

# GLOBALISATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION FOR KNOWLEDGE BASED SOCIETY

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## ABSTRACT

*Higher education plays significant role in raising the economic status of nation. Higher education system should be global level wherein students equally compete with other nation higher education system. Globalization of education is important for providing global level education for Indian students. Today the process of Globalization is taking place on a large scale. India is one of the most potential economic country of the world; Globalization has the positive impacts on various field of development such as culture, environment, economy, marketing, industry etc. Globalization enhance the country productivity, also it help the students to prepare them to act as a productive members of society. Knowledge is most important for developing and increasing the productivity of society. University education system largely responsible for creation of knowledge based society. Therefore university should work effectively in terms of providing education and conducting the research and other activities. It is questions and doubtful that many of the Universities work effectively and many of the Universities running with complete infrastructure facilities. If these two components are not fulfilled by the university, globalization in higher education is always distant dream. In this perspectives the present Paper focused role of globalization in knowledge based society.*

**KEY WORDS:** Globalization, Higher Education, Society,

## INTRODUCTION

Education aims to develop an individual character and to strengthen our mind, also to bring various changes in the societies, role of higher education is bringing about economic development, Cultural transmission, international sharing of knowledge and to sustain the human values and peace. In this era, creation of a knowledge based society is so much emphasized. Higher education has occupied a center stage, it should realize the sensitivity towards culture, environment, economy and changing needs of the global societies. Higher education will also improve our educational standards as well as solve the burgeoning problem of enrolment. Further, opening Indian higher education to foreign competition will benefit us and boosts our growth (Pramod kumar, 2015). Exclusively, Universities are the main agent in refinement, preservation and transmission of authorized knowledge, organized within disciplines and the initiation of people, generally from privileged social backgrounds into a settled intellectual culture. Today the process of Globalization is taking place on a large scale. India is one of the most potential economics of the world; it has to compete effectively in globalization. Globalization has the

positive impacts but one must take into account the problems that come along with globalization.

India's capacity to compete is the global knowledge economy will increasingly depend on whether we can meet the fast growing demand for high level skills. The basic objective of globalization is to enhance productivity and preparing students who can compete in the world market as productive members of society. An important component of globalization in relation to education is the need of producing manpower of high quality that can successfully face competition. Globalization has many advantages particularly for India, which has a large educational system and infrastructure and diverse human capabilities. To meet the global Challenges, the global competitiveness, such as Competitiveness of the Institutions and infrastructure, good marketing efficiency, labor market efficiency etc., are essential which can only be achieved through right university education (Annual Report MHRD, Government of India: 2006-2007). It is the responsibility of all developed, developing and under-developed nations to ensure that globalization serves human interests and is of benefit to all.

## STATUS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

India is one of the largest higher education system and had a long tradition of institutions of higher learning such as Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vallbhi and Takshashila but the system of Higher Education is still have the scope to improve it. Need considerable improvement in both quantitative and qualitative terms. Presently having more than around 700 universities and around 35,500 colleges in India (Indian Highe Education Statistics), further National Knowledge Commission has stated that India needs around 1,500 colleges (MHRD, 2000). The country has various disciplined universities such as medical, education institutions, engineering, management which are directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Union Government. The various national level state level bodies established to maintaining and sustaining the qualities. The UGC is maintaining the academic standards and the NAAC is for assessment and accreditation of universities and colleges. Unexpectedly most of the universities and college students are facing various problems and issues like lack of infrastructure, lack of materials, insufficient teachers, advanced equipment etc, so the nation far behind to achieve the global level higher education. Accreditations and certifications is to maintain quality and standards in higher education, to meet the globalized higher education the government and Indian educational universities and colleges should plan and implement the programs to raise the standard of higher education and borderless global level higher education.

## NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF GLOBALIZATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Globalization is essentially multifaceted and intimately related to free trade, technological innovation and information communication, demographic change linked to the development of global societies, socio-cultural, economic and ideological convergence. Globalization is a process of promoting and enhancing interdependence and interconnectedness among world's people through increased flow of capital, technology, management, information and relations across the international borders. The impact of globalization on the education sector is so tremendous that it has triggered commercialization of higher education posing certain possibilities of dangers also. It was stated by Pramod kumar (2015) that Globalization increases the demand for higher education and for educational quality. Globalization promotes higher advantages for all the developing countries in general, particular in India. The Yashpal Committee (2008) first appointed to look into the functioning of the University

Grant's Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to plan and revamp higher education in-sync with international standards. Higher education is the stage in which attention should be strongly focused on a strong foundation of promoting sustainable human development, sharing of knowledge, universal respect of human rights, equal rights for men and women, justice and application of democratic principles within its institution and in society, understanding among nations, ethnic religious cultural and other groups, a cultural of peace and non violence, intellectual and moral solidarity through education.

## ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The Indian higher education system is one of the largest in the world but various issues and challenges existing in present scenario, they are the major hurdles in offering the globalized higher education, such as, financial Crisis, modernization of education system, poor literacy rate, lack of Accessibility and Quality of Education at all Levels, conventional Evaluation System, poor advancement of Technology, Privatization, Placement or employability, limited exchange of resource, poor infrastructure, insufficient institutional establishment, requirement of teachers ,poor managerial system, political conflicts, declining standards in quality of teaching methods, outdated research, shortage of quality teachers, outmoded curriculum, lack of appropriate reading materials, high dropout rates, faulty admission criteria, poor academic environment, high unit costs and education offered is not based on the needs of the society. In India the investment of resources in building capacity is negligible when compared with China compared to China, (AICTE, 2007). As a result, there is considerable decline in the student's enrollment in higher education. Hence, India has enormous task on hand to generate financial resources, create quality infrastructure, quality teachers, effective teaching learning process, upgraded curricula and skill oriented training programmes and much more to compete at the global market. Unless to find a remedy for the above issues, offering globalized higher education in Indian universities and colleges are highly challengeable. The following are some of the major challenges very essential for quality enhancement to compete with global level education.

## ACCESSIBILITY

In the UNESCO convention against Discrimination in Education, Article 4 (a) states that the

state parties undertake to "make higher education equally accessible to all on the basis of individual capacity. But many of the colleges are located in semi urban but not in rural area, even if there, they do not have adequate facilities. Poor accessibility of higher education in rural areas led to nation poor economic growth and causing an individual inability to survive their life, the general education as well as the teacher education need to emphasize these qualities to prepare citizens who are risk taking but caring for the future.

### RESEARCH FACILITY

Majority of the universities more involved in teaching than research. Some universities in India giving equal importance to teaching and research. However research is unsatisfactory, obsolete and more of analytical, descriptive, evaluate in nature and does not lead to any worthwhile inventions. There is lack of research mindset and attitude to bring any innovation in research, scholars they mainly focus on getting degrees for fulfilling short term objectives and ensuring eligibility criteria for employment purposes. Even much overlapping in research work being conducted in various institutes of higher education thus, leading to shear wastage of time, energy, financial and human resources at the cost of economic and social benefits. Innovative and interdisciplinary research work is the need of the hour.

### POOR EVALUATION SYSTEM

Examination reforms and evaluation system followed in India are considered to be traditional, faulty criteria of selection and placement through the use of conventional or classical norm reference testing techniques. Internal evaluation, revaluation, double valuation, centralized evaluation all bear the question mark in terms of quality. Present Evaluation practices largely concentrates to test students' knowledge and understanding, evaluation system least focused on skills and other components.

### QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The quality and success of higher education system today depends ultimately on the grounds of quality students, teachers, teaching learning process, infrastructure and academic environment advanced curriculum development, academic achievement, assessment and research. If higher education needs to create an environment that nurtures promising individuals, allowing future knowledge workers to compete globally, then overall quality of a university/college must be the concern of everyone who works there. For this reason quality in

education has been the greatest challenge off all developed and developing nations at different stages of the development of higher education system. There is no limit for quality however there should not be any compromise in quality in terms of input and process and output of students.

