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Effect of globalization on higher education

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Abstract

Globalization refers to increasing global connectivity, integration and interdependence in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres. In simple words, it means interaction of the country related to production, trading and financial transactions with the developed countries of the world. The latest impact of globalization cannot only be seen in free flow of technology, free trade, banking, industrialization but in education sector too. The effect of globalization on education bring rapid developments in e- technology, communication, changes in learning system, ideas, values and knowledge and changing role of teachers and students towards education system. Earlier the focus was on having an education but globalisation has brought the concept of quality education where focus is more on practical aspects and over all development of student. 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. The present research paper will examine the education system in India, role of globalization and its impact on higher education system and examine the “policies and programmes” of the government which in turn lead to the rise of educational empires.

Introduction

Globalisation in India is generally taken to mean ‘integrating’ the economy of the country with the world economy. Thus in term, implies opening up the economy to foreign direct investment by providing facilities to foreign companies to invest in different fields of economic activity; removing constrains and obstacles to the entry of MNCs but, an important dimension of the process of globalization is the gradual spread of ideas and values. Globalization has been opening up prospects for inevitable changes concerning development as well as posing challenges to certain sections of society and has also made the world economy increasingly competitive and more knowledge based.

Global education interconnects methods of teaching from worldwide systems to encourage the international development of environmental sustainability, as well as contribution toward fortifying global industries. With globalization some of the challenges for knowledge, education and learning will provide today’s learners the ability to be more familiar and comfortable with abstract concepts and uncertain situations. The educational dimension also encompasses social security, social justice, identity, equality, inclusion or exclusion and the cohesiveness of families and communities. Globalization brings new potentials for development and wealth creation. But there are divergent views among people over its economic and social impact, and indeed widely varying impacts on the interests and opportunities of different sections could be observed.

Globalization is most likely to have an indirect effect on the world education systems by changing the environments in which these education systems work. Education, in modern times has become an industry. The focus has shifted from imparting knowledge and wisdom to making



financial revenues. On one hand, globalization has increased the need and levels of education, on the other, it has also burdened many nations to provide sufficient quantity and quality of education. Globalization has made it possible for people from under privileged nations to access education even from their homes. But, at the same time has put up the pressure of information technology on such section of people which demands high financial investments. It has at one end broadened the horizon for the flow of wisdom, on the other has made people a slave of technology. So some argue that the present model of globalization has exacerbated problems of unemployment, inequality, and poverty, while others contend that globalization helps to reduce them.

Objective of the study

- 1) To explore the pictorial overview of higher education in India
- 2) To understand the role of globalization and its impact on higher education
- 3) To examine the “policies and programmers” of the government, which in turn lead to the rise of educational empires.

Methodology:

Secondary data has been used for the purpose of the study collected from various reputed research journals, books, magazines, prominent sites relevant to globalization on higher education.

Higher education in India

Universities and its element colleges are the main institutes of higher education in India. Institutions are categorized in 3 broad Categories; University, College and Stand-Alone Institutions. There are 864 Universities, 40026 Colleges and 11669 Stand Alone Institutions. 278 Universities are affiliating i.e. having Colleges. 313 Universities are privately managed. 338 Universities are located in rural area. In addition to 1 Central Open University, 13 State Open Universities and 1 State Private Open University, there are 117 Dual mode Universities, which offer education through distance mode also and the maximum (17) of them are located in Tamil Nadu.

Total enrolment in higher education has been estimated to be 35.7 million with 19.0 million boys and 16.7 million girls. Girls constitute 46.8% of the total enrolment. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is 25.2%, which is calculated for 18-23 years of age group. GER for male population is 26.0% and for females, it is 24.5%. For Scheduled Castes, it is 21.1% and for Scheduled Tribes, it is 15.4% as compared to the national GER of 25.2%.

The total number of foreign students enrolled in higher education is 47,575. The foreign students come from 162 different countries from across the globe. The top 10 countries constitute 62% of the total foreign students enrolled. Highest share of foreign students come from the neighbouring countries of which Nepal is 23.6% of the total, followed by, Afghanistan (9.3%), Bhutan (4.8%). Nigeria and Sudan constitutes (4.4%) each. Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Universities and Colleges is 22 if regular enrolment is considered whereas PTR for Universities and its Constituent Units is 19 for regular mode.



