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CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

No doubt, pedagogy has earned a key position within the information society underneath globalised economy. However, the challenges two-faced area unit large and extensive and its impact on the patronage viz., people, establishments, Systems and Societies isn't solely not clear however additionally not fathomable at this moment unless it's viewed within the context of varied different factors that area unit at the same time operational on the upper education system. Some agree that the fast cross national flows of individuals, goods, capital and knowledge might dissolve the state, push establishments (university is that the one) into a standard could wherever as others disagree. it's assumed that economic process guarantees dramatic and pleasing modification to the upper education systems, of societies, that area unit comparatively stable in their political, social and institutional makeup, whereas for the others, it should threaten the terribly stability required to create well acting pedagogy system. it's additionally true, that to date economic process has given the advanced economies an enormous advantage as they'd created enough preparation before its launching whereas others area unit caught within the entice with none preparation.



KEYWORDS: Globalisation, Equality, Challenges, WTO, GATS.

GLOBALIZATION

As it is thought globalisation, no doubt, guarantees dramatic and appreciated modification to the upper education systems of the developed countries. Wherever as for the developing and therefore the two underdeveloped countries, wherever the system is facing the insufficiency of resource, it threatens the steadiness required to create the well activity system. Developing countries usually need to change volitionally or unwillingly each to the quickening pulse of international modification, and consequently, reform on many fronts at the same time, which cannot be doable beneath the given resource standing of upper education.

In spite of continued debated and discussions on this issue, still it's not clear whether or not this new international policy would detain read the interests of world market economy or the wants of explicit societies normally and deprived teams especially. The concern that the method of globalisation Policy might apparently form the views of academic reforms in favour of these World Health Organization have already benefited from the system as they're within the position to influence the policy is haunting those that aren't during a position to influence the policy.

Globalization Anticipated} to be a method through that an progressively free flow of ideas, people, goods, services and capital would result in the combination of economies and societies. It's characterised by associate degree accelerated flow of trade, capital, and knowledge, furthermore as quality of people, across geographical borders. It reflects comprehensive level of interaction than that has occurred within the past, suggesting one thing on the far side the word "international". It implies a decreasing importance of national borders and strengthening of identities that stretch on the far side those nonmoving during a restricted venue in terms of explicit country or region. It also can be outlined because the intensification of worldwide social relations that link distant nativities in such the simplest way that local happenings square measure formed by events occurring at any distant place and the other way around. it's this construction of time-space compression that has given rise to standard notion of "One-World" "Global Village", etc. globalization though has contributed for rise in living standards, improvement in health and education and Technology advancement, particularly within the space of communication and computers throughout this era, nonetheless within the recent past, there are apprehensions expressed in terms of its impact, particularly on the people that still live below the personal income.

In alternative words, the issues expressed square measure with regard to:

- (i) Advantages of globalisation to the various sections of the society – it's believed to be "far uneven".
- (ii) Its role in making larger condition and difference – widening the gaps between the "haves" and "have not's"
- (iii) Its role in destabilizing and distorting the autochthonic culture, tradition and values.
- (iv) Its role in antagonistic the youth from its own place by uprooting and at identical time undecided of providing a landing house. And
- (v) Quite these, its role in facilitating the made countries to grow richer by drawing the resources from the poor.

The thrust of globalisation is predicted to push teaching to face extensive challenges. in keeping with the Spanish social scientist, Manuel Castells, one in all the leading authorities on globalisation states, "effects on the university are a lot of forceful than manufacture, urbanization and secularization combined. It is, the most important challenge that the University has ever faced for quite a century."

Guy Neave and Frans Van Vught counsel "there was a neo-Keynesian agreement in teaching in operation from the tip of the war to the late seventies. This agreement saw teaching as having associate degree economic side within the advancement of resource development through public investment, a political side in raising the general level of education, and a social side within the provision of access and chance. This agreement has currently weakened thanks to a larger stress on the requirement for teaching to retort to trade and guarantee national economic survival." parliamentarian Cowen makes a similar an identical purpose in relevancy an ideological shift in what he identifies as "the transition from trendy to late-modern education systems, whereby the sturdy political and civic motives of the previous square measure replaced by the dominance of world economic paradigms within the latter. John Smyth argues "the globalisation of world market economy has had a big impact on teaching policy and made changes within the sector. Especially, globalisation has caused a significant restructuring of the economy, and government has reacted inside a corporatist and technocratic framework to make new technology-based industries. This has created moves to reform teaching so as to supply the required technocrats. This strategy won't succeed; which once it fails, teaching is the victim."

