

## EFFECT OF GLOBALISATION ON EDUCATION IN INDIA: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO GUJARAT STATE

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Email: [drsureshgamit@gmail.com](mailto:drsureshgamit@gmail.com)**Abstract**

*The concept of "globalization" refers to the integration of economies and societies through the exchange of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance, and people across different countries. In India, this process began with economic reforms in 1991 that aimed to connect the Indian economy with the global economy. Globalization has had an impact on education, and there are two ways to consider this impact: first, to what extent education systems are influenced by globalization, and second, what policy changes should be made to address the consequences of globalization. This paper explores the meaning, various aspects, and both positive and negative effects of globalization on education.*

**Keywords:** *globalization, economic reforms, dimensions*

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## Introduction

Globalization has played a significant role in the progress of the world for thousands of years, facilitated by travel, trade, migration, cultural exchange, and the dissemination of knowledge. Although some people view it as westernization, globalization is a broad process that affects various aspects of human life. It is believed by some that globalization is inherent to human nature, and it began about 60,000 years ago. Throughout history, human societies have engaged in trade, developed commercial routes, and experienced cultural exchanges. The migratory phenomenon has also contributed to these exchanges, and with advancements in travel, it has become even more prevalent in recent times (Sadegh, 2011).

The term "globalization" has a complex history, with its origins traced back to 1944 and its first appearance in the early 20th century. It gained its current meaning in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and became popular in the 1990s. There are many different definitions of globalization, depending on the perspective from which it is viewed. From a social perspective, globalization involves the connections between global social relations that affect events both locally and far away. From a communication perspective, globalization involves both the compression of the world and an increased awareness of the world as a whole. Other perspectives describe globalization as a social change that diminishes physical boundaries, as an increasing interdependence among the world's inhabitants, or as the transfer, adaptation, and development of values, knowledge, technology, and behavioural norms across countries and societies. Some definitions also highlight the ways in which globalization undermines social sovereign states and affects power, direction, and identities. Finally, some scholars describe globalization as the shrinking of the world through the use of technology, especially the internet.

When talking about globalization, it is important to consider the different types of globalization, which are usually categorized into cultural, economic, and political. Cultural globalization involves the decline of local religious traditions, where the unique cultural characteristics of a community gradually disappear and are replaced by a more universal culture.

Globalization has two aspects: economic and political. The economic aspect involves the free exchange of goods, services, and labor between different regions. The political aspect, however, focuses on the decreasing power of local authorities due to globalization, resulting in a lack of state sovereignty and the emergence of multiple centres of power at different levels.

**Role of Globalization on Indian Higher Education:** The spread of knowledge is now widespread and important for progress, and globalization of education means more opportunities for people. One noticeable effect of globalization is the increase in students studying abroad, with millions estimated to be doing so currently and in the future. Decentralized educational governance has become more important due to globalization, and has led to improvements in living standards, health, education, and technology, particularly in information technology.

Globalization has led to the introduction of new methods and tools in areas such as E-learning, distance learning, and overseas training. The UGC is exploring the possibility of regulating the entry of foreign universities. The Indian government has launched "Operation Knowledge" to provide computers and internet to all educational institutions. This initiative aims to improve the quality of education and student performance through distance education programs. Higher education institutions are also offering remedial teaching, pre-examination coaching, counselling, and monitoring the implementation of various programs.

Education is constantly changing due to globalization, which is causing advancements in technology and communication. This is leading to changes in school systems worldwide, affecting the roles of students and teachers and shifting society towards an information-based system. As technology and communication continue to shape the world, education is becoming a lifelong process that develops skills and knowledge applicable to competitive markets. This is impacting both developing and industrial countries and changing the way governments view their role in society. Ultimately, globalization is creating global citizens who possess a broad range of skills and knowledge.

Globalization has brought significant changes to the way students learn in classrooms. Educational institutions are now focused on facilitating the exchange of students and

teachers across borders. These institutions are now considered centres of excellence due to their integration of technology in teaching and research. To be competitive in the global economy, institutions are also focused on creating a curriculum that is broad and of high quality. This has greatly expanded the scope of education (Gupta, 2017).

**Nature of learning:** Globalization has had a major impact on the educational system, resulting in a focus on modifying the learning experience to better suit the needs of students and creating an environment that allows for optimal learning. This is particularly important in the current global era, as efforts are being made to improve the quality of education provided to learners (Gupta, 2017).

**The Methodology of Learning:** Globalization has brought about significant transformations in the methods of teaching and learning for professionals and students. The availability of virtual libraries, internet search engines like Google, and e-learning courses have enabled students to participate in online networks that span across the world (Gupta, 2017).

**Higher Education Curriculum:** The globalization of education involves combining and enforcing consistent criteria for professional certification and curriculum to prepare students to compete globally. This process aims to adapt to the needs of learners in the information age and bring about significant changes.

**Cross Border Mobility:** Cross border education, which involves both international providers and students studying abroad, is a crucial aspect of globalizing higher education and contributes to the growing internationalization of education (Vanon, 2020).

**Well Qualified and Trained Teachers:** Globalization emphasizes the need for professionals in the modern era to adapt to significant changes, which necessitates a new and transitional system of governance. These changes are placing demands on our educational system to prepare professionals for the future. It is crucial for professionals to continually acquire and update their digital literacy to meet the needs of students. Having knowledge about technology is essential for professionals.

**Use of ICT:** Globalization has greatly improved information communication technologies. The way education is delivered to students is changing as technology is

introduced into the classroom, leading to a new form of electronic literacy. More educational materials are available in electronic form and students are submitting assignments and projects electronically. Traditional teaching tools like blackboards are being replaced by video projection screens, books with storage device servers, CD-ROMs, and online digital libraries. Exams and grades are also becoming available electronically. The barriers of distance are being broken down rapidly due to video-conferencing and the Internet, which are key aspects of globalization (Gupta, 2017).