### FUNDING FOR HIGHER LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The importance of higher education in the new knowledge era is financing of higher education and it has become a complex issue, it should be tackled in a holistic manner. Globalization has lead to growing independence across the world on a number of dimensions, funding for higher education should be made sustainable for the long term, as we need a system that enables universities to build up both their funding and their independence. Universities need to compete in the world market and leading universities in other countries will be able to draw on extensive private funding, nevertheless as higher education is a "common good", a "public asset" and has to play a key role in opening new futures, the state government cannot but assume responsibility for its financing.

### INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

The prime importance is providing quality education it is depends upon the infra structural facilities provided by the colleges and universities. But the real picture is that still majority of the institutions are in a poor condition with buildings showing cracked, unhygienic atmosphere, drab interiors and exteriors, congested class rooms, damp roofs and walls, poor furniture, poor lighting and ventilation etc. It's not only building, the poor picture is that the materials and resources are also not continuously getting updated and installed.

### QUALITATIVE FACULTY

Adequate infrastructure facilities alone do not foster good quality education. The institute possess qualitative faculty which means professional competence, skills and commitment, but in many institute/Universities the shortage of teachers in various discipline prevails. Nowadays Students prefer to enter high rated professions which provide them high salaries or pay packages, job securities, retirement benefits, high status, rapid promotions and other emoluments and incentives, etc. these leads to create problems in access of qualified teachers. Teachers should continuously undergo professional development and update their knowledge and skills.

### CURRICULAM

Present curriculum in the university highly obsolete, stereotyped, irrelevant, rigid, and outdated and above all of poor quality. The curricula not completely develop students fullest potentials for employment and healthy living in the society, therefore students migrating to other countries quality training also for money making thus wastage of human resource in our country. It is very essential to design a world class curriculum.

### VALUE EDUCATION

Modern emerging Indian society, there has been a revolutionary change in the field of values due to many factor in addition westernized culture, industrialization, modernization, urbanization, globalization and multinationals, the present entire higher education system also suffering from values and lack of value education. As a result, materialistic attitude, jealousy, hatred, aggression, stress, strain, greed, crime, corruption, discrimination, dishonesty, disharmony, disrespect, discontent, unrest and many more malpractices.

### LEARNING DISABILITIES

Learning disabilities (LD) has exponentially increased in India. The developed countries are ahead in terms of facilities for person with disabilities in general. The institutions have infrastructural facilities such as elevators, ramps, visual tapes, special classroom, teaching aids and educational technology. But many of our Indian universities and colleges having less number of disabled students, their enrolment is poor due to lack of sufficient facilities and learning materials etc.

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REVOLUTION

Many colleges and universities have introduced computer education at undergraduate and post-graduate level enabling the general students to contribute to economy through technical education but the university and colleges having the limited number or no computer and internet facility to share their knowledge across the world; this will not promote their practical utilization of computer and its application. It is also true that the computer education or technology is not able to absorb more students into its fold in terms of employment.

### PRIVATIZATION

Privatization of higher education is inevitable India's, many private universities are established after the independence but not all the private universities maintain the qualities, the private university and the private colleges offering various courses but rarely conducting the research and more number of private colleges are establishing in the

urban areas than the rural, therefore the rural pupil fail to access higher education as urban. This will create the disparities between the urban and rural also reduce the employability.

### SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT

In this changing scenario, the impact of globalization is multidimensional, the challenges facing the world community have never been greater; we need different innovative solutions to improve human life style and widen our knowledge in global level, some of the suggestions given below.

❑ The present faculty programmes to be enhanced by Renewing and re-orientating academic and educational programmes and restructure the present administrative system.

❑ The Universities and Colleges should be regularly monitored by the state and national bodies like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Council for Teacher Education (NCERT) and Distance Education Council (DEC) to govern the Higher Education and to sustain the qualities in higher education.