Globalization, as some argue, redistributes exclusion across countries and inside the country. In their read, "society splits into two sorts of people: those 'at the social core' and people World Health Organization suspend on with their finger nails to the 'social periphery' – even within the world's richest economies. A recent estimate suggests that no quite twenty percent of scholars presently in teaching are at the core of the rising information Economy. The rest are a 'subordinate social layer'. This can be not a formula for social cohesion." "Societies on the perimeter of the world economy – 'unconnected' square measure the trendy word – face exclusion even a lot of devastating than their gift difficulties."

Keeping the higher than visible, gift paper deliberates on the following:

- (i) The impact of globalisation on Indian instruction System generally and establishments especially, and conjointly once combined with international organisation & GATS.
- (ii) The result of the resultant outcome of the higher than on achieving the declared goals of upper education and therefore the pronouncements created within the Constitution like Access, Relevance, Quality and Equity etc.
- (iii) The Globalizations' restricted access and its commitment to totally different teams of individual's viz geographical, social, economic, political, lingual, age bracket and such different teams.
- (iv) The higher than three problems result on the upper education policy, program, structure and performance, structure performs relations and therefore the required restructuring at the middle, state and establishment levels.
- (v) Its influence on the stake holder's choices and actions and therefore the resultant outcome and successively its impact on the society at giant
- (vi) Of these within the gift context of modified economic and different policies like privatization, relief, industrialisation, Resource Crunch, invasion of latest communication etc. and eventually
- (vii) The impact of these on nations' development and identity and therefore the people safety and security

Globalization - Challenge or an Opportunity

Two of the strategic and semi-permanent queries that globalisation poses to the upper education system are:

- (i) 'Commodification' - the employment of information as a purchasable and marketable smart.
- (ii) 'Alternative providers' with profit motive of upper educations landscape that square measure engaged within the transmission of information exploitation data and Communication Technologies. Displacing and reinterpreting data raise elementary inquiries to the schools, more so, within the space of autonomy and freedom. They conjointly cause queries with respect to the terribly objectives of upper Education system in terms of its moral obligation to create data freely accessible to people who hunt for it.

The apprehension is, that the globalisation, could herald a basic amendment within the terribly role that the schools play within the society. Shaping universities merely as 'service providers' and dynamical their responsibility to the society for the shorter gains, could within the end of the day, ruin the terribly objectives with that the schools were established.

The dynamics of globalisation is not any doubt a challenge still as a chance. Teaching these days, globalisation or no globalisation, is not any additional forced by geographical boundaries. Innovative kinds of translocation and international education became a chance. Multi field establishments, "franchised establishments learning centers providing university degree, off field education, distance learning, net based mostly distance education, virtual universities merging of half studies to mix into an entire for getting national still as international degrees square measure solely few models as examples. As so much as teaching is bothered, An enthused and sophisticated student has many selections, for the primary time within the history of education, to access for a "global marketplace". Yet, the matter of the very fact is, this access remains solely as convenience. UN agency will reach thereto and how? What different provisions square measure created for people who cannot afford to succeed in is that the crux of the matter?

Challenges of WTO and GATS

WTO was established on Gregorian calendar month one, 1995 by exchange General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at the South American nation spherical. Per European Commission "the GATS is initial associated foremost an instrument for the good thing about business". GATS has two parts (i) The framework of agreement containing twenty nine articles and (ii) variety of Annexes, Ministerial selections etc., similarly because the schedules of commitments undertaken by every Member government, that bind them to permit market access and/or take away existing restrictions to promote access. This agreement generally covers all the services together with the education services. This can

be a primary quadrilateral agreement that provides “legally enforceable five rights to trade all services. Solely the services provided entirely by the government don't fall inside the GATS rule. Wherever because the services provided either by the government part, or some costs are charged, as happens in Education or provided by the personal suppliers shall fall into GATS rule. Some individuals argue that any establishment that needs payment, like fees, ought to fall into GATS because it presently exists”

