



Impact of Globalization on Indian Education System

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1. Introduction

Developing countries, often have to adjust willingly or unwillingly both to the quacking pulse of international change, and accordingly, reform on several fronts simultaneously, which may not be possible under the given resource status of higher education. Globalization is expected to be a process through which an increasingly free flow of ideas, people, goods, services and capital would lead to the integration of economies and societies. The thrust of globalization is expected to push higher education to face far reaching challenges. John Smyth argues "the globalization of world capitalism has had a significant impact of higher education policy and produced changes in the sector. In particular, globalization has caused a major restructuring of the economy, and government has reacted with in a corporatist and technocratic framework to create new technology-based industries. This has created moves to reform higher education in order to produce the necessary technocrats. This strategy will not succeed; and that when it falls, higher education will be the scapegoat"

The present scenario of higher education in India is not satisfactory. As on today we have more than 250 universities, institutions of higher learning and deemed universities, out of which 95 deemed to be universities, 13 institutions of national importance, 19 central universities, 200 state universities, 5 institutions established under state legislation act and about 17, 000 colleges including 200 autonomous colleges. Education system has increased fourteen-fold in terms of the number of universities and 33-fold in terms of the number of colleges, in comparison to the number at the time of independence.

2. Globalization on Higher Education system

Government of India has evolved a mechanism to screen the applications of such institutions for approval and promotion of internationalization higher education through COFIE. COFIE is also expected to promote Indian higher education abroad. For improving performance of colleges at competitive examinations, institutions of higher education also make provision for remedial teaching, reexamination, coaching facilities, preparation for competitive examination, and colleges.

The WTO is expected to facilitate academic institutions and other 5 education providers, without control to setup branches in other than their own country, export degree programmes, award degrees and certification with minimal restriction, invest in overseas education institutions.

The principal objective of education has been the development of the whole individual. In the present borderless information society, education needs to be able to respond to additional demands of a rapidly globalizing world by raising awareness of environment peace, cultural and social diversity, increased competitiveness and the concept of global village. Education prepares the individual to connect and live in harmony with the environment around him. Globalization has changed the size, nature and quality of that environment.

Higher education confers benefits above and beyond enhancing the income of those who receive it and many of these benefits take the form of public goods, such as the contribution of higher education to enterprise, leadership, governance, culture, and participatory democracy.

No doubt, Higher education has attained a key position in the knowledge of society under globalized economy. However, the challenges faced are immense and far-reaching. It has been studied by the Sr. research fellow, Apeejay-Stya Education Research Foundation, New Delhi. Therefore frequently we can say the impact of globalization on Indian higher education system in particular and also when combined with WTO and GATS have a great importance with respect to development. Electronic instrument to facilitate the globalization particularly for the co-ordination among developed and developing countries.

With one global world, those motivated students who are left out and failed to secure their seats in India's premier institutes can now go abroad to fulfill their aspirations with the fast growing information's and communication technology the availability and flow of academic resource materials & provided input to the academicians to compete with their counterparts anywhere in the world. Globalization, as a process no doubt has given importance to decentralized educational governance and control. It has been realized the role of internet, is as interactive medium with potential global reach. No developing country has benefited more from the digital revolution than India, and in no country is the digital divide wider or deeper. On the other side of the digital divide are the 45 percent of the population who can not read or write (57 percent of the female population), the 43 percent who survive on less than Rs. 100/- per day, and a great number of villages where there is no telephone connections and wireless network to communicate or share information. This has led to widespread interest in new forms of quality control and interest in new forms of quality control and performance evaluation at all levels of education which is giving more avenues to the private education and in turn effecting the equity consideration. The major concern of globalization has been "How to fulfill national objectives and to improve the status of the country".

In addition to the above, there are other issues, which need consideration in the context of globalization of Indian higher education system. The issues can be classified in Socio-Economics, political and academic categories. We have to work for the Indian rural mass. This can be done only by providing them education up to that extent where the rural mass can frequently use digital devices and keep himself healthy with economically strong position. Certainly after the development of rural mass the country will be better in all respect than other countries.

Another outcome of globalization has been a huge increase in salaries of senior managers, accountants, lawyers and public-relation personnel working for MNCs or their local competitors. For the IT - literate job opportunities have been plentiful and there are also opportunities to live and earn in abroad. For the English-speaking upper middle-class, this has come as boon with greater access to disposable income the seduction of consumerism become hard to resist and the demand for unrestricted globalization inevitably follows the attraction for new and ever more advanced consumer goods. This new and more prosperous class of Indian consumer associates India's progress with the availability of the latest automobile models and consumer goods. The local availability of imported European cosmetics and fashions, imported drinks and confectioneries-these have all become important to those who have sufficient disposable income to purchase such items.

