. Once the construction is over, school and college authorities need to apply for recognition. Up to Class 5 recognition from municipality is all that is required. For Classes 6 to 8 recognition comes from the Department of Education. Recognition for anything above this also comes from the Education Department, but after a minimum gap of two years. School authorities are free to seek affiliation to CBSE or CISCE or ugc. In that case, the school will have to follow the guidelines of the board it is seeking affiliation to.

The school will need to follow the syllabus, books prescribed by the affiliating board, and pay specified salaries to the teachers. If it is not a government school, affiliation for schools normally comes in stages. Initially, for Classes 1 to 6 a temporary affiliation is given and guidelines are laid down for schools by the concerned education board. Once things are in place according to the guidelines, an inspection is conducted. If things are to the satisfaction of the board authorities, permanent affiliation is bestowed on the school. As inspections are not so rigorous after permanent affiliation is granted, but a school has to be run according to the rules of the board.

LICENSES AND DOCUMENTS

Setting up a school involves a lot of legal processes from the very beginning. While forming a society, trust, or company, one has to have a Memorandum of Association, a document needed almost at every stage later. Like for any

other business, a detailed project report for the school is also needed. In addition, details of land and building, auditor's statement, bank statements of the governing entity and their members and auditor's statements are needed at some point or the other.

Once the school and college building is ready for initial use, a certificate of recognition has to come from the state government, issued by the municipality for the junior classes, and by the Department of Education for middle school. If high school is to be added subsequently, certificate of up gradation is required which is again issued by the Education Department. Affiliation from either the CBSE or CISCE or UGC is also done through a set process. Things do not stop here, as schools and college need Certificates for hygiene, water, and completion of the building from the municipality.