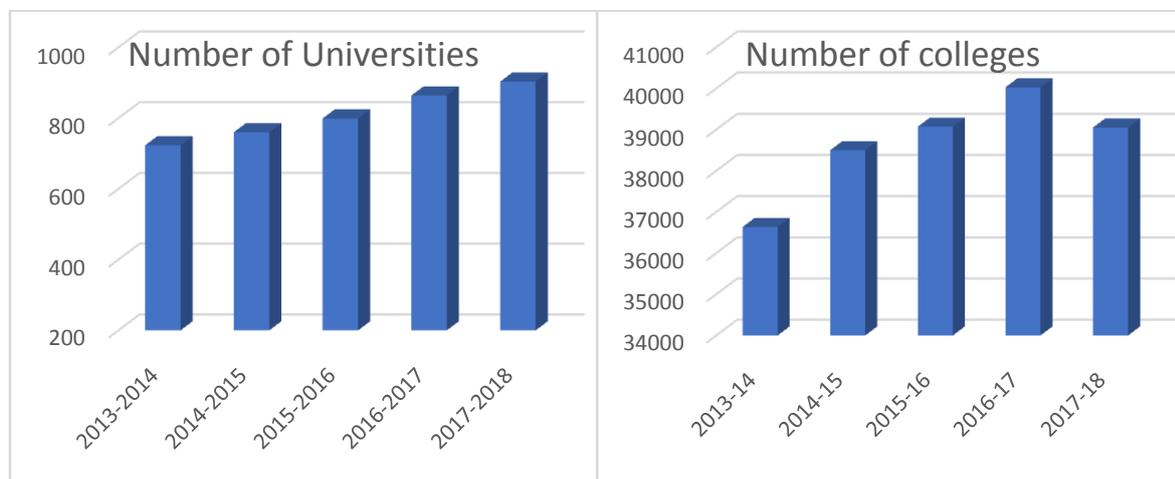
A pictorial over – view of Higher education in India

Types of institution imparting higher education in India

• Universities under government	• Private universities
• Deemed universities (aided)	• Deemed universities (unaided)
• Colleges under government	

Growth in number of higher educational institutes

The number of universities and similar institutions listed on AISHE portal has increased from 723 in 2013-14 to 903 in 2017-18 by almost 24.9% as shown in the figure 40. Whereas the number of colleges has increased from 36634 in 2013-14 to 39,050 in 2017-18 by about 6.6%



Evidently, the increase in State Private and State Public Universities are very high as shown below in figure

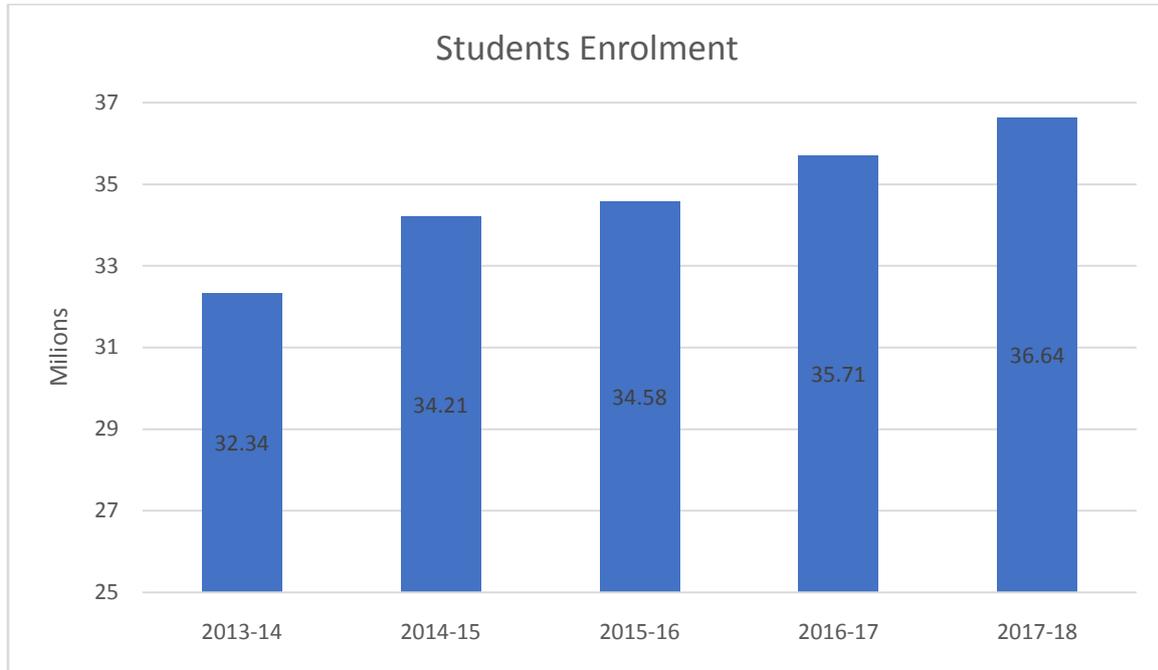
Number of Major Universities in Last 5 Years					
Major Universities Types	Number of Universities				
	2013- 14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
State Public University	309	316	329	345	351
State Private University	153	181	197	233	262
Deemed University- Private	80	79	79	79	80
Institute of National Importance	68	75	75	100	101
Central University	42	43	43	44	45
Deemed University Government	36	32	32	33	33

