



IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Abstract

Meaning of Globalization:

Globalization refers to the increasingly global relationships of culture, people and economic activity. The term can also refer to the transnational circulation of ideas, languages, and culture. The wealth of nation is no more land, building and money, but Knowledge - based system is very important.

Globalization and Education:

Globalisation of education must be made to work for people. For that purpose we must take into account the following six factors, Ethics, Equity, Inclusion, Human security, Sustainability and Development. Globalisation of education is an asset for any country.

Role played by Globalisation on Education:

Education is the fundamental necessity for development. Education is considered as a marketable commodity. It can be exported and imported through various mechanisms. Therefore globalisation of education must care of different things.

Globalisation and teacher education:

In globalisation important factor is knowledge. Educational system is driving force of globalisation. Teacher is an important factor in educational system. Through education and with the help of teacher any change can be made. So training to teacher is important thing.

Conclusion:

In the world of globalization we are at the top in the world with the help of proper method of teaching and learning.



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Meaning of Globalization

Globalization means increasingly global relationships of culture, people and economic activity. The global distribution of the production of goods and services, through reduction of barriers to international trade such as tariffs, export fees, and import quotas. Globalization contributed to economic growth in developed and developing countries (Bhagwati, Jagdish (2004). This term can also refer to the transnational circulation of ideas, languages, and culture. (Bhagwati, Jagdish (2004).

Globalisation refers to the increasing flow of technology, finance, trade, knowledge, values and ideas across borders (Knight, J. and de Wit, H. 1997). In the meaning of Globalisation global competition is important, for that purpose most important factor is Knowledge. It gives a competitive edge to country. The wealth of nation is no more land, building and money, but Knowledge - based system is very important. Many countries realise the value of the intellectual power of their people and equate intellectual capital with real money. (Mashelkar, R. A. 1998). The 21st century thrown us various types of changes around the world. These changes have made a country to realise that it cannot isolate itself from the rest of the world. They cannot survive without the aid of other developed countries. That means globalisation is development on a global scale without any relevance of national boundaries. Globalisation makes the growing interdependence of the world's people. It is a process of integration of economy, technology and governance.

In 21st century now the speed of transportation of technology, finance, trade, knowledge, values and ideas across borders is constantly increased with faster methods of communications. Modern communications has made the world into a global village. We can communicate any information to the world within a second. Science and technology have also accelerated the process of globalisation. The Computer and Internet has increased the flow of ideas, data and information. The people's lives in the world are being linked more closely and more immediately than ever before. It is felt that proper insight and understanding of globalisation can be gained by incorporating globalisation in not only economic policies, but also in the educational policies.

Globalization and Education:

There are many changes accompany with this process if globalisation is said to be helping to build a better world for all. Globalisation of education may have many benefits. The benefits associated with globalisation have included expanded markets for some countries, as well as the flow of ideas, knowledge and culture through education from those countries to the rest of the world.

Globalisation of education must be made to work for people. For that purpose we must take into account the following six factors, which have been pointed out by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 1999.(Sungoh, S.M. 2005)

1. Ethics: less violation of human rights
2. Equity: less disparity within and between nations
3. Inclusion: less marginalisation of people and countries

4. Human security: less instability of societies
5. Sustainability: less environmental destruction
6. Development: less poverty and deprivation.

Globalization and Types of Education:

Globalisation of education is an asset for any country. Learning does take place in different forms, like Formal, Non-formal and Informal setting.

The Non-formal educational activity carried out on outside the framework of the formal system to provide education to particular sub groups in the population, adults and children. It includes for example - agricultural extension and farmer training programmes, adult literacy programmes, occupational skill training programmes, youth clubs activities, community programmes in health, nutrition, family planning and co-operative programmes.

In Informal education no means of education are organised. In Informal education person acquires the knowledge, skill, attitudes and insight from daily experiences and environment at home, at work, at play; and from attitudes of family and friends; from travel; reading newspapers and books; listening to the radio or viewing television or films. Therefore globalisation of education should be incorporated in the Formal, Non-formal and informal systems.

Role played by Globalisation on Education:

Whenever a process of change begins in a country to reform the socio-economic system, the first priority should be given to education because education is the fundamental necessity for development. Good quality is the prerequisites of globalisation. Quality education depends on proper educational and infrastructural facilities like libraries, computers, audio/visual aids, laboratory, workshop, well maintained buildings, furniture, hostels, electricity, water, telephone, etc. So there should be sufficient funds to develop educational facilities of international standards in institutions.

So today education is considered as a marketable commodity. It can be exported and imported through various mechanisms. Therefore globalisation of education must care of following things.

A) Student must learn different skills with respect to following points.

1. Students have mastery of numeracy, reading, and writing in mother tongue and national language.
2. Students have capacity as global citizens, to live and act in both knowledge-based learning society and a multy-cultural world.

3. As communicator, to integrate different skills for information revolution.
4. As worker, to adapt themselves to, or create new opportunities to work of their society.
5. As preservers of their culture, to serve for and strengthen their cultural identity.
6. As lifelong learners, to continue to learn from, and contribute to, an knowledge-based society.

B): Strengthen local and regional responses to globalisation.

At school and community level, supported by national policies and programmes, children can gain initial literacy in their mother tongue. By using this they can reinforce their cultural identity, and make mastery of the national language. They can also be helped to understand their traditions and beliefs, and strengthen their national identity.

C): The harmful impact of globalisation on educational systems should be minimised by following ways.

- 1) By privatisation of education. (Starting with number of private institutions of higher education but often expanding downward to lower levels of the systems).
- 2) By decentralisation of education. (financial responsibility as well as control of content and process – to lower levels of the systems).
- 3) By standardisation of educational content, methods, and assessment through curriculum integration, sharing of teacher training and classroom materials, and development of standard systems of quality assurance, evaluation, accreditation, and accountability.
- 4) By introducing new information and communication technologies, across schools and nations.

Globalisation and teacher education:

In globalisation important factor is knowledge. And knowledge is imparted through different agencies of education like Formal, Non-formal and informal setting. Educational system is driving force of globalisation. Government can successfully implement their policies and decisions through education system. Any social change can be made through education. So our Government must take care of educational system. Teacher is an important factor in educational system. Through education and with the help of teacher any change can be made. So training to teacher is important thing. If we provide proper training to teacher, it will be very easy to achieve proper changes in society and students. While providing training to teacher following things are taken in to consideration.

Globalisation and Teacher training institutions:

- 1) Infrastructural facilities like well-maintained buildings, libraries, computers, audio/visual aids, laboratory, workshop, furniture, hostels, electricity, water, telephone, etc. should be there.

There should be provision of some important component of teacher training:

- 1 Learning mother tongue, national language as well as foreign language.
- 2 Learning culture of our country as well as culture of other country.
- 3 Studying syllabus of other international Universities.
- 4 Learning philosophical principles of other religion.
- 5 Learning good communication skills, proper use of information media, Internet services and new technologies.
- 6 Learning importance of non-formal as well as informal education.
- 7 Learning importance of concept of universal brotherhood.
- 8 Studying different methodologies to providing education and educational opportunities to all.
- 9 Learning proper use of Education for development of People.
- 10 Studying importance of human right.
- 11 Learning new trends in education, and new methodologies of teaching-learning process, new methods of assessment and evaluation.
- 12 Learning new roles and responsibilities due to Privatization and liberalization of education.
- 13 Studying different skills as a lifelong learner.
- 14 Learning importance of person in different field.
- 15 Learning marketing skills with respect to education.

Conclusion:

In the world of globalization we are at the top in the world with the help of proper method of teaching and learning.

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