

Impact of Globalization on Indian Education System

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ABSTRACT

Today's scenario clearly indicates that we are in the world which is more interrelated than before. For the last fifteen years we are quickly moving towards globalization for economic and overall development of the nation. Globalization is the process of bringing different countries together and accomplishing the aim of worldwide development through advance foreign trade and investments. Globalization has affected the entire world in the contemporary era. Globalisation indicates incorporation of world economies through the exchange of ideas, information, trade, technologies, finance and most importantly the human resources. Globalization as a process has impacted almost all the sphere of human life and the overall growth of the world. In today's competitive ear, education provides individuals with a better chance of employment, which in turn helps leads to a better standard of living. A strong education sector is the foundation of opportunities to lead a decent life. A nation for its effective development and growth should ensure that all young Children at all income level have adequate access to education system.

This paper analyzes the positive and negative impact of globalization on Indian education system. The study works with secondary data available through the India ministry of human resource development bureau of planning, monitoring & statistics, FCCI report and various other reports on education system and considering the views of other researchers.

1. Introduction

Globalization in broader sense refers to bring global change in all sphere of development. It helps to build integration, connectivity and interdependence. Globalization has been helped to shift the wealth to less-developed countries in much easier way. Globalization is also often blamed for the loss of employment in developed nations, as corporations ship manufacturing facilities and jobs overseas in order to save costs; critics say it weakens national sovereignty as well. It is a unitary development inclusive of many such sub-processes, perhaps as best understood as enhanced economic interdependence, increased cultural influence, rapid advances of information technology and novel governance and geopolitical challenges. Most economists have the same opinion that globalization provides a net benefit to individual economies around the world, by making markets more prefect, increasing competition, efficient, , limiting military conflicts, and spreading wealth more equally around the world. However, the general public tends to assume that the costs associated with globalization be more important than the benefits, especially in the short-term.

Education is considered as the key factor in shaping the budding superpowers of the nation. Higher education includes certain collegiate level institutions, such as vocational schools, trade schools, and career colleges that award degrees, diplomas and certificates.

Globalization of higher education has brought remarkable changes in cross-border education. Attracting a good number of international students has been fairly a strong base of educational trade that is growing rapidly around the world. India

has one of the largest and most complex higher educational systems in the world. Prior to a few decades ago, due to multifarious reasons, India was unable to attract a good number of foreign students in its universities. Keeping this in mind, the Government of India has taken various steps and launched a few ambitious programmes. Now, Indian universities and other institutes are open to the global market and hope to attract foreign students. Higher education in India has centuries old history which is trying to re-invent with the changing times with respect to changing demand of society. A country with history of 5000 years and growing population of 1.2 billion is slowly changing at an elephant pace. The consistent growth rate of India in last two decades has been attributed to the higher education system which has been able to generate skilled manpower for the rapid industrialization and knowledge based economy. India has become the hub of Information Technology (IT) & IT enabled services industry and manufacturing industry. Though education system has been able to support service industry Research & Development (R &D) at Universities and industries have not kept pace with developed countries which has created huge divide within the society. The progress which has been made in last two decades has not reached all sections of the society. The present crisis in environment, energy, poverty, security concerns within India has been mainly due to lack of indigenous cost effective technology to address these issues. This directly correlates to quality of higher of education in India especially quantity and quality of R & D in higher education systems. Universities and colleges have become training centers for the service based industry of the country with short term economic development of the society rather than focusing on long term development of a society which is reliable, stable and prosperous.

2. Drawbacks in Indian education system

- Poor Financing for higher education
- Poor Quality of human resources in higher education
- Lack of proper research infrastructure
- Improper management of the system
- lack of accountability
- unethical practices
- Lack of industry academia collaborations in research
- Lack of importance for natural and social sciences

The higher education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, particularly in the post-independence period, to become one of the largest systems of its kind in the world. However, the system has many issues of concern at present, like financing and management including access, equity and relevance, reorientation of programmes by laying emphasis on health consciousness, values and ethics and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their accreditation. These issues are important for the country, as it is now engaged in the use of higher education as a powerful tool to build a knowledge-based information society of the 21st Century.

3. Framework of higher education in India

The present format of Higher Education in India was started in 1857 with the inception of universities in the three presidency towns. At present, India possesses a highly developed higher education system which offers facility of education and training in almost all aspects of human's creative and intellectual endeavors such as arts and humanities, natural, mathematical and social sciences, engineering, medicine, dentistry, agriculture, education, law, commerce and management, music and performing arts, national and foreign languages, culture, communications business management etc. For smooth conduction of higher education in India we have the following framework.

1. Academic Framework

- Undergraduate level- After completion 12 years of schooling education—bachelors degree is offered in different streams i.e. three years of degree course in arts, science and commerce
- Professional courses is offered in engineering, medicine, pharmacy etc..
- Postgraduate level- Masters Degree is normally of two— years duration in both the liberal and professional course.
- Research programme- A research programme i.e. M.Phil— and Ph.D is taken after completion of master degree.
- Diploma- Diploma course are also available at the UG and g— level.

2. Institutional Framework

The degree and diploma awarding institutions in India for higher education are Central Universities are

- State Universities
- Deemed Universities
- Private Universities

- Open Universities
- Institutes of National Importance.

4. Governance

It has been observed that policy framework is carefully planned at the level of the Planning Commission, Ministry of Human Resource Development and University Grants Commission. However, the policies are not fully implemented mostly because of faulty management of the institutions of higher education. The administrative structure of the Universities, which was devised in the pre-independence period, seems to be still continuing. The new challenges facing the system of higher education in the country cannot be met without a total overhaul of the structure of management of higher education institutions. This has become all the more necessary because of globalization, which requires talent, competence, drive, initiative and innovation at several levels. This cannot be achieved without overhauling the administrative set up of Universities/Institutions.