Source- Ministry of Human Resource Development



Growth in Student Enrolment

The enrolment has grown considerably during the last 5 years, which has increased from 3,23,36,234 in 2013-14 to 3,66,42,378 in 2017-18. The overall growth is 13.3%. The growth in enrolment is shown in the figure



Enrolment at all the levels has increased over the years. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is 2.5 during the last 5 years, but in case of integrated courses, the CAGR is 9.4

Year	Level- Wise Enrolment and its Compound Annual Growth Rate								
	Student Enrolment								
	Ph.D.	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Grand Total
2013-14	107890	31380	3822219	25500325	276502	2285576	187340	125002	32336234
2014-15	117301	33371	3853438	27172346	215372	2507694	170245	141870	34211637
2015-16	126451	42523	3917156	27420450	229559	2549160	144060	155422	34584781
2016-17	141037	43267	4007570	28348197	213051	2612209	166617	173957	35705905
2017-18	161412	34109	4114310	29016350	235263	2707934	177223	195777	36642378
GAGR	8.4	1.72	1.5	2.6	-3.2	3.4	-1.1	9.4	2.5

Source- Ministry of Human Resource Development



Globalization and Its Impact on Higher Education

Integration, interaction and trade have been prevalent since centuries of human interface that primarily defined globalization. However, the advancement of technology has changed the way people perceive business and education in particular. The effects of globalization on Indian education have been massive and have made universities re-think of how they can use this change to help provide better educational opportunities for aspiring students.

The more apparent impacts of the long-term changes through educational- globalization were seen through the change in the nature of policies, values, curriculum, assessment, pedagogies, leadership and educational & organizational structures, new concepts of teaching and learning etc. The trends for a better life, better opportunities began to dominate the policies, curriculums in schools and colleges to make for more full-rounded education initiatives. A major impact has been seen in recent years is the evaluation of global opportunities and customizing educative programs in India to make more room for growth and an overall development of students. Practices of accumulation of knowledge have now been replaced with skills of gaining knowledge, implementation and innovation through various universities in India which is observed as a major educational break-through.

Ubiquitous technology has diminished boundaries and made the world a smaller place than before as regards the concepts of modern education and globalization alike. People from all over the world have now got an access to information; data and a new culture of online courses have greatly redefined the means of acquiring education. Now the world is referred to as a "Global Village". This has also seen the surge of reputable universities in India and across the world. In India, teaching and curriculums have been reformed as revolutionary movements almost. Several universities having to identify the need for easy admission processes, online opportunities and setting up foreign universities in India are all seen as impacts of globalization on Indian education.

With clear signs of change and the need of the time, several universities across India have responded positively to the global effect of educative innovativeness. Thus, along with the need for technical know-how to sustain in the global world of competition, going to the root of reforming education -values, skills, designing curriculums that are need-based, setting goals for development of students for sustaining increasing pressures in competitive markets, affordable education to produce and hone the skills of talented students has taken precedence over traditional ways of education in India.

The students of many developing countries from Africa and Asia who cannot afford the exorbitant fees of the Universities in American and European Countries are looking towards India for world quality education at affordable fees. Today rapid change in curriculum, lifelong learning, flexible routes of learning and the use of technology have a major impact on all the areas of teacher education. So India has needed major changes in education system for qualitative expansion, value based, competency based and ICT based teaching learning process.

Policies and Programmes of the Government

The government of India has introduced various policies over the years in order to promote education and skill development



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Student Development Schemes

PG Scholarship

Scholarship is awarded to full time GATE/GPAT qualified students admitted to M.E./ M. Tech/ M. Arch and M.Pharma courses in AICTE approved Institutions/Colleges @Rs. 12,400/- PM/ student.

Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme – PMSSS

Objective of the Scheme is to build up capacities in youth of J&K, educate, enable and empowering them to compete in normal course, enhancing and boosting employment potentials in students of J&K. Total 5000 scholarship are given @ Rs. 100000/- as Maintenance Charges and academic fee as Rs. 30000/- to General Degree, Rs. 125000/- to Engineering Degree & Rs. 300000/- to Medical Degree each year.

Pragati Scholarship

Scholarship/Contingency is awarded to meritorious girls taking admission in AICTE approved Technical institution at Degree/ Diploma. Total 4000 scholarship are given @ Rs. 30000/- as tuition fee reimbursement and Rs. 20000/- as incidentals each year.

Saksham Scholarship

Scholarship/Contingency is awarded to Differently abled students taking admission in AICTE approved Technical institution at Degree/ Diploma. Total 1000 scholarship are given @ Rs. 30000/- as tuition fee reimbursement and Rs. 20000/- as incidentals each year.

