

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN TECHNICAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

We are living in the "Era of Globalization". Globalization is not a synonym of Global business, but it is more than that. Globalization poses variety of complex trends in the economic, social and cultural fabrics of all societies. We live, in an intensely interdependent world in which all immense differences of culture and historical experience are compressed together in instant communication. The international transactions in services are defined as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred and consumed at the same time. Traditionally services are viewed as domestic activities due to direct contact between producer and consumer and government monopoly in infrastructure sector. The emerging digitization concept has altered this perception. The ascent of information and communication technology has given rise to e-commerce, e-banking, e-learning, e-medicine and e-governance. Because of that Nowadays Education has turned out to be a commodity of international trade. It is no more a public good on domestic scale, but a private good on global scale. Globalization brings education to the front lines. In the prevailing discourse, education is expected to be the major tool for incorporation into the 'knowledge society' and the technological economy. In this paper we are going to see the impact of globalization on knowledge, education systems, and equity policies.

Keywords: Globalization, Indian Education, Knowledge, Society, Technology, Economy, Equity Policies, Digitization

Introduction

The internationalization of higher education can be linked to various internal and external changes in the international system. Externally, there have been changes in the labour market, which have resulted in calls for more knowledge and skilled workers, and workers with deeper understandings of languages, cultures and business methods all over the world. Education is becoming more invaluable to individuals. In today's environment, education provides individuals with a better chance of employment, which in turn leads to a better lifestyle, power and status. A global education should teach about issues that cross national boundaries, and interconnected systems on ecological, cultural, economical, political and technological grounds such as the Globalization program which draws upon expertise in many areas such as humanities, social science and environmental science.

Globalization and technological advancements are delivering and increasing access to the world and subsequently subjects should reflect this global outlook.

The 21st century presents unique challenges for the technical education system. Technical education must be able to respond to rising student expectations and the demands of global competition. The quality of knowledge generated within technical education institutions, is increasing determining the nations global competitions. This poses a major responsibility on the institutions of technical education in countries like India.

Indian Education System

Indian education has its own history of development. In the earlier times, Gurukulas dominated the society, which emphasized the traditional and cultural education, which had its own restriction. But Indian education system got an impetus after the invasion of the British. Western education exerted its influence on the Indian education system, under the British rule. McCauley's education policy is worthy of note. Scientific and technological education gained more importance than traditional and cultural education in this era. But in the post-independence period, our constitution made the education a fundamental right and enacted a law for compulsory education up to 14 years. Today is the age of privatization, globalization and liberalization. India is exposed to the world in all spheres. In the present competitive world, expansion, excellence and inclusion are the three challenges of Indian education system. The age old system of education has to be reformed. Practical knowledge should be given more priority than theoretical knowledge.

Impact of Globalization on Indian Education

The Education in India is at a crossroads. Its liberal and secular character and content, carefully nourished during the last fifty years, despite several vicissitudes, is now undergoing fundamental transformation. Trends in Global Education

- Intensity is the aim of education
- Fragmentation and compartmentalization of education
- Separation of knowledge from social ethos
- Restriction of access through commercialization, privatization and competitive screening
- Parallelization or hierarchical layering of school systems
- Homogenization of socio- cultural diversities through increasing centralization

The Impacts of Globalization are,

1. Labour

Many low- to medium-technology industries have been relocated in developing countries to benefit from cheaper labour; the workers made redundant as a result have

found themselves unqualified to work in jobs created in the high technology and service industries. Thus while globalization has stimulated the high technology and service industries, it has placed a heavy social welfare burden on governments in developed countries. The combination of globalization and technological developments has enabled highly skilled technical personnel living in developing countries to provide services for industries in developed countries.

2. Employment

In many developing countries, particularly in India, technological change and globalization have exacerbated existing unemployment problems that have been due, in some measure, to poor economic performance. Inefficient labour-intensive industries that could not compete with transnational corporations have had to close down. These industries were unable to modernize as they could not afford the new technologies.

