

## IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

*The term "globalization" was introduced by Adam Smith specially for the field of economy in 1776. This term officially started in the last phase of 20th century. At that time there was no university anywhere in Europe, Takshasila, Vikramasila, Pallavi and Nalanda Vishavidyalaya in India were radiating the rays of higher education among the nations of home and abroad. Higher education is affected by global and it is a burning situation. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis protects Indian higher education from global effects as well as may also help to extend and strengthen the market of Indian higher education in inland and abroad by matching internal strengths and weaknesses of the existing system with external opportunities and threats. Higher education has achieved a key position in the knowledge society. The challenges faced are enormous and far reaching. Its impact on the individuals, institutions, systems and societies are not clear but it is viewed in context of various other factors that are operating high education system. Globalization promises dramatic and rewarding change to the higher education systems, of societies, which are relatively stable needed to build well performing higher education system. Higher education trains the highly skilled workforce and contributes to the research base and innovation capacity. The main objectives of the studies are To study the impact of globalization and liberalization on Indian Higher Education system. To know the strengths of Indian higher education system. To look into the weaknesses of Indian higher education system To study the opportunities and threats of Indian higher education system. The study will start with secondary literature search and the books, research journals, web sites, etc will be searched on status and conditions of artisans and craftsmen. The collected literature will be reviewed and the general background of impact of globalization on higher education. The Indian higher education system referring secondary literature. The impact of globalization and liberalization on higher education is deal with technical/legal issues of the agreement, education policy issues such as access, accreditation, quality, funding, and intellectual issues for society such as the role and purpose of higher education. Both the quality and quantity has to be improved in our education system and certainly with a faster pace. Education is certainly an "Opportunity" for the "YOUNG" India if delivered responsibly and equally to all the stratum of society. A new revived education system should be introduced which focuses on equitable, inclusive and sustainable growth along with provision of professional knowledge and skills.*

**Keywords:** Globalization, Liberalization, Higher Education, SWOT, Secondary Literature.

### Introduction

The education system in India is much more improved these days and is one of the leading ones in the world. It is also one of the biggest contributors to the economic growth of the nation. Besides various government initiatives, the role of the private institutions in the development of education industry in India cannot be denied. Higher Education has attained a key position in the knowledge society under globalized economy. However, the challenges faced are immense and far-reaching. Its impact on the clientele viz., Individuals, Institutions, Systems and Societies is not only not clear but also not comprehensible at this moment unless it is viewed in the context of various other factors that are simultaneously operating on the higher education system. Globalization, as a process no doubt has

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given importance to decentralized educational governance and control. The center has viewed decentralization as a way to increase efficiency by giving more responsibility to local level functionaries, which in turn is expected to increase motivation and accountability. It has been realized the role of Internet, is as interactive medium with potential global reach. It has the capacity to bring knowledge and prosperity to isolated and marginalized individuals and nations. But Unequal access to the Internet, the -digital divide, creates inequity that exacerbates other inequities. No developing country has benefited more from the digital revolution than India, and in no country is the digital divide wider or deeper.

Globalization, in education mainly refers to the emergence of different forms of trans-border educational provision and of a global education market, which tends to blur national systems of education (Varghese 2009). It means that education opportunities are wider & borderless (Damme, 2001). Globalization can simply be defined as the process to “the broad economic, political, cultural, technological and scientific trends that directly affects higher education and is largely inevitable in the contemporary world” (Altbach, 2006).

### **Review of Literature**

The study conducted by Kumar and Sharma (2003) in their article titled “Downsizing Higher Education An Emergent Crisis” also stressed the importance of higher education and stated that higher education improves individual's lives and enriches wider society, raises productivity and wages that makes individual and country richer. Besides this good governance; stronger institutions and developed infrastructure are not possible without highly educated people. It promotes an open, merit-based civil society. Higher education enables rejection of indiscriminate based on gender, ethnicity, religious beliefs and social class. A society that wishes to build and maintain a pluralistic accountable democracy will benefit from strong higher education sector.

Gupta (2004) in his article entitled “Higher Education in India in the New Millennium” reveal that, higher education has special value in the emerging knowledge society. It contributes directly as well as indirectly to the wealth of nation. In this paper, the author quote a study of World Bank conducted in a year shows that, in 192 countries, physical capital and natural wealth account for only 16 per cent and 20 per cent respectively of the total wealth, whereas human capital account for the rest of 64 per cent of the total wealth. In fact, there is a direct relationship between the extent of human capital and economic prosperity. Thus, it can be concluded that higher education is an important element of human capital which led to the national growth and overall economic development.

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) also states the importance of higher education that, it is critical for developing a modern economy, a just society and a vibrant polity. It equips young people with skills relevant for the labour market and the opportunity for social mobility. It provides people already in employment with skills to negotiate rapidly evolving career requirements. It prepares all to be responsible citizens who value a democratic and pluralistic society. Thus, the nation creates an intellectual repository of human capital to meet the country's needs and shapes its future. Indeed, higher education is the principal site at which our national goals, development priorities and civic values can be examined and refined.