Commitments Under GATS

The general procedure of commitment beneath GATS is that “countries submit their schedules beneath 5 sub sectors of education and four modes of provider of education” The 5 sub-sectors are: Primary Education; Secondary Education; Higher Education; course of study and alternative Education. The four modes of provider of education square measure Cross-Border Supply; Consumption Abroad; business Presence/Franchisee and Twining Programmes. The concept behind this is often the creation of associate degree open, world marketplace wherever services, like education, is listed to the very best bidder. GATS cowl instructional services of all countries whose educational systems don't seem to be solely provided by the general public sector, or those instructional systems that have business functions. Since total public monopolies in education square measure extraordinarily rare, most of the world's instructional systems represent the GATS umbrella. In India, we have a tendency to cannot get exemption in education from the appliance of GATS as a result of education in the least levels, significantly at pedagogy level, isn't entirely free (i.e. some fees should be paid).

Present Scenario of Higher Education In India

As on nowadays we've over three hundred universities, establishments of upper learning and deemed universities, out of that ninety five deemed to be universities, thirteen establishments of national importance, nineteen central universities, 203 state universities, five establishments established beneath state legislation act and concerning sixteen,885 faculties as well as 203 Autonomous faculties. Education System has inflated fourteen-fold in terms of the amount of universities and thirty three-fold in terms of the amount of schools, compared to the amount at the time of Independence. At the start of the educational year 2004, the whole variety of scholars registered within the formal system of education in universities and faculties was 99.53 lakh- 12.97 large integer (13.3 per cent) in university departments and 86.57 large integer (86.97 per cent) in related to faculties and 4.37 lakhs teaching college utilized creating India's system of upper education the second largest within the world. “To finance this growth, the govt. of Asian nation has systematically inflated its share within the total expenditure on higher education—from 49.1 percent in 1950–51 to over 90 percent nowadays. It's important that half-dozen despite these spectacular statistics the system caters to hardly half-dozen percent of the relevant age bracket, as compared to over eighty per-cent within the developed countries.” this is often partially as a result of the growth has been offset by the expansion of the population within the relevant age bracket. Withal, the actual fact illustrates however tough it's for developing countries to bridge gaps and to stay pace with the developed world. Falsification of upper education has rather been answerable for this growth.

Resource constraints are severe, and therefore the quality of education out there to most Indian students is questionable in terms of its ability to face the challenges display by any education yet as employment market. things is any sophisticated by the rigidities of the upper education system, the political pressures from regional, spiritual and caste-based teams, and connected issues. The Centre, State, establishments and restrictive Bodies have taken initiatives so as to face the challenges of economic process. The National Policy on Education 1986 and therefore the revised policy, genus 1992 have created no relevancy the operative of foreign universities in Asian nation or promotion of Indian instruction abroad.

In fact there's a necessity for evolving a transparent policy on these aspects of multinational education. However, within the recent past, a shot has been created to figure out the likelihood of control the entry of the foreign universities. In doing thus, UGC has suggested that foreign universities to supply their programmes in India; ought to be commissioned within their several country; Degree

awarded to the scholars ought to be valid for India yet as in the country wherever degree-giving establishment is located; There should be reciprocal arrangements for Indian Universities to control in those countries from wherever the institutions/programs have come back to India. Government of Asian nation MHRD (DOE) has evolved a mechanism to screen the applications of such establishments for approval and promotion of group action of upper Education through COFIE. COFIE is additionally expected to market Indian instruction abroad. The theme is anticipated to grant approval to solely real foreign universities to control in Asian nation. On behalf of GOI already there are many schemes operative that are offered by numerous restrictive bodies involved with instruction like travel grants, seminar Grants, analysis Grants etc. These schemes support bilateral exchange of educational workers from Asian nation to foreign countries. There also are similar programs offered by United Nations agency, UNICEF, UNDP, French, German, Canadian, etc. embassies and customary wealth and such different organizations. Of these are aimed toward bilateral group action and aimed toward Quality improvement. UGC provides money help to universities and faculties for institution of laptop centers and up-gradation/augmentation of laptop facilities within the center so as to use laptop in analysis and coaching. A hundred thirty universities are provided grants for putting in seven laptop centers. A hundred thirty five coaching programmes were approved for coaching lecturers within the use of laptop. Every programme covers fifteen faculties.

