



**GLOBALIZATION-CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION**

**Bapusaheb G. Chaugule**

**Pratibha R. Shinde**

Aranyshewar College of Education Pune

**INTRODUCTION**

Globalization is an overused term in current economic literature with a lot of confusion & controversy surrounding it. It is used in a positive sense to describe a process of increasing integration into the world economy.....It is 'used in a normative sense to prescribe a strategy of development based on rapid integration with the world economy. Some set it as solvation, while others see it as damnation.'

(Deepak Nayyar.1995)

The word "Globalization" is one of the catch phrase in the most frequent encapsulation of the 1990's. – Globalization has a no. of manifestations. Globalization impacts education. Education facilitates globalization. So these two terms are inter-related& inter dependent,

Globalization refers to the increasing flow of technology, finance, trade, knowledge, values & ideas across borders. The meaning of globalization, for a country in stark terms is global competitions& in a competitive world the one who comes second is not good enough.

**DEFINITION**

Globalization has been described as the widening, deepening, speeding up of world-wide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life, from the cultural to the criminal, the financial to the spiritual.

Globalization is defined as the free movement of Goods, Services, People & Information across national boundaries.

## **GLOBALISATION OF EDUCATION IN INDIA?**

According to Human Resource Development officials, the purpose of globalizing Indian education is threefold:

- (1) To make it a major source of earning foreign exchange.
- (2) To improve Quality of Indian education,&
- (3) To spread Indian culture & values.

Partnership & networking are essential for the enrichment of the teaching-learning process, & for improved quality of research.

Globalization was adapted in India in 1991 to solve the problems encountered by it in the eighties such as serious balance of payment crisis, severe shortage of foreign exchange, disrupted industrial production, high inflation rate & unbridled unemployment & poverty, etc. Globalization is nothing but a long foreword step in the direction of private enterprise & market-oriented system.

## **GLOBALISATION-CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION**

CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
1. Increasing the technological gaps & digital divides between advanced countries & less developed countries that are hindering equal opportunities for fair global sharing.	1. Global sharing of knowledge, skills, & intellectual assets that are necessary to multiple developments at different levels.
2. Creating more legate opportunities for a few advanced countries to Economically & politically colonize other countries globally.	2. Mutual support. supplement & benefit to produce synergy for various developments of countries, communities & individuals.
3. Exploiting local resources & destroying indigenous cultures of advanced countries to benefit a few advanced countries.	3. Creating values & enhancing efficiency through the above global sharing & mutual support to serving local needs & growth.
4. Increasing inequalities & conflicts between areas & cultures.	4. Promoting international understanding, collaboration. harmony, & acceptance to cultural diversity across countries & regions.

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5. Promoting the dominant cultures & values of some advanced areas & accelerating cultural transplant from advanced areas to less developed areas.	5. Facilitating multi-way communications & interactions & encouraging multi-cultural contributions at different levels among countries.
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In a statement issued during the International Year of Literacy in 1988, the Baha ‘i International Community proposed the following as compelling goals in providing an education that answer some of the challenges to reverse the market-driven forces of globalization.

1. The realization that it is chiefly service to humanity & dedication to the unification of mankind that unlock individual capacity & release creative powers latent in human nature.
2. The understanding that the mere knowledge of principles is insufficient to ensure personal growth & social change, that both require the exercise of volition & application of will.
3. A firm conviction that human honor & happiness lie in self- respect & noble purposes, in integrity & moral equality & not in the mere pursuit of wealth & power for their own sake.
4. A reasonable degree of excellence in at least one productive skill through which individuals can experience the truth that ‘work is worship ‘when performed in a spirit of service, & can secure the means of existence with dignity & honors.
5. An adequate understanding of some of the concern of programmers of social progress, such as health & sanitation, agriculture, crafts & industry, environment & ecology at least in local or regional context.
6. Some development of the individual’ capacity for intellectual investigation as a distinguishing power of the human mind & as an indispensable instrument for successful community action.
7. Some capacity to analyze social conditions & discover the forces that have caused them, & a corresponding ability to express ideas, so as to be able to contribute to consultation on community problems.

8. The capacity to take part in community planning & action as a determined yet humble participant who helps overcome conflict & division & contributes to the establishment of a spirit of utility & collaboration.
9. A disposition to analyze & desire to understand the features of different forms of government law & public administration.

### **GLOBALISATION & OPPORTUNITIES: THE ROLE OF INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

World over, there are 3 major developments

- A) Virtual classroom
- B) Integrating of teaching &
- C) Research & extension to solve the demands of the society & modification of knowledge. A time may come when teaching methods may be standardized across the continents & regional aspects sidelined. In such an event higher education has to serve twin purposes of both universal standardization for global competitiveness (competitive co-operation among the countries) & rationalization for regional competitiveness (co-operative competitiveness), at the same time integrating those trends towards solving national as well as international problems.

In this era of globalization & liberalization, higher education management has assumed dynamism towards achievement of both national & international competitive strengths & movement towards a sustainable & holistic development. In this type of participatory & comparative management all participants of the system – be they teachers, researchers, academicians, government, public & private institutions involved in the process education & development & society at large have decisive roles to play for the achievement of the set goals. The education system is the corner – stone of any civilization in its various components of democracy, human rights & governance. When institutions of higher education are required to be innovative & enterprising, no doubt emergence of what are called ‘academic entrepreneurs’ & ‘multi-Pruners’ becomes crucial, where the academia have to assume various roles of change agent. Such a process of transformation in education governance is aimed at making them more relevant to the needs of society & be pertness in sustained development.

