



Education in globalized world

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Abstract

Education is one of the services where GATS has operational authority. Globalization is a process of integrating economy, education, culture, technology and even governance. India being a signatory to GATS, is obliged to open its higher education sector to foreign education providers. India, on its part, is authority to export its education. India's student population is huge and growing steadily. Globalization is an umbrella term that refers to increasing global connectivity, integration and interdependence in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres. It is a unitary process inclusive of many such sub-processes, perhaps as best understood as enhanced economic interdependence, increased cultural influence, rapid advances of information technology, and novel governance and geopolitical challenges. In this paper, a systematic attempt has been made to describe the impact of Globalization on education.

Keywords: globalization, education, technology, economy

Introduction

The economist *Theodore Levitt* is credited with introducing the term Globalization in 1985 to describe changes in global economics affecting production consumption and investment. The term *globalization* is derived from the word *globalize*, which refers to the emergence of an international network of economic systems. It represents one of the aspects of the new economic policy launched in 1980s and 1990s. The process of "globalization" has become today one of the important issues of politico-economic discussion. In the media and also in the press this issue is getting lot of propaganda and publicity. In the first half of the 20th century the process of industrialization, urbanization and modernization were considered to be significant while at the fag end of the same century the processes of computerization, liberalization, privatization and globalization became the most fashionable ones. Particularly since 1990s, the issue of "globalization" has become the most crucial one and almost every nation is directly or indirectly influenced by it. Broadly speaking, globalization refers to the free flow of capital, labour, technology, commodity and knowledge across national boundaries. It is a process of interaction and integration among individuals and nations of the world for the purpose of economic growth. Globalization is a composite process. A series of developments such as radical advancement in science and technology of communication, free fabulous movement of finance, capital and commodities, accelerated social mobility and national and international migration and consequent swell of diaspora result into what we call globalization.

Globalization is also accompanied by intensification of cultural interaction among diverse groups through media exposure and marketing of cultural products. This is a revolutionary process, which is irreversible and may not be understood unless perceived holistically as it is consequent upon economic, social and political systems equally and

simultaneously.

Methodology

The paper is based on secondary source data. The data was taken from different research articles, books, reports of various national organizations, commissions, journals and various net based sources.

Globalization and Education

Education is undergoing constant changes under the effects of globalization. The effects of Globalization on education bring rapid developments in technology and communications. Changes within school systems in the field of ideas, values, knowledge, changing roles of students and teachers is producing a shift in society from industrialization towards an information based society. The rise of a global society driven by technology and communication developments are shaping children into the future citizens of the world by making them 'global citizens' and is turning the world into the 'global classroom'. Education is becoming a lifelong learning and training process by developing transferable skills and knowledge that can be applied to competitive markets where knowledge and information is being traded as a commodity.

The introduction of technology into the classroom is changing the nature of delivering education to students is gradually giving way to a new form of electronic literacy, more programs and education materials are made available in electronic form, teachers are preparing materials in electronic form; and students are generating papers, assignments and projects in electronic form. Video projection screens, books with storage device servers and CD ROMs as well as the emergence of online digital libraries are now replacing blackboards. Even exams and grades are gradually becoming available through electronic means and notebooks are starting to give way to laptops.

The process of globalization has brought about information revolution and has expanded the realms or boundaries of our knowledge. Student now-a-days no longer need to be physically present to learn as education material is becoming readily available over the internet, through video conferencing, and tape recordings. Institutions are now turning towards the use of the internet to deliver courses to students.

Globalization assists in avoiding of delicacy in research and inspires the academicians for research and publications on issues that are of international importance to make their mark in their respective disciplines. With the fast growing information and communication technology, the availability and flow of academic resource materials is providing input to the academicians to compete with their counterparts anywhere in the world.

Under the prevailing global forces, higher education institutions everywhere are subject to global trends. Universities now facing more challenges than ever before, the rise of a globalized knowledge based economy has brought universities in many countries under closer scrutiny for the economic contributions they make. Governments have been particularly concerned that universities serve national interests in the global marketplace. There is an international tendency to emphasize the practical, technical value of higher education. The commoditization of knowledge as intellectual property has occurred particularly with regard to connecting the intellectual work of universities with community, business, and government interests and priorities.

The current globalization of higher education creates both challenges and opportunities. The relationship between universities education and globalization gives special attention. Education will be the answer to many problems raised by globalization. Educational goals are seen to be an area of great concern in the era of globalization. It is here that universities play a crucially important role for creating better society. It is impossible to ignore the global role that universities need to reflect on the impact of globalization. They must engage with the issues of globalization, both theoretically as analysts and researchers, and practically as academic workers involved in an increasingly globalized enterprise.

Conclusion

Globalization has had many obvious effects on educational technology and communication systems and the way education is delivered as well as roles played by both teachers and students. The development of this technology is facilitating the transition from an industrial based society to an information based one. In the 21st century, education systems face the dual challenge of equipping students with the new knowledge, skills and values needed to be competitive in a global market while at the same time producing graduates who are responsible adults, good citizens both of their country and of the world. Thus globalization challenges us to rethink not only how much education is needed but also its ultimate purposes.

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