3. Market Economy

Globalization has affected some countries in a process of transition towards a market economy by confronting them with the inefficiency of their industries and placing demands for new skills and trades. As a result, relative affluence and a degree of social transformation are evident among groups of urban youth while many older urban people and rural people in general suffer acute economic hardship and social exclusion. While globalization has increased economic growth in some countries, it has also demanded heightened competitiveness. The cost of introducing new equipment and tools, and retraining the teaching staff is often prohibitive.

4. Communication and Information

Indeed, the new information and communication technologies are dramatically changing the way people in many parts of the world live, learn, work or think about work. This trend of globalization has, in combination with technological developments, affected the world population in different and unequal ways. It has resulted in rapid economic benefits for some countries while causing acute social problems for others. In the developed countries, there have been massive changes in the work content of most occupations as well as an overall diminution of work and employment opportunities in the industrial sector. Computer software developers and telephone service providers in developing countries are significantly less expensive than their counterparts in developed countries and are being employed in increasing numbers by transnational corporations that obtain their services while they live in their home countries.

Challenges in Indian Technical Education

In the world of unequal opportunities, idea and knowledge are the emerging factors that decide development or lack of it, education cannot be left entirely to market forces. Further, market needs should be kept in view while developing the curriculum. The element of productivity orientation should guide the formulation of curriculum framework.

It is also necessary that while deciding about the fee structure and other student levies, the tendency towards commercialization of education should be guarded against. Globalization Faces Challenges like

- Faculty Shortage
- Quality of education
- Incentive structures

Globalization has resulted in many new challenges to the technical education system. Till recently technologies were mostly imported and the training needed for these technologies were generally carried abroad. Globalization has opened the economy to global players in the industry and service sectors. Development of these skills is a part of curriculum in many foreign universities some of the challenges of the globalization are indicated below:

- Government plan
- Traditional setup
- Curriculum
- Industry - institute interaction
- Infrastructure facilities
- World market
- Restructuring of technical education
- Entrepreneurship training
- Counseling

SWOT Analysis of Indian Education System

1. Strength

Strengths of Indian technical education system are: India has got very rich and learned education heritage. Very good primary education which provides a very strong base. Indian education system moulds the growing minds with huge amount of information and knowledge. Indian education system gives the greater exposure to the subject knowledge. Indians are rich in theoretical knowledge. India has abundant strength of resources and man power (NASA, MAC). Cost of education is very low.

2. Weakness

The weaknesses of Indian technical education system are: Lack of adequate up-gradation of curriculum. No benchmark and no common course content and no common exam procedure national wide. Lack of specialized courses or modular and rigid curriculum learning considered as one step process. Education is exam oriented. No fixed parameters. Lack of Industry -Institute interaction. Rigidity in curriculum. Lack of multidisciplinary courses.

3. Opportunities

India has rich resources of human as well as physical. In India enough number of higher education institutions. Therefore, we can produce more and highly qualified students. Fulfilling student's demands by providing enhanced quality of education. Producing enough number of technically skilled outputs. By making more Autonomy Curriculum should be made more realistic, practically biased and job oriented. Students will be regarded more as a customer. To provide highly technically skilled labor to the country.

4. Threats

Similarly the threats of Indian technical education system are: Lack of interest and interaction from the industry in developing and collaborating in the research field. Threat from within of deteriorating standards of education due to lack of benchmark in terms of quality of institutions. Loss of quality standards by technical institutions as more and more students opt for education.abroad. Lack of team work. Attitude of the people who fail to work collectively on a common platform.

Methodologies to Globalize the Technical Education System

The Indian education authority must develop a data base on all categories of education regarding the number of educational institutions, their domestic and foreign elements, faculty strength, financial resources and quality and accreditations.

Conclusion

The education system must ensure that students gain not just depth of knowledge in these subjects but a holistic perception and skills that will equip them to face the real world. At every stage, there must be opportunities to expand their boundaries, platforms for collaboration and learning and recognition for those who strive to excel. Finally, if the educational institutions believe in a value based education system, then their students will excel in all walks of life. At schools and colleges that believe in educational excellence, student enthusiasm and feedback is an important driver of change and evaluation. They create a vibrant, student community that continually innovative and excel in all spheres from academics to arts and sports. Globalization is a never ending process and Developing countries like India should utilize this properly to improve their national standard through their education system.

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