



## Globalization of Higher Education: Prospects and Problems

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### Introduction:-

Globalization “is the flow of technology, economy, knowledge, people, values, ideas...across the borders. Globalization affects each country in a different way due to a nation’s individual history, traditions, culture and priorities.” To cope with the ‘Globalization’, the higher education system has to re-orient its structure and function besides enlarging the scope of its provisions to meet the challenges of Globalization. This re-orientation process is termed as Internationalization. Internationalization of Higher Education is one of the ways a country responds to the demands of globalization.

Thus, the terms ‘Globalization’ and ‘Internationalization’ are to be seen as distinct but linked concepts so far as the higher education is concerned. Globalization is the cause and the internationalization is the effect in response. In broad terms, the strategies to be followed to internationalize the higher education at the national level and to respond to the various demands rising out of the globalization of economies and related activities, must be outlined. Developing this strategic plan and implementing it speedily is crucial for any nation to succeed in the highly competitive knowledge driven global economy.

The globalization of economies brings in the mobility of knowledge workers and seekers across the world in volume unprecedented in the history. If a particular country cannot

produce the graduates with the skills that employers want, especially in areas like information technology, then the employers in that country may seek the employees from wherever they are available. This need not necessarily mean an influx of skilled labour into that country. There are already examples of employment in the ‘knowledge based industries’ moving to the workers rather than the workers moving. Whether the employer moves or the potential employee moves, the mobility will be dependent on the quality and standards of the qualifications offered by the educational institutions. Ensuring the quality and standards of the educational offering will constitute the first step towards internationalization of higher education. This in turn would involve restructuring of the contents, duration, quality and standards of educational offerings in line with the broad frame of higher educational systems in vogue in most of the countries of the world. Fortunately, ensuring the parity of the content and the duration of studies with those of others may not be a major problem, since the qualification framework followed in most of the countries by and large fall into a common pattern, though there may be some extent of contextualization to the national culture, language and values. This is largely due to the fact that the higher education system – universities and colleges-throughout the world are patterned after the medieval European model by the historical accident. Almost all the third world countries have had their institutions built on the pattern in vogue in the countries of their



European rulers. On the other hand, the issues of quality and standards are the main concerns, and they need to be ensured to internationally acceptable levels through careful planning.

Hold of world trade organization on higher studies

A huge giant in the form of WTO (World trade organization) has been born in the international business world. WTO is proceeding towards the monarchy on world after undertaking more than 150 countries of the world. Various socialist, Political and Economical systems, which help and support the poor and downtrodden, are in their last stage. There is a big question mark on the principles of economy and their capability assumption. The importance of geographical borders of the independent nations and their Integrity is on the edge of ending.

Principles of WTO:-

There are two main principles of WTO:-

1 Most favoured nations

2. National treatment clause.

A normal agreement has been made on service trade by taking such principles into consideration. According to this agreement higher study is also a selling product. This is to note here that primary education has been separated from it because profitable capacity of this product is doubtful and this forms the base of the nation's globalization of WTO.

According to the sub clause – 1 of paragraph 2 of the GATS agreement, most favoured nations related principle meant that every member nation will give entry to the service

product of other nations into their border limits with any obstruction and no one can make any law to differentiate between local and Foreign Service products. Through this globalized nations have been prevented from right of making law for their own benefit and on the other hand most favoured nations have been given full access to trespass the other countries by world trade organization.

It is a serious matter when we talk about service products like education and higher education since structure of education of any country is made by taking into account the social and cultural needs of that country. Education socially nurtures a person and moulds him according to the need of the nation. Can a package of higher education only made to make profit can fulfill the social, cultural economic and humanitarian needs of any nation?

Under the sub clause – 1 of paragraph 17 of GATS, according to the principles regarding legal clause for behaving with member nations, the nations who will sell higher education product will not be compared with local higher educational institutions means government can not give any grant to the working Universities, Management and technical education institution, students from SC, ST OBC and other poor classes. All the syllabuses will be the same and degree will change into an international form. It is cleared that government and other educational institution with weak infrastructure will not be able to complete with foreign educational institutes fully decorated with strong infrastructure and high-tech labs and equipments. The medium of education will also be international language English then what will be the condition of the national language Hindi. This is a question to consider.

According to such clause any type of course and course material will be able to send to



any country freely with full access through distance education and internet. This procedure is called cross border supply.