Laptop help to school development council of 64 universities has been provided. All the ASC's are equipped with laptop facilities. Additionally, 4219 faculties are given money help on setting laptop facilities. Eight associate degrees bold IT Action set up with 108 specific recommendations was submitted to Parliament and straight off approved in Gregorian calendar month 19989. Three general objectives were specified: to create a world category infrastructure; to extend software package and IT services exports to \$50billion by 2008; and to form IT out there to any or all Indian voters by 2008—"IT for all by 2008." near has most been secure to such a big amount of. Despite this explosion of interest and therefore the dramatic growth in use, the obtrusive truth is that the net has had a negligible result on most Indians, as only .5 percent of the population of 1 billion is often thought of net users. Demographic breakdowns demonstrate disparities common to most countries solely additional extreme. 72 of the users are male, and forty two you're between the ages of fifteen and twenty four. Solely 27 percent are higher than thirty five. Nearly 85 percent of the user base is in eight cities. 10 set up launched "Operation Knowledge" with a series of recommendations aimed toward fast and unfold of computers and IT use. Special money schemes to form computers reasonable to students and lecturers were secure, together with a commitment that computers and therefore the net would be created out there in each college, engineering school, college, university and public hospital by 2003.

All universities, engineering faculties, medical faculties and different establishments of upper learning, yet as analysis and development organizations, would be networked for distance education schemes to boost the standard of education. Virtual institutes would be founded in numerous elements of the country for distance education. Numerous initiatives to market IT accomplishment were indicated, as well as a "Teach the Teachers" program. Property is coming back to Universities, and distance education is creating out there new learning opportunities. To shield the constitutional provisions with relevance access, equity and equality, appropriate policies are developed within the education sector. To equalize access, the policy of providing opportunities for instruction to any or all those that aim to that has been enunciated by the middle. To serve this commitment, facilities are massively distended. any to cater to the deprived the reservation policy of reserving specific quota of seats for SC/ST, Backward category and Physically Challenged students in faculties and universities are operational for quite long. Reservation in a job, each in teaching yet as in body posts, is additionally one in every of the key parts of this policy. Eight besides these, many different policy interventions are created in numerous 5 Year Plans of the country and by the UGC to boost access, retention and higher performance of the deprived teams. These include: Reduction in fee charged at the time of admission; Scholarships and Free ships; Book Banks and Book Loan Facility etc.; Boarding and Lodging Facilities. Reservation of seats for SC/ST generally hostels, additionally to the availability for separate hostels for SC/ST, etc. Boarding and Lodging facilities also are provided for ladies and physically challenged;

Relaxation in admission criteria i.e. like lowering of minimum marks and increasing of most age; and Exemption in respect of period in fact, papers, marks etc. For rising performance of those teams in faculties and at competitive examinations, establishments of upper education additionally create provision for remedial teaching, reexamination coaching job facilities, preparation for competitive examination, substance facility and eventually to observe the implementation of assorted programmes and initiate action, there's provision for putting in right Cell, SC/ST Cell, girls Cell within the universities and faculties. For removing disparities and regional imbalances, the UGC has relaxed norms for giving development grants to high schools settled in educationally backward, rural or border areas and to high schools job to SC/ST students and ladies. standing of Human Rights in hand-picked Universities and faculties To assess the provision of assorted policies programmes and facilities in instruction, there's associate degree imperative must access and discover from the scholars their awareness and utilization of facilities, as additionally to cross check the provision of the facilities in establishments wherever they're registered. Analyses of various policies like establishments following the policy of reservation; level at that this policy is being followed tutorial and non-academic staff; concessions, provisions and exemption for deprived section; handiness of special infrastructural facilities for ladies, deprived and physically challenged; standing of remedial teaching, pre-examination coaching job facilities, substance centres and special cells within the universities and colleges; and provision for inclusion of deprived in higher cognitive process bodies. The findings reveal that they're not in any respect satisfactory. If this is often the standing of assorted policies and programmes initiated by govt. than what is going to be its standing beneath economic process. Beneath these circumstances the impact of GATS' international organisation and economic process must be viewed and reviewed with guardianship.

