



THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

DEEPIKA ABHIJEET KININGE

Research Scholar
Poona College, Pune
(MS) INDIA

SNEHAL SHITAL CHOUGULE

Research Scholar
Shivaji University Kolhapur
(MS) INDIA

ABSTRACT

"Globalization is the flow of technology, economy, knowledge, people, values ideas... across borders & globalization affects each country in different way due to a nation's individual history, tradition, culture & priorities." Basically Internationalization of higher education is one of the way a country responds to the impact of globalization yet at the same time respects the individuality of the nation. Thus internationalization & globalization are seen as different but dynamically linked concepts. Globalization impacts all aspects of society. Higher education may be one of the most affected by global trends , and economics and business contents seem particularly influenced by them. Otherwise, these fields, as social sciences, are framed by the culture of each region.

Objectives of the Study :-

- 1) To understand the impact of Globalization in Higher Education.
- 2) To understand Higher Education challenges in a Globalized world.

Methodology of the study :-

The study is based on the secondary data . The data is collected from books, reports , web sites etc.

Higher Education Challenges in a Globalized World :

Globalization is interdependence. Globalization is neither good nor bad. It is exactly what we do that decides the ethical decisions made in higher education from both a macro and micro approach that decides our course of actions.



Globalization is a growing challenge to higher education institutions worldwide since it brings not only opportunities but also concerns to higher institutions and universities. There is a serious imbalance between educational need and educational capacity-many of our universities are in the wrong place, where populations are aging and perhaps even decline rather than young and growing, driving major population migration and all too frequently the clash of cultures and ethnicity.

The current estimates suggests that the number of students seeking university degrees will roughly double over the next two decades to as high as 250 million, with most of this growth in the developing world.

The following different universities in the world shows the impact of globalization in higher education.

American Universities :

As might be expected, such marketization and commoditization have led to a significant privatization of education in a number of countries, in the United States, for example, schooling, higher education and training have been seen as lucrative markets. The education markets represented around \$ 600 billion in revenue for corporate interests. Over 1000 state schools have been contracted out to private companies.

The higher education is America's best industry. Eight of the top ten universities in the world are in the United States. By 2010, foreign students will get more than 50 percent. the United States invests 2.6 percent of its GDP in higher education, compared with 1.2 percent in Europe and 1.1 percent in Japan. American universities, though now severely challenged, are still perceived as being in the top of the higher education ladder.

Australian and European Universities :

Australian universities currently have the perception of being strong contenders with their blend of relevant programs and higher quality research. European universities are regrouping to capture a better place in the global market.

Chinese Universities :

The changing trends of higher education are visible as many countries have set ambitious targets, for example, China had a goal of expanding vocational education so that at least 50 percent of the enrolments in secondary education would be in vocational education in the near future ; India has a similar target of reaching 25 percent; and Bangladesh 20 percent. The impact of globalization is also evident in China's current push in higher education.

The central government of China has committed itself to boosting scholarship and other types of aid in 2008 to \$ 2.7 billion, up from \$ 240 million in 2006. Officials have plans to expand overall government spending on education, which was a merely 2.8 percent of GDP in 2006 to 4 percent by 2010, a large portion of which will be devoted to small number of globally competitive elite industries.

Indian Universities :

India is one of the largest higher education system in the world facing the crisis of, university of the poor, with continued expansion, deteriorating standards, limited resources, and political involvement . In this regard, it is important to note that recently, the Indian government has approved the foreign Education Providers (Regulatory) Bill (2010) that will allow foreign universities to open branches in India. When this bill becomes a law after approval in the parliament, foreign universities will be able to enter the education market.

Indian Universities are already at loss as more than 50,000 students of our country are studying abroad in U.S., Australia and U.K. , where as a very small number of foreign students are seeking admissions in Indian Universities.

One of the fastest growing economic in the world . India IT revolution, chief labour cost etc. attracted international students towards India in recent years.

International Students in Indian Universities (Continent -wise) :

Continent	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08
Asia	-	-	9849	10493	13400	15437
Africa	-	-	2005	2403	3616	3796
America	-	-	593	654	776	626
Europe	-	-	178	206	238	309
Australia	-	-	55	71	69	81
Miscellaneous	-	-	587	629	592	957
Total	10936	11934	13267	14456	18391	21206

Source - AIU & UGC - 2007-08

On the other hand International students mobility towards India are also seen from the industrialized & developed countries - Australia, Europe & America. Although the number appears to be very low but an indication has been registered at global level that Ind. Uni. have the quality to teach , train & produce manpower for global competitive world. Majority of

the Int. students have identified well reputed central, state & deemed universities in India. shown in following table.

Top 10 Universities with International students (2007-08)

University	Male	Female
University of Pune	2791	1016
University of Maysore	859	453
Manipal U	537	689
U of Delhi	660	471
Osmania U.	559	123
Algappa Univ.	288	280
Jamia U.	337	172
Bharti Vidyapeeth Pune	359	135
Aligar U.	300	65
Banaras Hindu Univ.	221	77

The above table shows that half of the foreign students are female.

Conclusion :

We suggest that for higher education faculty and administrators, our university policies can greatly impact our international and national students to help them explore innovative perspectives to educate humankind for future global citizenship. Education towards a future where global cooperation is the social norms and the notion of universal citizenship is the foundation of a globalized world. Universities, though pressured by market forces can and must lead in framing educating policies to ensure that the common good of the world is our focus.

Entire disc. in paper has taken a stand from point of view of professional development through inbound mobility of International students in Indian Universities & Institutions of Higher Education . LPG movement since early gos has maintained entire sectors particularly the Higher Education & as a result, Internationalization has emerged as the most dynamic phenomenon of this era.

Esp. in 21 st century movement of International students not only from Asian & African continent but also from Australia., European & American continents were registered at great extent.

In this scenario, university system in Indian also needs to be a part of global development & expected to contribute in the national development through producing globally competent manpower.



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