

## **Globalisation and its Impact on Higher Education**

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### **Abstract**

*Education is the backbone of a nation where higher education occupies the apex of educational pyramid in the formal process of Indian education. Globalization increased the demand for education in two parts. The first is the economic rising payoffs to higher education to global, science based, knowledge and intensive economy make university training more of a necessity to get good jobs. The second part is socio-political, demographic and democratic ideals increase pressure on universities to provide access to groups that traditionally have not attended universities. Knowledge society, information and communication technologies, the market economy, trade liberalization and changes in governance structures elements of globalization have a significant impact on Indian higher education. India's higher education sector has failed to map the future demand for various skills, Global Competition and Competitiveness as higher education system in India suffers from acute paucity of funds, lack of autonomy, burden of affiliation. Besides these higher education has been affected by-politicization, poor quality of intake, heterogeneity of student population, communication gap between universities and colleges, unsystematic growth of institutions, managerial inefficiencies, overcrowded classroom, wastage in instructional hours, poor course design, inadequate student service, inadequate material resources, inefficiencies in teaching, lack of training facilities for educational administrators and teacher. Now the students have easy scope to acquire higher education because a lot of colleges and universities are opened for higher education.*

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## **Introduction**

Education is the backbone of a nation. So education should be acquired from the cradle to grave. Higher education occupies the apex of educational pyramid in the formal process of education. Generally it comprises of three stages- graduate, post graduate and research programme i.e. M.Phil and Ph.D. Higher education also comprises of general, technical, commercial, medical, engineering, law and other professional Prof. and Dean (Education) Research Director, AIU Coordinator, Dr. C.V. Raman University, Kota, Bilaspur (C.G) INDIA degrees and diplomas. Therefore the scope of operation of higher education is extensive and intensive. It is intensive in the sense that, it provides a broad prospective of opportunities to the students about almost all the aspect of our life. In the recent year efforts have been made by the commission to regulate the growth of higher education as well as the establishment of new universities and colleges with a view to ensuring that, higher education grows to meet the genuine needs of the society for trained manpower with appropriate level of professional training. Globalization increases the demand for higher education and for educational quality. The globalization is not a new but is an old age concept which was first introduced by Adam Smith in the year 1776 through the book titled Wealth of Nations. The word globalization connotes where all the nations join their hands with each other and create a kind of socio-economic environment to do business or any commercial, cultural and educational activities in which every participant nation should be benefited. Globalization means more competition not just with remains in the same countries but throughout all over the world. Globalization increased the demand for education in two parts. The first is the economic rising payoffs to higher education to global, science based, knowledge and intensive economy make university training more of a necessity to get good jobs.

## **Higher Education in India**

Higher education is an educational level that follows the completion of a school providing a secondary education. Higher education includes teaching, research, exacting applied work and social services activities of universities. The primary role of higher education is increasingly to transform students by enhancing their knowledge, skills, attitudes and abilities while simultaneously empowering them as life longical and reflective learners. The higher education system in India grew Globalization and its Impact on Higher Education in India Dr. Pramod Kumar Naik International Journal of Humanities and Management Sciences (IJHMS) Volume 3, Issue 6 (2015) ISSN 2320-4044 (Online) 414 rapidly after independence. By 1980, there were 132 universities and 4738 colleges in the country enrolling around five per cent of the

eligible age group in higher education. Today, in terms of enrolment, India is the third largest higher education system in the world, behind China and the USA, with 37,000 institutions and 729 universities. Higher education in China having the highest enrolment in the world (nearly 23 million), is organized in only about 2,500 institutions. While the average enrolment in a higher education institution in India is about 500-600 students, a higher education institution in the United States and Europe would have 3000-4000 students and in China this would be about 8000-9000 students. This makes the system of higher education in India a highly fragmented one that is far more difficult to manage than any other system of higher education in world. However, other than a handful few institutions of national importance providing high quality higher education, the system is failing to produce wealth creators and creative, intellectual leaders who are much needed in all sectors of the society. India's higher education sector has failed to map the future demand for various skills, Global Competition and Competitiveness.

#### **Framework of Higher Education in India**

The present format of Higher Education in India was started in 1857 with the inception of universities in the three presidency towns. At present, India possesses a highly developed higher education system which offers facility of education and training in almost all aspects of human's creative and intellectual endeavors such as arts and humanities, natural, mathematical and social sciences, engineering, medicine, dentistry, agriculture, education, law, commerce and management, music and performing arts, national and foreign languages, culture, communications etc

#### **Globalization and its Impact on Higher Education in India**

Globalization has a multidimensional impact on the system of higher education in India. It has underlined the need for reforms in the educational system with particular reference to the wider utilization of information technology, giving productivity dimension to education and emphasis on its research and development activities because education is an important investment in building human capital. The higher education system in India suffers from acute paucity of funds, lack of autonomy, burden of affiliation. On the other hand the effect of globalization on education brings rapid developments in technology, communication and knowledge economy. 1. Globalization and economic reforms in India have yielded significant changes in the role of state and restructuring of social welfares education, employment, agriculture and health system. In higher education it was always the monopoly of middle class and elite groups of the society. 2. Privatization of higher education- There has been an increasing trend towards privatization of higher education in

India. The quality and content of the education are industry oriented due to privatization. In this day age of globalization and privatization with competition and to meet the new challenges of the 21st century higher education should be radically transformed. India is required to set up a chain of educational institutions which are accredited, globally acceptable. We should also keep in mind that quality can come only from quality teachers and quality infrastructure, under quality leadership. 3. Women education- Women literacy rate has grown over the three decades. Women education plays a very important role in the overall development of the country and improving the quality of life at home and outside.

### **Conclusion**

Higher education provisioning is a fairly capital intensive process. It is generally accepted that higher education contributes more to individual career building rather than wider public good. Universities should make provisions to provide loan and fellowship for research atmosphere and building. The need for financing of higher education for students, especially those coming from low income households needs special attention. We should encourage foreign universities to come to India to setup in collaboration with existing Indian institutions, colleges to promote global research activities for sustainable development. It will also improve our educational standards as well as solve the burgeoning problem of enrolment. Opening Indian higher education to foreign competition will benefit us and boosts our growth.

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