Stewart (1996) in his article “Globalisation and Education” analyses the links between globalisation and education. The study found that, growth of the global economy has increased opportunities for those countries (chiefly in East and Southeast Asia) which have good levels of education, but made growth more difficult for countries with weak levels of education. Countries with good human resources, high savings and good economic policies have attracted foreign investment and technology, and have experienced fast growth in exports of manufactures and in output per capita. Conversely, countries with weak levels of human resources have found it more difficult to succeed and many, especially in Africa, have experienced falling per capita incomes. Globalization has made it more difficult to build up educational levels in these countries, as public expenditure has been cut during adjustment.

### **Objectives**

- To examine the Growth of higher education university/colleges/students Enrolment/teaching staff from 1950-51 to 2010-2011.
- To analyse the trends in public expenditure on education particularly higher education in India - globalization period.
- To examine the impact of globalization on public expenditure on higher education in India.

### **Methodology**

The study is mainly based on secondary data which is collected from Ministry of higher education Government of India, University Grants Commission reports, corporate expert's opinion and other published and unpublished reports which is relevant to the study. For analyzing primary and secondary data, simple statistical tools like percentages and averages have been used to interpret the data. Apart from this, tables pictures have been chosen for responding the data at relevant places.

### **Results and Discussion**

#### **Growth of Universities**

India has one of the largest higher education systems in the world with respect to number of institutions. In 2010-11, India has 33,587 university level institutions, as compared to 6,742 in USA and 4297 in China (Ernst & Young/FICCI, 2011). An analysis of Table 3.1 reveals that, during pre-globalization period the number of universities in India increased from 133 in 1980-81 to 190 in 1990-91. The decadal growth of universities depict that, there has been 1.4 times increases in number of universities. During post-globalization period, the number of universities in 1991-92 was 193 which increased substantially by 2.9 times to a level of 564 in 2010-11. However, growth of universities has been very rapid and explosive during the post globalization period.

#### **Growth of Colleges**

The word college originates from the Latin word 'collegium' which means an educational institution or constituent part of an educational institution. The institution which provided education or specialized professional or vocational training is called college. During pre-globalization period, number of colleges went up from 4722 in 1980-81 to 7346 in 1990-91, registering 1.5 times increase. During post-globalization period, number of colleges was 7761 in 1991-92 which increased by 4.2 times to a level of 33023 in 2010-11 (Table 3.1). This shows that, growth of colleges is found to be very fast and explosive during the post-globalization period

#### **Growth of Enrolments**

India's higher education system is the world's second largest with respect to student enrolment, next only to China (Ernst & Young, 2012). During pre globalization period, enrolment of students in higher education institutions increased by 1.8 times from 27,52, 437 in 1980-81 to 49,24,868 in 1990-91. During post globalization period, number of students enrolled in higher education institutions was 52,65, 886 in 1991-92 which increased by 3.2 times to 1,69,74, 883 in 2010-11 (Table 3.1). Thus, number of students enrolled in higher education institutions is also found to be very rapid during the post-globalization period.

#### **Status of Women in Higher Education**

Traditionally, education was denied to women in India. However, the constitutional guarantee of equality between sexes, particularly in the context of promotion of education, was seen as an essential instrument for ensuring their wider involvement in the polity, economy and social transformation. In view of this, sustained efforts to extend education among women were made. Since independence, there has been a phenomenal growth in women's enrolment in higher education. Women enrolment was less than 10 per cent of the total enrolment on the eve of independence has risen to 41.5 per cent in 2010-11. The pace of growth has been particularly faster in the last two decades (UGC, 2010-11). It is significant to note that the rise of women enrolment is not confined to a particular stage, but it is consistently rising at all stages viz. graduate, postgraduate and research (Aggarwal, 1995). Due to the efforts made by the government and the University Grants Commission (UGC),

#### **Role of Private Sector in Higher Education in India**

The process of globalization and liberalization has made a tremendous impact on higher education system which has been privatized and commercialised to a large extent not only on the international front but also in India. In India, both public and private institutions operate simultaneously. In recent years, there has been an increasing trend both in the number of private higher education institutions and in enrolments. During 2001 onwards, the number of private colleges and universities has increased significantly. From 2002-03 to 2008-09, the number of private universities under state legislature has increased from 3 to 28 and private deemed universities increased from 55 to 82. Private colleges increased from 11109 to 20221 in the above said period. In 2010-11, there were 80 state private universities (UGC, 2010-11).

### Conclusion

In India concerted effort was made to expand the base of education. As a result, not only there has been substantial increase in the number of institutions but also in the enrolment of students. Since with the advent of globalization, the growth has been very impressive; the number of universities has increased by 3 times, the number of colleges by 4.2 times, teachers by 2.6 times and enrolment by 3.2 times from 1992-2011. In spite of increase in teachers in institutions of higher education, there remained dearth of teachers in these institutions. India has the large number of higher education institutions in the world, with more than 560 universities. Due to the efforts made by the government and the University Grants Commission (UGC) over the years, women's education in India has also grown both in terms of number of women's colleges and women's enrolment. The analysis of quantitative growth of higher education in India reveals that, there has been rapid and explosive growth in numbers of institutions, teachers and students enrolment during post-globalization period comparison to pre-globalization period. It shows that globalization has affected the growth of higher education system in India which started with new economic reform policy.

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