WTO on Higher Education in India

The projected World Trade Organization initiatives square measure expected to bring pressure on the schools worldwide into sharp focus. It's believed that world would be considerably altered if teaching worldwide were subject to the strictures of the World Trade Organization. The perspective of University serving as broad public merchandise would be altered, and successively would be subjected to the business pressures of the marketplace radio-controlled by the international treaties and legal necessities. Subjecting world to the pains of a WTO-enforced marketplace might destroy the terribly objectives of the upper education system generally and universities specially, that were established with nice hopes of contributory towards achieving the goals of national development and identity. The implications square measure several fold and hardly understood. "It is particularly horrific, however not stunning to find out, that the U.S. Department of Commerce's workplace of Service Industries is behind the trouble to commercialize teaching within the us and worldwide. "As so much because the quality, access, connectedness and equity of upper education thinks very little is however proverbial about the results of GATS. There's this worry of unknown with respect to impact of World Trade Organization and GATS on the upper Education sector that's haunting the minds of these involved with teaching in Republic of India. The impact of globalisation and World Trade Organization & GATS on the upper Education would be four-dimensional, it'd be on: the upper education policy, programmes and its implementation;

- the terribly system of upper education;
- the structure, functions and structure-function relations;
- the certification and assessment of upper education;
- the role of restrictive bodies;
- the individual institutional policy and programmes; and at last on
- the acts and statutes of universities and state education acts.
- If teaching becomes an area of the World Trade Organization

It necessitates restructuring of the upper education system, not solely to cater to the new set of international laws, however additionally to cater to the international market place, which implies

universities square measure to ensure market access to academic merchandise and establishments of all types. The change education is perhaps the foremost advanced one thanks to its advanced nature and its long-run advantages. Withal, efforts square measure currently underneath thanks to develop pointers and ten laws to institute trade additionally in teaching.

The World Trade Organization is anticipated to facilitate educational establishments and different education suppliers, while not controls to line up branches in apart from their own country, export degree programs, award degrees and certificates with nominal restriction, invest in overseas academic establishments, use instructors for his or her foreign ventures, found out academic and coaching programs through distance mode etc. Glimpses of various models in operation in Republic of India at this time are: i) Consumption abroad – data dissemination and achievement of scholars through: a) data centers of assorted countries found out by embassies b) personal Agencies ii) business Presence / Franchisee iii) Twining programmes iv) Cross border provide universities a) field of a rustic university in B country b) Distance mode of Learning/Virtual University. AN analysis on operation of foreign universities in Republic of India reveals that the programs offered ranges from credential, UG to PG courses such as: TV Production Technology, Business, Hotel, touristy Management, Science Media, welcome and Communication, Graphics style, Engineering, design, MBBS, dental medicine, BBA, MBA, Agriculture, Science, Humanities Honors courses, Social studies, Human Languages, Bachelor and Masters in data Technology. Period varies from four months to four years counting on the categories of courses.

There also are establishments and centers helping within the operation of foreign universities in Republic of India and Indian Universities abroad. Impact of World Trade Organization on Republic of India would vary from the developed countries: the countries that square measure however to realize 100 percent attainment, however to supply access of upper education to its sizable amount old-time cluster population, that is however to ascertain establishments for promoting differing kinds of programs of knowledge base and multidisciplinary nature, however to introduce credit transfer system, internal assessment system, semester system, impact of World Trade Organization is completely different from those wherever of these square measure taken care off. The ignorant oldsters and students might fall prey to the attraction of foreign courses and programs that gives of these facilities and within the method might get uprooted from their own national links to the use and better education sectors and should not be vent enough to compete within the world market. India's demand isn't in terms of quality alone however additionally access to the tutorial establishments that may contribute to the national development. There has been concern expressed on its impact on the character and quality of analysis and its connectedness to the native wants, that is meant to contribute for strengthening the civil society. Once universities square measure subject to a world educational marketplace regulated by the World Trade Organization, they'd be swamped by overseas establishments and programs resolute earning of profit and not or less concentration on national development. World Trade Organization is anticipated to facilitate academic merchandise of all types to be freely exported from one country to a different. Copyright, patent, and licensing laws, that square measure already a part of international treaties, would be any strengthened. Those wish to interact in such imports and exports would have recourse to international tribunals and proceedings. However, it'd become terribly troublesome to manage the change educational establishments, programs, degrees, or merchandise across international borders. At this time the jurisdiction over teaching is entirely within the hands of national authorities. Seven of the highest ten "sending countries" of international foreign students to the U.S. are Asians, whereas not one land is painted among the highest 10 destinations for Yankee students learning abroad. Republic of India alone accounts for quite 79,736 students representing 13.9% of WHO range of international students within the United States 12 compared to solely 703 Americans who studied in India throughout the 2002-03 educational years.