Foreign universities and technical institutes will be free to start their offices in any country and they will be able to appoint their franchises. It will not be a wonder to see reputed universities like Leicester and other foreign educational institutes to public themselves through hoardings in our cities. This procedure is given the name commercial presence.

Foreign universities and education institutes can initiate an advertisement war to admit students in any country. The target groups of such foreign institutions are the students from higher income category. The criteria for their admission are a degree of 10+2 with any division and only a personal interview. Fee is from 50 thousand to 3.50 lacs per syllabus. The admitted students are first given education in their own country for 1 – 2 months and then they are sent to foreign countries. It has nothing to do with the goal of quality education and nation formation. The decorate degree from Ukraine is an example of this. This whole procedure is called as consumption abroad.

Foreign teachers and professors can enter into any country on attractive agreement and government of that country can control it through any legal procedure as the agreement will be between local universities, education institution and foreign teachers. This procedure is named natural person.

The foreign scenario of higher education is eye-opening. To fulfill the high cost of education, financial institutions and banks have been pressurized to make available the loans for higher education. Students can pay the amount ilgher studies.after taking education loan with interest easily after getting job on completion of their studies.

The main obstacle in such a procedure is that education is not a guarantee of employment. This is a question to the globalization of higher education that what we want to achieve with such charges in education? Does this procedure can be beneficial to the whole nation.

To talk about Indian scenario, after 1995-96, many foreign universities and higher education institutions have started marketing of their courses. Management and technical institutions working abroad have started to admit Indian students by attracting them through the dreams of attractive salary package to the students of creamy layer category. The workers have been appointed for this. In 1999, approx. 20 thousand student took admission in foreign universities whereas up to this year only 1500 students from south-east Asian countries to seek admission in the colleges of our country. By a fresh survey done by the foreign universities it is come to know that a 40 billion dollar higher education business in available in the Indian market.

Government has permitted Indian universities to establish a separate cell or department for the globalization of higher education and they can also open their offices abroad to admit foreign students and can also export their courses and course material. The question is can our universities, courses and course material can withstand the foreign university and institution in such a competition? Especially when we have deemed universities in more than half numbers in our country.

Not any deep thinking consultation has been done on such a complicated matter which is directly related to the nation's benefit and government has signed the; Gates agreement. Not only this but from the 10th five year plan; suitable clauses has been



given for the globalization of higher education. According to a report given in favour of globalization of higher education by kumar Manglam Birla, Mukesh Ambani Committee, Neepa organized a seminar in 2000 for the condition of foreign universities in the country and to make a policy for a the same in which the so called educationist and favored the globalization of higher education on the basis of this university grant commission released direction and instruction to carry forwarded this procedure.

## Objectives

To understand education system in India

Managing changes in higher educational system.

To explore a pictorial overview of Higher Education in India

To understand the role of globalization and its impact on Higher education

To understand the role of GATS and World Trade Organization.

## Methodology

To have a detailed study of the subject one has to collect data. Data's are of two types viz:

### Primary data

### Secondary data

Primary data: The data originally collected from an investigation is the primary data. Such data are original in character.

Secondary data: Data which are not originally collected rather obtained from published & unpublished sources.

In the present Paper' I have used Secondary data which are published in the Report of

Higher Education Department, M.P., Books, journals, University News, websites, newspaper articles and summary of different souvenirs on this particular topic.

## Expected results from such an efforts

A revolution means big changes. We expect the revolution in education to bring lots of changes. These changes will result into:

Best talents of the country working in the education sector

Today, education is not the career of choice, but it is the career of compromise. If you are a teacher, people sympathize; they curse the prevalent unemployment in the country. Education is one of the highest profit making 'industries' in the service sector, but its workers are the least paid compared to those working in somewhat glamorous sectors like the IT industry. This has to change.

## A world class infrastructure

The experience of shopping at malls is better than the old dirty bazaars. The experience of traveling in a metro train is much better than suffering in the city buses. The experience of driving on four or six lane highways is much better the same way. The same way, infrastructure has a meaning in education. World class universities and schools with world class libraries, laboratories and classrooms, in a world class building make a world class infrastructure for education.

## Faculty Mobility

It is important of globalization of higher education as it provide an effective mechanism for the exchange of ideas, thoughts, value and sharing of experience



among the teachers as regular practioners as well as researcher.

