

AN IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

* *Mrs. Sunita Shrikant Gawande* & ***Mr. Jitendra Kumar Mishra,*

* *Assistant Professor, Navneet College of Arts, Science & Commerce*

** *Assistant Professor, Navneet College of Arts, Science & Commerce*

Abstract:

The influence of globalization on the Indian education system has been significant. With greater integration into the global economy, a noticeable shift toward a market-oriented approach has emerged. The aim now is to produce graduates who can meet global job demands. With the addition of private institutions and international universities, the education system has become more competitive. These advancements aren't without challenges. Education must be accessible, useful, and equitable for all students, regardless of the global job market. Understanding these impacts will help policymakers and students make informed decisions that reflect the changing needs of the economy and students. This research aims to shed light on these dynamics by providing insights for better adaptation and improvement in the Indian education system.

Keywords: *Indian education system, Globalization, Universities.*

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Introduction:

Education flourished in ancient India by gurus who gave knowledge orally, emphasizing holistic student growth rooted in traditional methods. During the colonial period, however, the British introduced a Western education system that was tailored to colonial and industrial needs, encouraging rote learning. India pursued a new educational model that focused on diversity and holistic growth after independence. The country boasts one of the world's most advanced education systems, spanning primary to higher education levels. Despite this, challenges persist, such as inadequate infrastructure, teaching staff shortages, and commercialization. To improve overall education quality, the government acknowledges these challenges and is actively addressing them. Despite obstacles, there is a growing recognition of education's crucial role in fostering the country's growth and development. India's educational journey is a dynamic story shaped by historical roots and current challenges.

India's education system has been affected by globalization in a variety of ways. The emphasis has been on preparing global citizens for a competitive world, leading to a rise in English language learning and the popularity of international schools. There is a need for curriculum enhancements, integration of technology, and unconventional teaching methods. The education system has been influenced by the desire to produce champions for the global race, which has influenced international acceptance. Schools are reorienting by placing greater emphasis on individuality over rote learning, and quality infrastructure is gaining traction. In today's world, students are both customers and partners in the learning process.

Objective of Study: The main objective of this study is :

To analyze the impact of globalization on the Indian education system.

Literature Review:

1. Chandrakant N. Koligudde (2014) noted that the higher education system is struggling to make space for competent people to achieve various goals such as innovation, quality, and equal access. To remedy this problem, policymakers adopt a forward-looking approach, focusing on quality education and allowing private participation in higher education. Many of the constituent colleges are privately owned and are flexible in terms of costs, access, and equity. The colonial past, in which government jobs elevated the status of degree holders, spawned a desire to invest in education. The report recommends that universities be more decentralized, empowering deans, giving more autonomy to affiliated colleges, and focusing more on postgraduate education and research activities.
2. Niina Kautto et al., 2002. (2018) surveyed to see how universities around the world are coping with climate change. To determine their readiness for climate change and their contribution to local-level adaptation planning, they surveyed 45 higher education institutions (his) across six continents. The findings showed that very few universities properly plan for climate-related risks. The report also highlighted the challenges that he faces in engaging in climate change planning and action.
3. Mahender Reddy and K S Sujit (2004) argue that high-quality higher education is critical to a nation's broad competitiveness. They highlight a problem in India, where there is a shortage of degree holders and postgraduates who are struggling with unemployment, as well as a shortage of individuals with the ability to acquire new skills and innovate. Private universities can play a crucial role in continuously improving their programs and curriculum, according to the authors, by aligning them with market demands.

Need of Study: India's education system has made significant strides, becoming one of the world's leading organizations. Education, which has been recognized as a pillar of economic development and social transformation, is a major contributor to the country's economic growth. Globalization plays a vital role in bringing together education and higher education. The trend of globalization, which is accelerated by the search for resources and ideas across borders, is unstoppable. To thrive, higher education institutions must adapt to this reality, as neglecting this trend puts them in jeopardy.

Research Methodology : This study is based on secondary data collection which has been collected from online websites and journals. This Study has been conducted concerning the data related to impact of globalization on the Indian education system.

Impact of Globalization on the Indian Education System: Universities are both victims and agents of globalization, and they are intimately linked to global knowledge and production centre's. Universities are impacted by globalization by relating them to international knowledge, skills, and business practices, enabling them to respond to global forces and enhancing academic autonomy in the United States. Globalization has reshaped Indian higher education, changed the state's role, and reshaped social welfare sectors.

Industry-oriented education programs, global acceptance of educational programs, and the development of a

skilled workforce are among the positive outcomes. However, challenges such as commercialization, unfair access, and the need for policy changes arise. The introduction of foreign universities to India via FDI is seen as a way to improve infrastructure and attract capital, contributing to the development of the Indian education landscape.

The negative side of globalization is that it can diminish our traditional values and values. globalization has a negative effect on the rich and poor, as it makes the gap between rich and poor worse.

Poor students have pushed global learning beyond their reach. due to globalization, commoditization and commercialization of education have increased in our region. globalization can deprive an entire region of adequate jobs and resources. Globalization takes jobs from one country and allows it to another a second.

Conclusion: Globalizing the Indian education system requires considering socioeconomic, political, and academic aspects while also focusing on efficient resource allocation. Internationalizing higher education provides opportunities for mutual exchange of knowledge and skills for mutual benefit and global growth. Globalization presents challenges for those who are vigilant and informed about its benefits, increasing exposure and uncovering unknown opportunities. Education is vital to India's development, positioning itself as a knowledge economy in a globalized world. An educated population not only drives economic development but also positively impacts health and nutrition. With a large young population and a need to improve human development indicators, India needs access to quality education.

In the face of pressing global challenges, India's education system faces challenges aligning with the aim of preparing global citizens. Although the intention is to inspire children to excel and pursue meaningful interests, research emphasizes the importance of better physical facilities and resource utilization for quality schooling. Private schools excel in these areas, encouraging holistic growth, while government schools struggle due to administrative challenges. The country's priority should be to improve education quality, and make it enjoyable, enjoyable, and relevant for all children while still recognizing differences. Achieving this will enable India to fully exploit the potential of a globalized world.

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