Worldwide student quality knowledge, compiled annually makes sure similar imbalances in student exchange between Republic of India and different industrial countries. in step with a recent survey conducted by Edu-World, Australian analysis firm, states that "It's the standard of education and also the perceived worth of a far off degree that seems to be the foremost important think about

influencing student selections to review outside Republic of India, and for quite tierce of such students, a significant motivation was their need to broaden their expertise by living and dealing in another country. Globalisation: chance or Threat? As a results of globalisation the opportunities in Republic of India within the field of upper Education currently, seems to be Brobdingnagian, and square measures are various. The outstanding development in data technology has promoted learners' methodology of learning in each the formal and distance modes. Globalisation is solely putt 'the house - time compression' (Evans, 1995) that brings along nations, cultures, economies and at constant time increasing reciprocity. Interaction is anticipated to boost the standard of education. Changes in Indian education system that pervasive the core seems to stay constant solely the notion of modification and also the rate at that it takes place varies just about and spatially and in field operations.

Distance education and virtual establishments, that's ordinarily regarded to be industrial sort of education, is currently going down in Republic of India, that is proving to be a lot of value effective. With one world, the aspiring students WHO square measure neglected and didn't secure their seats in India's premiere establishments will currently go abroad to meet their aspirations. With the quick growing data and communication technology the provision and flow of educational resource materials is providing input to the academicians to vie with their counterparts any wherever within the world. It assists in avoiding of duplicity in analysis and evokes the Indian academicians for analysis and publications on problems that square measure of international importance so as to form their mark in their various disciplines.

The visualised policy reform has expedited in gap up house for institution of personal universities, easing and eliminating analysis restrictions, entry of graduate students, encouragement for "foreign collaboration" within the university sector and joint ventures in a tutorial activities because it currently exists in camera industries. System-wide teaching reform and progressive approach to liberalisation of upper education might facilitate Republic of India to require advantage of opportunities within the new world atmosphere. Policy manufacturers in Republic of India may need to worry with increasing adult participation in continued education and coaching, significantly in regard to increased employability. It's expected to facilitate new international orders centering on long learning and also the "learning society".

Globalization, as a method little doubt has given importance to suburbanised academic governance and management. The centre has viewed decentralization as some way to extend potency by giving a lot of responsibility to native level functionaries that successively is anticipated to extend motivation and answerableness. Any it's attempting to involve the local people within the terribly coming up with and decision-making method of education and creating them answerable for "the state of the art". It's been accomplished the role of net, is as interactive medium with potential world reach. It's the capability to bring data and prosperity to isolated and marginalized people and nations. However Unequal access to the net, the "digital divide," creates inequity that exacerbates different inequities. No developing country has benefited a lot of from the digital revolution than Republic of India, and in no country is that the digital divide wider or deeper.

On the opposite facet of the digital divide square measure the 45 percent of the population WHO cannot browse or write (57 percent of the feminine population), the 44 percent WHO survive on but Rs. 50 per day, and people WHO sleep in the 370,000 villages wherever there's no phone connections. Monetary fund restraints in most of the states in Republic of India have placed increasing stress on rising cost-efficiency in academic provisions. This has LED to widespread interest in new thirteen kinds of internal control and performance analysis in the least levels of education that is giving a lot of avenues to the personal education and successively moving the equity thought. The most important concern of globalisation has been "how to meet the national objective of equality"? As an area of the liberalisation policy, it's been advised that education ought to be more and more privatized which access thereto ought to be created subject to the payment of acceptable costs. The government., therefore, encourages the institution of a bigger range of personal establishments and even private universities square measure being inspired.