Greater investments into education, public as well as private

We need world class infrastructure and best talents in all schools and universities of India. These resources should not remain limited to a handful of IIT's or IIM's. Each village should have a school with all resources and facilities. Each university should have whatever it needs for a better education. This would require huge money and hence, huge investments.

Education which encourages innovation and creativity

When farmers in the villages of Punjab make a vehicle from the diesel engine and name it Maruta (A male version of Maruti), that is innovation. When villagers of the Rajasthan and Gujarat transform the Bike 'Enfield Bullet' into a local auto-rickshaw, which is creativity. How many automobile engineering students could do likewise? The question is, how many?

The major problems before the Indian higher education are

Co modification of education

Higher education is becoming a marketing commodity. It is a multi-billion dollar business. Foreign universities are trying to have share of Indian education markets, and have prepared for this during the last decade or more. This shift from education as a social good to marketable commodity is against the Indian culture, and suffers in these changes will be poor and disadvantaged people of India.

Global competitiveness

The competition will essentially be for offering quality education recognized at the international level and relevant to the local needs. The major issue is how to raise the quality and standards of Indian education and make it globally competitive, locally relevant and enable it to offer marketing paradigm appropriate for developing societies.

Concerns of weaker institutions

High disparities in educational standards and quality of education offered by Indian universities and of colleges are of great concern to all. National and global competition may create problems of survival of weaker universities and colleges.

Developmental disparities and unsolved Indian problems

Many colleges and universities were started in India for removing regional imbalances and for supporting education of weaker and disadvantaged classes, particularly of women. These institutions and other development programs for weaker classes are still resource constraints, which are further aggravated by ignorance, poverty and disadvantages of the people they serve. This is resulting in widening divides and keeping many educated from weaker and disadvantages section outside the job and employment markets. The challenge of these marginalized and deprived to the system of education is enormous.

Weak linkage of education with developmental processes:-

Is creating frustration amongst graduates they find that education is not so useful in employment and in work situation. A challenge is to transform the system from its present model of education to developmental education linking education to developments in society, industry and service sectors.



## High cost of higher education

The unit cost of traditional education, particularly of professional education, is quite high and has gone out of reach of the Indian middle and lower classes. Many private entrepreneurs have started educational institutions for offering creamy courses with marketing approach; and have raised fees not affordable to majority. Subsidy to the education by the state is not the right solution in the present situations, when numbers aspiring for higher education is large and ever increasing. The deprived are already creating pressure on the state to make education accessible; and have raised an issue of socio-economic equity and justice. The issue has already become extremely volatile in some states like Maharashtra.

## Privatization of Higher Education not for Quality but for Commercialization

Although the good institutions have come up in the field of education with some foreign universities but this trend has also led to mushroom growth of low quality institutions without proper infrastructure.

More of the same will not offer the way out. The major issue and challenge is to use IT and evolve a new system of education that may enable educational institutions to develop appropriate paradigm of development and education, and to increase coverage by serving larger numbers so as to move towards education for all essential for knowledge-based society.

## Suggestions

For the globalization of the higher education, it is necessary that Indian Universities collaborate with the other countries universities.

Government can fix criteria for the appointment of Teachers which actually supports the quality of the education.

Best Quality of Education supports the globalization of the higher education.

Basic facilities like Infrastructure, Library, E-library, IT education etc are to be increased.

Government can also support students for education in foreign universities by the ways of various scholarship schemes, Loan facility etc.

Various facilities like orientation programmes, refresher courses, workshops etc, are arranging for the teachers which indirectly helps in improving Quality of education.

Political system is to be changed according to the requirement.

Formation of strong education structure, which gives employment assurance to the students.

## Conclusion

The Integrity of the independent nations, their geographical borders, independence and nationality are in a great danger because of the pressure made by the



economic powers for the so called aiming on the establishment of world government. Are we ready to sacrifice such basic value which nourishes our life and self respect only for the economic development and prosperity ? This is the ultimate question of the present scenario, for which we have to find out an answer. Private sectors have giving very good facilities of education to the students. Now it is becoming easy for all students to be educated. There in India there is high range of private institution, colleges and universities. There are some foreign universities who are providing the quality of education according to the students needs and they are also opening the institution in India for the better accessibility. Thus we can say that now a day it is easy to be educating, you just need motivation and good level of mind. The education is becoming accessible for the rural students too. Now as the girls through media becoming aware for better qualitative education and globalization playing an important role for providing good education and courses according to the choice of the students.

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