Infrastructure development becomes crucial in the less developed countries which are essential for a smooth functioning of teaching – learning process, research, extension, & consultancy. Educational methodologies are bound to change in accordance with the new accepted concept of student –center learning. On – line learning, making use of personal computer & information highways, promises to make the virtual classroom an effective reality. Global Universities will emerge bringing together students & faculty from different countries via computer network, satellite television & other advances ( Corrish, 1996). Communication technology will also play an important role in increasing accessibility, in promoting the professional development of teachers & administrative personnel, in streamlining educational administration & management & advancing quality research. During the last decade there has been decline in students opting for arts & science subjects owing to over selling of some disciplines. However, importance may be given to the communication & information technology, but at the same time the core sciences, arts & humanities need not be neglected. The heart of the higher education institution is the library, the concept of virtual classrooms has been gaining much importance, the library has to be modernized as per the international standards.

#### **EFFECTING TRANSITION OF TEACHER'S ROLE**

Integrating IT into the teaching – learning process requires that the role of both the teachers & students must change.

#### **BRIGHT SIDE OF GLOBALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

- ❖ The overall quality of higher education will improve.
- ❖ It will promote the understanding of at least one other culture.
- ❖ It can increase understanding of global system.
- ❖ It will motivate universities to revamp curricula to reflect the need for international understand it will bring.
- ❖ It broadens the opportunity to study abroad & internship opportunities for all students.
- ❖ It can promote faculty development & rewards.
- ❖ It provides opportunity to examine the organizational needs of international education.
- ❖ It will bring universities together to build consortia to enhance capabilities.
- ❖ It will promote cooperation with institutions in other countries.

- ❖ It will help in developing benchmarks to test the international character of the knowledge base.
- ❖ The existing systems have to be strengthened to meet the challenge.



### **DARKAR SIDE OF GLOBALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

- ❖ There will be too much structuration with no scope for flexibility.
- ❖ The traditional academic centers will become stronger & more dominant –mainly in English speaking countries.
- ❖ There will be little scope for individual university to develop independently in the increasingly competitive & fast moving global higher education scene dominated by the world class universities in the industrialized countries.
- ❖ The inequalities grow more pronounced.
- ❖ It is difficult to change existing heterogeneous educational systems,
- ❖ The norms, values, language, scientific innovations & knowledge products of countries in the center, crowd out other ideas & practices.
- ❖ Information Technology companies may dominate the new international commerce in knowledge, knowledge-based products & , information technology.
- ❖ Smaller & poorer countries may have little autonomy or competitive potential in the globalized world.

The brighter & darker sides will help promoting thinking & opening avenues for innovations. These should be taken in the positive sense.

### **GLOBALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

Information Technology (IT) is dynamic in nature. It has lots of potentiality to improve, manage, & globalize different aspects of Higher Education such as:

- ✚ Teaching
- ✚ Sharing of resources
- ✚ Professional development of teachers
- ✚ Increasing accessibility
- ✚ Research & development
- ✚ Virtual University

- ✚ Human Resources Development
- ✚ Distance Education
- ✚ Total Quality Management
- ✚ Bridging the gap between have & have not's

### **EFFECTIVE TRANSITION OF TEACHERS ROLE**

Integrating IT into the teaching – learning process requires that the role of both the teachers & students must change. The teacher has to adapt the role of enhancing, guiding & facilitating students in learning task. The teachers will need to change the perception of information management. Therefore, it requires changed educational models, appropriate teacher training, new curricular materials & other materials which are important. Changed educational model means integrative accommodation of IT, the content & the learner is the institutional framework. The work of pioneers in the field of education such as B.F. Skinner, Jean Piaget, Jerome Bruner & the Indian path makers like Mahatma Gandhiji, Tagore, Radhakrishnan emphasizing individualized hands –on learning, guided discovery & exploratory learning should find a place in such an integrating effort. Our national policy on education, in part VIII, & the recent Educational Technology bill has given adequate information to the use of ET & absorption of IT into education respectively. The future teacher training should give attention to enable the new teachers to play effective role required in the advanced & changing context.

### **THRUST AREAS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA**

Intellectual Property Rights

- International law of Educational Property Rights
- Patenting at International Level
- Seed Production Laws
- Environmental Production Conduct
- Production of Information Technology Knowledge
- Agro-business
- Export Quality Control
- Export Auditing & Accounting
- Import Licensing & Import Checks
- Agro-processing

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- Developing Indigenous Processing Technical Know-how
- Quality Packing
- Preservation & Increasing Shelf Life  
Agricultural Law Practicing
- Role & limitation of Multinationals in Agro-business
- Protecting the Information Technology Knowledge
- International Patenting Laws

**FUTURISTIC AIMS OF GLOBALISATION OF EDUCATION**

A dynamic education must be futuristic in outlook, keep pace with changing times & be responsive to individual, social & national aspirations. hence the future globalized education should have the following aims.

- ✚ Develop responsible citizenship & respect for the ideal of justice, liberty, equality, & fraternity & compassion for those belonging to the lower state of society.
- ✚ Develop world citizenship, integrating people with develop culture & customs.
- ✚ Develop such individuals capable of becoming an asset rather than liability to the nation.
- ✚ Impart human values.
- ✚ Inculcate positive attitude towards national culture & ethos.
- ✚ Conserve of natural resources.
- ✚ Exercise caution in the use of nuclear weapons.
- ✚ Encourage manpower development. Educate each individual to contribute to society according to his capability & knowledge.

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