Apprehensions

As we've seen that economic process is each Associate in Nursing opportunities and a threat. the problem still remains with regard to: (i) the standard of the Indian universities once the cream of scholars and employees opts for international choices; (ii) the selection that universities can build towards the poor cannot afford the worldwide choices; (iii) the standards of universities conjointly the capability to contend at the same time mechanism to cater to the requirements of these cannot afford payment of high fees in also being fourteen with the planet market. Our universities can raise standards and use all those business tricks to draw in foreign students to our universities. (iv) the political complexities happening on the upper education system and therefore the prospects beneath given circumstances; (v) the state of the art resource condition and its impact on the infrastructural, library and laboratory conditions; (vi) the pc facilities and web access etc. they solely a number of to be mentioned. Beneath these circumstances the supposed India's establishments and their capability to draw in and retain first school and students within the face of engaging offers from foreign universities, analysis institutes and multi-national firms is that the main issue. The cream of scholars as yet the right of those elite establishments may need to decide on amongst the second and third level.

The apprehension that haunts the Indian mind is that universities and students in India may well be the losers within the game of worldwide teaching. It might be equally fascinating to look at economic process as a true chance for Bharat and might profit considerably from the worldwide revolution in teaching. Obviously, it might need major policy reforms with relevance university structure; operate, structure operate relation, funds and therefore the method universities are regulated. It might need nearer links between industries and establishments particularly within the growing technology-based sectors, Associate in nursing an entrepreneurial variety of leadership to go the Indian universities. Given these inputs, India may well be able to capture the advantages of economic process. No doubt, the country has potential and people are capable, however "ifs and buts" seem to be the crux of the matter. The matter is "how to realize the concrete gains from existing higher system, competitor with international trends while not sacrificing national goals of upper education and development and while not abandoning its commitment to Indian tradition and cultural values may be a real challenge. With the liberalisation of the country's economy, international economic process have generated new fears and dilemmas for teaching in Bharat. So as to require advantage of the low value of educated labor, multinationals are locating several of their effortful operations here. Whereas establishments of upper education are affected to provide fail or mode ball-hawking work force to suit their necessities. No one is evident concerning what's its contribution to the country's economic process and to the society at massive. Development of education could successively punish the participation of sensible students coming back from poor background. In nation building an awesome stress on development and competition additionally involves risk of undermining the ingraining of upper values of sacrifice, service and commitment to the country, a loss which will be tough to overcome;

Education being on the coincident list, the states' acceptance becomes essential this may entail amendments within the Education Acts of the states and universities. Internationalization of upper education wherever in mutual sharing of information, skills and analysis typically takes place with the target of mutual profit and additionally aimed toward national and international development? During this, economic process the problem of connation of programmes is questioned in term of connation to whom? What would be the mechanism of mutual recognition, international and national certification? What are the mechanism for certification and quality control? What would be the structure of accrediting establishment and equally their functions? Of these would clearly herald the problem of roles of varied regulative bodies in terms of its already outlined functions and required changes. No doubt, it's a chance for people who are attentive to the advantages, has the knowledge, is aware of from wherever to induce the knowledge, has the wherever wit-halts to induce this info and has the wonder to induce additional and additional and take like that. In Indian an awfully little proportion of population is obtaining all the advantages and however stringent for additional and additional. It's a threat for people who are ignorant and has no info, and no means that to induce this info, and not even grasp from

wherever to induce this info and to the extent not even far-famed that they are doing not have the knowledge, and impact of this standing on them. This group, that is massive enough to ignore, would stay the sufferers. To convert the threat into a chance it's essential to concentrate on:

- I. Urbanization of Rural areas i.e. gives all those facilities to rural mass;
- II. Nationalization before Globalization;
- III. Equalization of access and opportunities;
- IV. Decentralization of powers to the stakeholders;
- V. Qualification of existing establishments to the international standards.

With these, preparation in all probability the impact of economic process would be positive.

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