Globalization has other champions too. Importers have a strong financial interest in a globalized economy. But so do exporters dependent on imported parts and machinery. Industrialists with interests in ports, shipping, international warehousing and other aspects of international trade and commerce may also see globalization as beneficial to their sectors of the economy. Indian industrialists who have so far failed of the economy. Industrialists who have so far failed to invest in research and

development and are losing the battle for market share are also becoming amenable to globalization in the fond hope of partnering with an MNC that will enable them to stabilize or expand their sinking business ventures. Although these sections of society are in numerical terms a very small minority in the country, they are able to wield considerable authority on account of their financial clout. Their voices are far more likely to be heard in the Indian media and they are much more likely to be able to influence important political decisions in the country. Because of their familiarity with English, and privileged access to major media outlets and institutions of higher learning they are taken to be more credible and are thus able to exercise tremendous influence on public policy.

But it should be noted that the interests of a particular section of Indians need not match the real interests of all other sections of Indian society. Other sections of society may benefit only to the extent that a fraction of this new prosperity trickles down to them. Some may not benefit at all, while some may even be adversely affected. In addition, globalization may have hidden consequences that may negatively impact the quality of life even of those prospering through globalization.

But the greatest danger posed by unrestricted globalization is that it may exacerbate the problems of nagging poverty and uneven development and create grave infra-structural mismatches. It is already evident that the Indian economy has become more dependent on imports which has brought with it constant pressure on the value of the Rupee leading to recursive bouts of high inflation. And rather than expand India's manufacturing strength and develop new capabilities and technological development in India, globalization may in fact put India at a global disadvantage in key sectors of modern industry leading to an economy that is always chasing chasing scientific and technological advances that occur in other nations.

Technology on a selective basis globalization indeed brings in new technology technologically isolated from the rest of the world. But today almost all advocates of globalization are calling for selectivity. For instance, Coca-Cola and Pepsi were welcomed into the country even though they offered little in terms of new technology. Cosmetic manufacturers and manufacturers of designer label clothes have also brought in little new technology of any consequence. The same can be said of advertising companies and manufacturers of consumer non-durable goods like soap, detergent, toothpaste, cereals etc.

New inventions of technology and science brought the revolution in agriculture. Big farms were developed and agriculture was started in a scientific way. There was a drastic change in production in agriculture. Agriculture became advanced. People started to get good food; they improved their health and increased their working efficiency. Likewise agricultural revolution made a background for industrial revolution. Globalization affects every economic sector. In the agricultural sector, crop imports could be traded at cheaper prices and could be exchanged for another commodity because of the free trade as entailed among the provisions of W.T.O.

And although there has been significant investment in the manufacture of automobiles and consumer goods, the capital equipment and the assembly lines for their production is imported. Little of the design and development work takes place in India. And in many instances, all that happens is the local assembly of knocked-down kits. So far, globalization in India has not been tantamount to an all-around technological upgradation of Indian design and manufacturing.

3. Positive impact of globalization:

Globalization is the new catchphrase in the world economy, dominating the globe since the nineties of the last century. People relied more on the market economy, had more faith in private capital and resources, international organizations started playing a vital role in the development of developing countries. The impact of globalization has been fair enough on the developing economies to a certain extent. It brought along with it varied opportunities for the developing countries. It gave a fillip for

better access to the developed markets. The technology transfer promised better productivity and thus improved standard of living.

4. Negative impact of globalization

Globalization has also thrown open varied challenges such as inequality across and within different nations, volatility in financial market spurt open and there were worsening in the environmental situation. Another negative aspect of globalization was that a majority of third world countries stayed away from the entire limelight. Till the nineties, the process of globalization in the Indian economy has been guarded by trade, investment and financial barriers. Due to this, the liberalization process took time to hasten up. The pace of globalization did not start that smoothly. Economic integration by 'globalization' enabled the cross free flow of information ideas, technologies, goods, service, capital, finance and people. This cross-border integration has different dimensions-

Some offer a counter-argument for unrestricted globalization arguing that only if India liberalizes unconditionally will India be able to attract high technology and capital investment in the areas it really wants. In other words, if we let the Cokes and Pepsis of the world to come in, the INTELS, the AMDs, and the CISCOs, will follow. But the experience of the last decade belies such claims. While it is true that INTEL, AMD and CISCO have all invested in India, the sum total of their investments has been minuscule in relation to their other investments abroad. And rather than bring in new technology to India, they are actually sucking out technology from India.

5. Conclusion

The education system must ensure that students gain not just depth holistic perception and skills that will equip them to face the real world. At every stage, there must be opportunities to expand their boundaries, platforms for collaboration and learning and recognition for those who strive to excel.

India should decide about the nature and extent of globalization that can be constructively introduced in their socio-economic and educational system this is more. So in the field of education, which is intimately concerned with the development of human capital. If the educational institutions believe in a value-based education system then their students will excel in all walks of life. At school and colleges that believe in educational excellence. Student enthusiasm and feed back is an important driver of change and evaluation, globalization is a never-ending process and developing countries like India should utilize. This properly to improve their national standard through their education system. Globalization has helped many countries in improving their education systems and literacy rates. However, not everyone could benefit from the impact of globalization on education. Education inequalities must be bridged between Rich-poor & urban-rural areas so that everyone can utilize the opportunities created by globalization.

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