❑ Improve the infrastructural facilities, Classrooms, laboratories, laboratory equipment. Computer facilities, electric power supply etc.

❑ Need to give globally acceptable course structure, curriculum framework and periodic revision to be made to improve students' skills and level competence. There should be a multidisciplinary and inter disciplinary system of education will be given

❑ Collaborative academic arrangements, international research, Innovative and interdisciplinary research work, training for teachers for enhancing academic programmes is the needed and it can be encouraged. It must be enhanced in all disciplines, including the social and human sciences, education, engineering, natural sciences, mathematics, informatics and the arts within the framework of national, regional and international research and development policies.

❑ Right to education should be implemented more strictly and elitism should be reduced.

❑ Higher education system should be focus on inculcation of positive values in students and teachers for bringing peace, communal integration in our societies and nation.

❑ Need to introduce yoga and meditation to bring modification in the social behavior of the students.

❑ Training programmes should be organized at a regular interval to strengthen the potential of teachers as



well as the students.

❑ Universities improve access, quality and international competitiveness.

❑ Privatization should be encouraged, there should be domestic control on fee structures and accountability.

❑ Inter college collaborative team projects should be encouraged and some stipend should be given for the same.

❑ Students and parents need to be counseled and made to realize that all professions are equally important.

❑ Disparity in the pay scales of different professions should be minimized.

❑ Diversified curricula, integrated and specialized courses, and dual degrees should be the call of the day. The curriculum needs to be thoroughly revised, it must infuse inter cultural competence in our students, modernized and updated, internationalized curriculum has to be designed, it should be interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary in approach, train the students for self-learning and variety of skills, provide updated knowledge and information, and must provide opportunity for career and employment. New courses specifically short term courses must be introduced. It should also incorporate activity oriented; career development courses and above all, value education should become the most important part of it. The contents of the curriculum must incorporate information and communication technology as a major part so that our youth can openly compete with the challenges of knowledge economy.

❑ Girls' education should be promoted at all levels and needs to give more incentives and scholarships and accommodation and other facilities.

❑ More number of colleges should be established in rural areas as urban with sufficient facilities.

❑ Students should be promoted the managerial skills like market, event management, portfolio management, resource development, hospitality management, entertainment, tourism etc.

❑ Needs to improve the up to date library facilities like reference book, encyclopedia, journals, thesis, inflibnet and SOUL software.

❑ Technological innovations, E-learning has made higher education accessible, exchange of resource material national and international levels.

❑ Cross border higher education should be seen as a contribution towards human, social, cultural, scientific and economic development.

❑ There should be a national and international Co-operation among universities. To Compete with the global competition, equipping with outstanding

infrastructural facilities establishing campuses, buildings equipped of electricity, international facilities, supply of electricity, international standard class rooms, comfortable furniture, and quality based research laboratories, well stocked libraries with latest edition of quality instructional materials, quality canteens, and hygienic sanitary facilities must be made. Maximum recreational activities for the students are to be introduced. These facilities should be an attraction for the Indian as well as the foreign students to enroll themselves for quality education.

❑ Continuous, comprehensive and competent evaluation system is not practicing in all universities. It should be implemented in all the universities. Semester based credit system along with variety of tests like essays and objective items, activities, assignments, projects field work, etc. Should be inducted. Online examinations or electronic distribution of examination papers should become a recent trend in evaluation. It will provide a strong base to check the students' overall performance and provide suitable training to them.

## CONCLUSION

Creation of knowledge connectivity map across the world can be developing through borderless education and internationalization of higher education. There are greater expectations from higher education due to the country's rapid economic growth, rising incomes, outward orientation and growing optimism. Thus, quality of higher education should not decline, our policy makers and stake holders needs to come forward for inculcating quality in educational programmes and setting the long term goal, designing flexible curriculum, infrastructural development, proving continuous training to their faculty, benchmarking the selection process of students and educators, innovative teaching techniques and managing cross-culture atmosphere in the campus to meet the challenge and making globalised higher education.

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