

Impact of Globalization on Higher Education in India

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Introduction

The major sources of economic growth have changed over a period of time. Today, knowledge is the key to development and it has become universal. Educational globalization means wider and broader educational opportunities for citizens. One of the most visible aspects of Globalization is student mobility. It has estimated that around 2.5 million students, several researchers, colleges and universities moving in the globe freely in 2000 and it has predicted that this number may rise to 7 million students by 2020 (OECD and UNESCO, Institute for Economics, 2012). Globalization has given importance to decentralized educational governance and control. It has contributed for rise in living standards, improvement in health and education and technology advancement, especially in the area of information technology.

Present Scenario of Higher Education in India

As of 2016, India has 867 Universities, out of which 47 Central Universities, 389 State Universities, 124 Deemed Universities, 307 Private State Universities and 39071 Colleges as Government/Private Degree Colleges including 1800 exclusive Women's Colleges. The Indira Gandhi national Open University is also a national resource center for free and distance study in India and is the world's protagonist in remote education. As per latest Census 2011, about 68 Million of Indians are graduates. Education system has increased 34 times in terms of Universities and 74 times in terms of numbers of colleges, in comparison to the number of 2014 from at

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the time of independence. At the beginning of the academic year 2016, the total number of students enrolled in the formal system of higher education in University and Colleges are more than 2 crore and 12.09 lakh teaching faculty employed making India's system of higher education the third largest in the world.

Efforts to Improve Indian Higher Education System

Globalization promotes new tools and techniques in this area like E-learning, Distance learning and overseas training. An attempt has been made by the UGC to work out the possibility of regulating the entry of foreign universities. UGC also provides financial assistance to universities and colleges for establishment of computer centers and up-gradation/augmentation of computer facilities in the center in order to use computer in research and training. An ambitious of IT action plan was approved by the parliament to increase software and IT services for making IT available to all Indian citizens. The GOI has launched a plan 'Operation Knowledge' along with a commitment that computers and internet would be made available in every educational institutions. All educational institutions and organizations would be networked for distance education programs to improve the quality of education. For improving performance of students in colleges and at competitive examinations, institutions of higher education also make provision for remedial teaching, pre examination coaching facilities, counseling facility and finally to monitor the implementation of various programs and initiate actions. On behalf of Government of India, already there are several schemes which are offered by various regulatory bodies concerned with higher education such as travel grants, seminar grants, research grants etc. All these are aimed at bilateral transaction and aimed at quality improvement.

Impact of Globalization on Higher Education

Educational globalization means wider and broader educational opportunities for citizens. Higher education has attended a key position in the knowledge society under globalized economy. It brings rapid developments in technology and communications are foreseeing changes within higher education system across the world. It is also impacting the institutional frame work in both developing and industrial countries. It is changing the way in which governments perceive their role in the society.

- **The Environment of Learning:** There is a radical turn within classroom and pedagogical process due to the impact of globalization. Higher learning institutions are seeking ways of facilitating exchanges of faculty and students across borders. In the global era, these institutions now become the center of excellence with an integration of technology in their educational delivery and research. In order to merge into the global economy, it also concentrate on involving a system that is broad based and quality oriented in their curriculum planning, which has substantially increased the scope of education supply.

- **Nature of Learning:** Globalization imposes significant changes on educational system. It stresses to change in terms of modifying the educational experience so that it is meaningful to the learners. In the global era, we make an advancement to close the gap in the quality of education provided to the learners and develop a learning environment in which the learners optimally learn.
- **The Methodology of Learning:** Globalization have brought about fundamental changes in the ways in which professional teach and student learn. Now students can log into virtual libraries, Google through the internet, participate in e-learning courses, join online networks that can cover the entire globe.
- **Use of ICT:** Globalization has been greatly enhanced by information and communication technologies. It is facilitated nation's massive benefit of innovation, communication and access to global information. The introduction of technology is bringing new changes in the teaching practices. More educational programs and teaching materials are becoming available in electronic form. Electronic materials such as projectors, CD-ROMs, digital libraries are now substituting chalkboards.
- **Higher Education Curriculum:** Globalization of curriculum is the process of integrating. It is imposing on uniform requirements for professional certification and standardization of curriculum in order to produce graduates who can compete in the world market. It creates fundamental changes so that it can be meaningful to the information-age learners.
- **Well Qualified and Trained Teachers:** Globalization stresses on the professional of global era to deal with greater range of fundamental changes, which requires a new and transnational governing context. These changes are also imposing a new demand in our educational system, which prepares a professional for the future. it is vital for the professionals to acquire and update their digital literacy regularly to meet the needs of students. Knowledge about technology is permanent importance for the professionals.
- **Cross Boarder Mobility:** Cross boarder higher education has become an important mode for globalizing higher education. The two forms of education- International providers and students studying abroad- taken together can be called cross boarder education that contributes to the increasing internationalization of education.

Conclusion

Thus, the foundation for globalization is education and in turn, globalization influences education significantly. Globalization is expected to have a positive influence on the volume, quality and spread of knowledge. The major concern is to deliver world class education with rationalized curriculum and practical exposure.

Therefore, there is an increasing need for academicians to acquire and update their global literacy regularly to meet the needs of students. The educational delivery must integrate the concepts of globalization in classroom practices. The Centre, State, institutional and Regulatory bodies have taken initiatives in order to face the challenge of globalization. Infact there is a need for involving a clear policy on transnational education from abroad. Educational researchers have attempted to make connections between the several dimensions of globalization and the policies of education.

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