

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON EDUCATIONAL SECTOR IN INDIAN CONTEST – A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Globalization has brought about many changes in human lives. Globalization, which started off in the west was brought about by many factors. Some of it is cogence of the information technology and also the economic competition between different nations. Here it is obvious that globalization was about the economic benefit as first and later had also impacted many others categories. Particularly globalization has positive on education al sector. This paper would examiner impact of globalization an educational sector and this study is concerned with Indian educational sector.

Key words: Information Technology, Paradigm shift in the process learning, virtual universities creation of digital library, Twining projects.

Introduction

In order to survive the on slaughter of the global market forces the structure of education has got a new facelift as a result of which a number of pros and cons has been manifest in the perspective of ground reality. For example, quality higher education has become a costly affair and the government is also intent to relinquish its role as a patron. On the other hand due to the impact of globalization there has been profound structural advantages in the areas such as research and development, educational patterns and dissemination of knowledge

almost on a par with other developed nations in the world. All these developments on the educational scenario due to the impact of globalization in India.

It is not at all a new experience for India to interact with other nations particularly in the realm of education. Indian history is replete with information regarding the spread of new ideas from India to other countries and also the vice versa. During the colonial rule, western education had been disseminated in India and it was justified initially as a “civilizing mission”

The impact of globalization in education is that the accessibility of knowledge. Through the internet many different kind of knowledge are readily accessible on the internet. This means the acquisition of knowledge by study are much fast. Since there they have wide range by knowledge available for them. This would help students and teachers in their learning process and subsequently enveloped into the process of “modernization”. However, the process of globalization has opened the floodgates through which the “transport” of “global culture” is done on a massive scale. Despite the apprehensions relating to the perceived “neocolonialism” due to the contemporary phenomenon of globalization, the advantages in the realm of education cannot be completely ruled out.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The most important area where the process of globalization has been brilliantly successful, in the Indian context, is in the sphere of Information Technology. The Indian migrants, who run a quarter of the high-tech companies in the California’s Silicon Valley, are the wealthiest in the nation at the turn of the new century. While Bangalore has emerged as the Indian “Silicon Valley”. the State of Andhra Pradesh has created a new “Hitech City” in Hyderabad. In Tamil Nadu also, the Tidel Park” symbolizes the already entrenched software industry. These developments have made profound impact on the structure of education and the institutions of higher education has been left with no alternative than to restructure their methods of delivering goods.

The developments in the delivery of education compel the individuals to explore the new areas of learning and thinking that could not be done with a pen and paper. They are discovering knowledge through inquiry and experimentation rather than memorizing facts in a teacher dominated classroom setting. In fact, students no longer need to be physically present to learn as education material is becoming more and more readily available over the Internet, through video conferencing, and tape recordings. Institutions are now turning towards the use of Internet to deliver courses to students at a distance and enhance educational programs delivered on campus with increasing frequency. The development of flexible delivery programs is being seen as significant advancement in the delivery of education.

PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING

A shift in education is becoming evident where more and more responsibility is being placed on the individual for his or her learning, instead of solely on teacher. Subsequently, the teacher's role is also changing. Teachers themselves also need to be highly technologically literate, needing the competence and confidence to prepare students for a global information society. Teachers are using technology to empower themselves but now finding themselves in an educational system where they are no longer the sole 'fountain of information' but a facilitator and pointer towards information. Technology is foreseeing the separation of instructor and learner in time and place for the majority of the instructional process.

Educators and students now have access to online services provided through a combination of commercial and non-commercial providers. The services available today are invaluable and are only getting better as the number and nature of educational offerings expand. Due to this development educators need no longer be the prime deliverers of 'facts'. Instead, educators are more like 'field guides' as they and their students explore vast domains of knowledge using the Internet as their trail through the world of information.

The rapid growth of television services, with their immense influence as media of mass communication, has been very relevant in the technological shift. Other large contributions to this shift include the transistor and space satellites. The transistor is particularly significant for computers and control engineering while the establishment of space satellites has played a dramatic role in telephone and television communication. However, the primary advancement is made in communication and information based technology over the years in the Internet, which is a massive network of computers located throughout the world. These computers maintain libraries of text, images, computer software, and other forms of data that can be accessed by anyone, anywhere, at any time.

However, for this implementation of technology and communication to be successful and to educate a society, both the students and teachers are changing. The introduction of the Internet into classrooms means that student must filter through a mass of information that is available to them and learn to deal with the complexity of this information. The Internet is providing students with an interconnected world of knowledge to explore, which they must decipher for themselves. Communication technology is offering new challenges for students of all abilities as they can discuss issues of concern with their fellow students from around the world, thus developing communication and interpersonal skills, fostering a mutual understanding across countries and cultures.