**Some Positive and Negative Impacts of Globalization:** Despite many countries accepting globalization as inevitable and attempting to adapt to it in order to develop their societies and citizens, there is growing international concern about the harmful effects of globalization, especially in developing countries. These negative effects include economic, political, and cultural domination by advanced countries over underdeveloped nations. Therefore, developing countries are focusing on finding ways to take advantage of the opportunities presented by globalization while minimizing its threats and negative impacts in order to support local development (Vanon, 2020).

Jan Aart Scholte, a Professional Research Fellow in the Centre for the Study of Globalization and Regionalization, explains that there are two different perspectives on globalization. Some people view it as a symbol of progress, prosperity, and peace, while others view it as a source of deprivation, disaster, and doom. The following points outline the positive and negative effects of globalization on education.

- Education can improve, and healthy competition can occur through internationalization.
- This can be achieved through the exchange of scholars and involving reputable scholars in curriculum design and knowledge transfer.
- Globalization allows students to access up-to-date information easily through the internet.
- The internet has also played a major role in streamlining administrative procedures and processes of universities worldwide.

- Online courses and discussions can be more rewarding than regular classroom interactions as they allow for students and teachers from different parts of the world to collaborate.
- Globalization promotes international understanding, collaboration, harmony, and acceptance of cultural diversity. It facilitates communication and encourages multicultural contributions.
- Advanced information and communication technologies can break the boundaries of space and time, allowing for new systems of knowledge, education, and learning.

Globalization has the potential to cause severe harm to developing and underdeveloped countries. This has resulted in numerous ongoing social movements, particularly in the economic and political spheres. The negative impacts of globalization include political, economic, and cultural colonization, as well as the overwhelming influence of advanced countries and a widening gap between rich and poor regions worldwide (Nimbalkar and Srivastava 2016 and Singh, Bansal and Garg 2013). These potential negative impacts encompass a range of issues as follows:

- The gap between advanced and less advanced countries in terms of technology and digitalization is widening.
- This is leading to the creation of opportunities for a few advanced countries to colonize developing countries in a new way.
- It is also resulting in increased inequalities and conflicts between different regions and cultures.
- Additionally, the dominant cultures and values of some advanced areas are being promoted.

**Problem Statement:**

The research aims to address the multifaceted challenges arising from the impact of globalization on education, with a particular focus on the Indian education system. The following problem statement encapsulates the key issues explored in the research:

"As the forces of globalization continue to reshape the landscape of education, particularly in the context of Indian schools and higher education institutions, a myriad

of challenges have emerged. These challenges encompass faculty shortages, concerns about the commercialization of education, and the widening gap between technologically advanced and less advanced regions. Furthermore, issues such as political, economic, and cultural colonization, along with the potential erosion of local sovereignty in educational matters, underscore the need for a comprehensive understanding of the intricate dynamics at play. This research seeks to delve into these challenges, exploring their implications and providing insights into potential strategies for addressing the complex intersection of globalization and education in India."

### **Challenges Posed by Globalization on Indian Education:**

In a world where opportunities are not equal, knowledge and ideas are becoming increasingly important in determining development. Education cannot be left entirely to market forces, and the commercialization of education should be guarded against when deciding on fees and student levies. Globalization presents challenges such as faculty shortages, maintaining quality education, and incentive structures. Education is the foundation for globalization, and globalization has a significant impact on education, including internationalization, distant learning, new forms of citizenship, and commodification. Academics need to regularly update their global literacy to meet student needs, and classroom practices should integrate concepts of globalization. The government, institutions, and regulatory bodies have taken initiatives to face the challenges of globalization, and there is a need for clear policies on transitional education from abroad. Researchers have attempted to make connections between globalization and education policy, and future teachers must be aware of the impact of globalization on education and make conscious decisions about it. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, education must equip students with the new knowledge, skills, and values needed to be competitive in a global market along with being responsible citizens of their country and the world. Therefore, globalization challenges us to rethink not only how much education is needed but also its ultimate purposes (Chinnammai 2005 and Sharma 2018).

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the impact of globalization on education is multi-faceted, encompassing both positive and negative aspects. On the positive side, globalization has facilitated internationalization, allowing for healthy competition, knowledge exchange, and collaboration among scholars worldwide. The accessibility of up-to-date information through the internet, streamlined administrative processes, and the potential for rewarding online interactions contribute to the positive transformation of education.

Moreover, globalization promotes international understanding, multicultural contributions, and the breaking down of spatial and temporal boundaries through advanced information and communication technologies. These aspects contribute to the development of a more interconnected and informed global citizenry.

However, it is crucial to acknowledge the challenges posed by globalization, especially in developing countries like India. Issues such as faculty shortages, the commercialization of education, and the widening gap between technologically advanced and less advanced regions need to be addressed. The potential for economic, political, and cultural colonization poses a threat to the sovereignty of local educational systems.

In navigating the complexities of globalization, it is essential for governments, institutions, and regulatory bodies to adopt clear policies that safeguard the quality and accessibility of education. Academics must continually update their global literacy, and future teachers should be aware of the impact of globalization on education, making informed decisions to meet the evolving needs of students.

As we move further into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, education plays a pivotal role in shaping individuals to be competitive in the global market while fostering responsible citizenship. The challenges posed by globalization compel us to rethink the purpose and nature of education, ensuring that it not only meets the demands of a globalized world but also serves the broader goals of societal development and well-rounded citizenship.

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