5. Regulatory Framework

The institutions imparting higher education at different levels are regulated by University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), India Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Bar Council of India (BCI), Distance Education Council (DEC).

6. Problems faced by higher education institutions in India

- Higher Education in India is more privatized than in any advanced countries.
- A large number of institutes are private and self financed.
- Most private institutes however concentrate on market driven disciplines such as Medical, Engineering, Management, and ignore social science and pure science.
- The License Raj continues to flourish in Higher Education sector in India causing confusion and uncertainty in the regulatory environment.
- Conflicts between multiple regulatory authorities are the standard norm.
- Major weaknesses are perceived to be bureaucracy, lack of de-regulation or related policies and lack of autonomy with respect to admissions, course curriculum, among others.
- Autonomy (instead of affiliation) needs to be provided to Deemed and Private Colleges there by encouraging flexibility.
- Public Private Partnerships are required for sustained inputs from Industries to deal with the human resource requirements.
- Frequent political involvement and infringement of academic processes should be regulated, which results in lowering of academic standards raising the entry barriers for various jobs well above acceptable levels.
- Another major setback will be withdrawal of tax benefits which characterized the not-for-profit entities

and redeployment of funds for creation of capital / infrastructure etc., which will be greatly affected.

Besides the above the development of higher education has been affected by-politicization, poor quality of intake, heterogeneity of student population, communication gap between universities and colleges, unsystematic growth of institutions, managerial inefficiencies, overcrowded classroom, wastage in instructional hours, poor course design, inadequate student service, inadequate material resources, inefficiencies in teaching, lack of training facilities for educational administrators and teacher.

7. Impact of globalization on higher education in India

Globalization has a multidimensional impact on the system of higher education in India. It has underlined the need for reforms in the educational system with particular reference to the wider utilization of information technology, giving productivity dimension to education and emphasis on its research and development activities because education is an important investment in building human capital. The higher education system in India suffers from acute paucity of funds, lack of autonomy, burden of affiliation. On the other hand the effect of globalization on education brings rapid developments in technology, communication and knowledge economy.

1. Globalization and economic reforms in India have yielded significant changes in the role of state and restructuring of social welfares education, employment, agriculture and health system.
2. Privatization of higher education has brought tremendous change in Indian education system- The quality and structure of the education much focus on industry oriented due to privatization. India is required to set up a chain of educational institutions which are accredited, globally acceptable. We should also keep in mind that quality can come only from quality teachers and quality infrastructure, under quality leadership.
3. Women education- Women education plays a very important role in the overall development of the country and improving the quality of life at home and outside. Women literacy rate has grown over the three decades.
4. Commercialization- Impact of globalization is commercialization of higher education due to which self financing courses have been introduced which has deprived many from getting higher education especially in countries like India where illiteracy still prevails and education is a dream to many.
5. The existing policy of globalization of higher education is motivated by profits rather than social justice or the policy of the government. Its goals therefore are to meet the demands of the market.
6. In the global society today the aspects of rapid change, lifelong learning, flexible routes of learning and the use of technology have a major impact on all the areas of teacher education. Major steps to be taken like qualitative expansion, value based, competency based and ICT based teaching learning.

7. Knowledge- The impact of globalization on higher education is the transition to a knowledge society towards universities as knowledge-centers.
8. Higher education is seeking ways to meet the demands and challenges put forth by globalization. Higher education today is expected to produce skilled and trained workforce who can compete in this global market.
9. Globalization also impacts the education policies on higher education in India. In the last two decades Indian government has formed various committees, commission and also different kinds of economic bodies came to existence like NAAC.
10. Entry of Foreign Universities- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is important tool of globalization. As government lack of funds FDI is allowed into higher education. The foreign university is expected to bring the quality infrastructure in teaching, research as well as physical infrastructure.
11. The effects of globalization on education bring rapid developments in technology and communications. It changes the role of students and teachers and producing a shift in society from industrialization towards an information-based society.

8. Recommendations

1. The Governmental control in the Universities must be reduced, so that the University autonomy and accountability are strengthened and academic decisions are taken on merit.
2. New methods and procedures of financial regulations should be devised and direct interference of the finance department in the financial management of Universities, which is counterproductive, should be stopped.
3. As the Colleges are the feeding sources of the Universities, a better coordination in their working and activities is very much required. The participation of the teaching faculty in through a democratic process should be ensured.
4. Complete transparency should be maintained in the working of Executive/ Academic Bodies and other Governing Councils of the Universities.
5. Higher Education should be developed as an infrastructure for social and economic growth of the Country.
6. Students involvement in the area of University/College governance should be encouraged.
7. Political interference in the appointment of University teachers and administrators should be totally stopped.
8. Strategies for higher education should be set within an educational chain extending from early childhood to post- graduate education to career advancement.
9. Rural, urban and gender disparities must be kept in mind by policy makers in planning and implementing the higher education system.
10. While quantity is important, say achieving, double digit percentage for higher education, quality is paramount. Higher education should continue to be subsidized by the Government in an adequate manner. For

improving the quality in education the role of public sector should be enhanced.

9. Conclusion

After the globalization the higher education system in India has gained much greater status. With the fast growing demand for higher education in Indian a lot of colleges and universities are opened for higher education and it has made the scope to acquire the education easier.

Education system should try to match with the real requirement of the present competitive era. The regulatory authorities should focus on making provisions to provide fellowship and loan for research atmosphere and infrastructure. The country should encourage more foreign universities to come to India to setup in collaboration with existing Indian institutions, colleges to promote global research activities which lead to sustainable development.

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