AICTE-INAE TRAVEL GRANT SCHEME

An "AICTE-INAE Travel Grant Scheme" for Engineering Students to present papers abroad has been launched for enhancing the quality of engineering education in the country.

Prerana – Scheme for preparing SC/ST Students for Higher education

There is an acute shortage of faculty in engineering & polytechnic colleges. The problem can be addressed by promoting degree students of pre-final and final year to go for post graduate courses. This scheme aims at providing financial support to institutes who are willing to put extra efforts for encouraging and training SC/ST students for GATE/GPAT/CAT/CMAT and GRE. The broad objective of the scheme is to help aspiring SC/ST students seeking higher education through admission test like GATE/GPAT/CAT/CMAT/ TOEFL/ IELTS and GRE.

Samriddhi – Scheme for SC/ST Students for Setting Start-Ups

Looking at the poor job availability in the market, it is necessary to provide opportunities for SC/ST students to start their own enterprise. The broad objective of this scheme to help SC/ST students is in designing, launching and running their own business/startup through



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entrepreneurship development programme after formal education is over/during their education as per AICTE's startup policy.

National Doctoral Fellowship (NDF)

Admitting full time meritorious research scholars by providing research fellowship who wants to seek admission to Ph.D. in AICTE approved Technical Institutes/University Departments for carrying out research in thrust areas

Support to Students for Participating in Competition Abroad (SSPCA)

The objective of the scheme is to provide travel assistance registration fees to a team of minimum 2 to 10 students for attending competition at international level in order to encourage engineering students to improve their field of technical education.

Smart India Hackathon 2019

A unique initiative to identify new and disruptive digital solutions for solving the challenges faced by our country under the program of Smart India Hackathon 2017. This event was held on 1st – 2nd April 2017 for 36 hrs non-stop competition. 9544 technology students, 598 problems statements, 29 different central govt. ministries, 26 different Nodal centres & funding of Rs. 3 Lakh per team for 100 qualified teams.

M. Tech Projects as Internship with Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The main objective of the scheme is to nurture an innovation ecosystem that benefits the technologically deficient MSMEs and technical institutes both. 408 Small and Medium Enterprises have given requirement of 738 Technology students.

Some of the Policies related to education that is introduced recently

Digital Payment

The Union HRD minister, Prakash Javadekar proclaimed the benefits of digital payment by introducing cashless payment across the centrally-aided institutions.

No Detention Policy

The HRD Ministry revised the old policy for all the students from class 5th to 8th that allowed them to get promoted to next class. Now, under the new policy, it is mandatory to clear all the examinations so as to get into the next class.

Male Students can also file for sexual harassment

There has been a significant increase in cases of sexual harassment against male students. UGC passed new regulations, under which male students can now file sexual harassment cases.



Compulsory Gender Education

The government of Telangana made gender education compulsory at graduation level. It became the first Indian state to do so and has also introduced a bilingual textbook.

Yoga classes

Directed by the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE), all ICSE and ISC schools will now have compulsory yoga classes.

Free Higher Education for special students

Guwahati government has announced a scheme of free education to these students from Class 9 till the university level in all government-run institutes of higher education.

No homework for students of class 1st and 2nd

No homework may soon become reality. The minister of Human Resource Development (HRD), Prakash Javade hinted at removing homework for students of class 1st and 2nd.

New Education policy for girls

The government is planning to put in place a "modern education policy". The focus of the new education policy (NEP) will be on girls' education. It's planning to eradicate the inequality in education.

Eklavya Schools

Eklavya schools will be established for Scheduled Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribe (ST) students by 2022 on the lines of Navodaya schools. It will provide training in sports and skill development. It will also have special facilities for preserving local art and culture.

Diksha scheme

The government of India will soon launch the learning portal 'DIKSHA' to upgrade the teaching skills and will initiate the integrated B.Ed programme.

Sports Education

The government of India is planning to make sports education a part of the Fundamental Rights and to promote it nationally.

Reducing bag weight

The Department of Primary and Secondary Education is planning to introduce concepts such as "no bag day" and reducing the weight of the bag for lower primary classes.



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Conclusion

We can say that the impact of globalization on Indian Higher Education is of mixed reviews with both its merits and demerits. Developing countries face competition in the global arena. The globalization is a very serious issue, and it must be examined fully, in the perspective of nation building and social-set up. Globalization should take, hand in hand, the concept of cultural and social transmission, tolerance, brotherhood, compassion, mutual understanding and respect for all. India is facing a paradoxical situation; as system of Indian higher education is slow, to respond to globalization. Therefore, a step forward, in the direction of globalization should not be taken in haste.

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