‘VIRTUAL UNIVERSITIES’

The Information Technology revaluation is also foreseeing the development of new kinds of institutions such as Virtual University’ which are delocalized across cyberspace, institutions with no real buildings and locations as such, just web pages providing access to information, knowledge and ideas. The transformation of technology and communication into education system is being seen as a dawn of a new era where most colleges and universities

must decide whether to change a little and remain in the academic candle industry or change a lot and launch themselves into the academic electrical business.

The term ‘university without walls’ which was often used in the 1970s to promote not only new education technology but also the idea of political and cultural openness in higher education becomes a paradigm (high-tech reality, symbolized by another term-“the virtual university”. the number of such virtual institutions offering virtual degree is steadily increasing. According to some estimates, in the United States alone there (Are about 300 colleges and universities offering this form of higher education studies and over one million students are now plugged into the virtual classroom, it is also estimated that the number of ‘cyber students’ will more than triple by the turn of the century.

There are more and more signs that distant and traditional form of studying are merging and mutually supplementing each other. Besides offering an alternative means of getting a degree, this type of studying can be an effective form of providing retaining and upgrading of courses without involving too much of a break from professional employment or time consuming travel to the campus. In order to be able to take full advantage of marvelous information tools, members of the academic community must not only have the right equipment but also continue to develop their symbolic analytical skills.

CREATION OF DIGITAL LIBRARY

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has set up a ‘consortia-based subscription to electronic resources for technical education system in India’ on the recommendation made by the expert group appointed by the ministry. The consortium is named as the Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology (INDSET) Consortium.

“Shared Subscription” or Consortia-based Subscription” to electronic resources through consortia of Library is a feasible strategy to increase the access to electronic resources across institutions at lower Cost. The Libraries all over the World are forming consortia of all types land at all levels with the objective to take advantage of current global network to promote better, faster and more cost effective ways of providing access to electronic information resources to the information seekers.

As the Indian National Digital Library in Science and Technology will be of immense use to disseminate information about the development and change in the Technology field taking place every day, the Engineering Colleges in Tamil Nadu have been requested to utilize the facilities available under the National Library. It is hoped that all the technical institutions will avail the facility for the welfare of the student community.

The Libraries and faculties of all the universities across the country will soon be connected with the digital mirror sites to make available research papers published in over 400 international journals free. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission, Arun Nigavekar has recently said that the digital connectivity on a massive scale would ensure prompt access to useful information and to improve the quality of education.

TWINING PROJECTS

With the globalization of economy and technological revolution education has been internationalized and knowledge is spreading through out the world. This has happened with the collaboration of two or more universities. Son one can get a foreign degree and enhance his knowledge by staying in his place itself. One aspect of the globalization of education has been the creation of ‘twining projects’ between one western and non-western university. This result in the creation of a course which is mutually agreed upon and which both institutions can gain from. The main content of the course is the same but each institution can adapt the material to local needs, resulting in a programme containing an international perspective and

local concerns. Such programmes do not force the values and beliefs of one culture onto another, but allow both countries to enhance their educational materials while ensuring that their culture is nurtured and maintained.

The Canada Institutional Co-operation Project was a major human resource development project launched during the year 1991 through Memorandum of Agreement signed between the Government of Canada and the Government of India. The main objective of the project is to train the staff of the polytechnic college in order to improve the quality, and enhance the quantum of the human resource potential. First phase of the project was implemented in the five polytechnic colleges during the period 1992- 1996. The second phase of the project was implemented in four new polytechnics. When the project came to an end on 31st march 1999, the state project co-ordination unit was formed to discharge the functions hitherto performed by the Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project initiatives up to 31st march 2007 without any monetary commitment to the government.

Under this programme the poor people and the students are immensely benefited through the cost effective, need based training programmes offered by the Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project polytechnics under continuing education programmes. Under the aegis of the Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project polytechnics in Tamil Nadu had already established one to one linkage, with Canadian community colleges. Through these linkages the polytechnics received funds from Canadian community colleges for the development of the infrastructure facilities and also to train the staff in the specialized field. The training received from Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project initiatives boosted the self-confidence and morale of the teaching faculty to a greater extent. The Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project initiatives are very much institutionalized. The Canada India Institutional Co-operation Project initiatives will continue till 31st march 2007 to help the student and teaching community.

Anna University in Tamil Nadu has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the international institutions such as Institute National De La Recherche Agronomique, Paris and also with Indian organizations such as national Agro Foundation, Chennai and Bharat heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchi. Under the Indi-UK Regional Engineering College project. energy theme centre for energy and environmental engineering and bio-energy, wind energy and solar energy laboratories have been constructed at a cost of Rs.183 lakhs by Central Public Works Department and Foreign and Indian equipment worth Rs. 179.96 lakhs have been acquired for the above laboratories. These laboratories are catering to the need of student of various branches.

Conclusion

Globalization in the field of education has reined in the privatization of institutions foreign direct investment cross border supply of educational services resource by setting up instrutes in other countries temporarily faculty and students exchange across the countries. At least the biggest advantage of globalization is that it will create an environment of healthy competition with foreign educational inherits resulting in exponential growth of students and teachers across the world.

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