

Impact of Globalization on Indian Technical Education System

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Abstract: The purpose of globalization of Indian education is to make a major sources of earning foreign exchange; to improve quality of Indian education and to spread Indian culture and value. Hence looking at the purpose, of various options of globalization of Indian education, the most appropriate option would be attract the maximum possible number of foreign students. Globalization of higher education is to be promoted not only because it yields financial benefits, but also because of the academic, political and social advantages that accrue from the presence of international students on campuses. Technical institution must re-engineer their vision and mission to carryout multinational activities. The technical institutions must withstand the challenges of globalization. To meet this following steps to be followed.: All technical institutions must have autonomy for academic, administrative and financial; Partnership between industries and technical institutions should be encouraged and promoted; More effective means of information delivery must be used; Institutions should have freedom and motivation to generate additional financial resources through research, consultancy, continuing education etc. Technical institutions should be internationalized by developing linkages and partnership with –international agencies for the various programmes and services offered by the institution; Communication through satellite for continuing engineering education program will help a large number of country men in getting informed about the latest development taking place in the world. Globalization leads to challenges and threats also.

Key word: Concepts, Challenges, System, technical education, skills.

Introduction:

Definition:

Globalization implies the opening of local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an interconnected and interdependent world with free transfer of capital, goods, and services across national frontiers. However, it does not include unhindered movement of labor and, as suggested by some economists, may hurt smaller or fragile economies if applied indiscriminately.

The tendency of investment funds and businesses to move beyond domestic and national markets to other markets around the globe, thereby increasing the interconnectedness of different markets. Globalization has had the effect of markedly increasing not only international trade, but also cultural exchange.

Concepts:

It is a fact that the world is moving fast in technological developments and subsequently there is much advancement and reforms in teaching methodology and the contest of courses in developed countries. It is time in our country have to achieve at par that excellence in our teaching programs. According to the findings of one survey made public last year, none of our universities including the IIT's has appeared in ranking of first top 100 universities of the world. It is therefore, stands appropriate to think that if some of bright ranked foreign universities come to India, we will have their standard of excellence to compare with at home for our own growth and the development.

The students and the country can also accrue benefits from foreign universities in India. Not only the students and their parents will be partially relieved from their financial burden but there will be reduction in brain drain of the country. Our youth will get psychological satisfaction getting degrees of foreign university here itself and will able to contribute to serve the country enjoying the life on home-front thereafter.

Again we in our country are not so equipped now to fulfill the necessary requirement of admissions facility and infrastructure for some of the advanced post graduate technical and other professional courses. By encouraging setting up of foreign university in India, the country will get advantage of coming near to the world class faculty of excellence and various reforms of the methodology of the teaching and education prevalent threat. We will also be able to develop research culture in our institutions and the universities for which we lack in.

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. With abundance of human resources India is eminently equipped for growing itself as a global leader in the knowledge society.

History of globalization:

Socialization of people for improving business and financial activities across the globe can be referred as globalization. It is not a new phenomena as people kept searching new places and avenues to increase their business activities as evident by explorations of Vasco-de-Gama, Columbus and East India Company. Bitter experiences from East India Companies & British rule makes Indian little bit cautious for adventures of globalization. This has been the root cause for delay in liberalization in India. they had committed previously by opting for isolation.

Globalization has been a historical process. During the Pre-World War I period of 1870 to 1914, there was rapid integration of the economies in terms of trade flows, movement of capital and migration of people. The growth of globalization was mainly led by the technological forces in the fields of transport and communication. Indeed there were no passports and visa requirements and very few non-tariff barriers and restrictions on fund flows. Globalization, process was slow between the First and the Second World War. After World War II, all the leading countries resolved not to repeat the mistakes they had committed previously by opting for isolation.

Challenges to technical education:

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. New products and services are being introduced continuously with improved quality and customer focus. The key input to the success of this new brand of industries and service units is a group of highly motivated and meticulously trained forces. The knowledge and technical skills of this work force have to be regularly updated. Developments of these skills are a part of curriculum in many foreign universities some of the challenges of the globalization are indicated below:

1. Vernment plan:

Governments' plan expenditure on different sectors of education reveals that a meager allocation of 3.5% of the total GNP that there is a decline in allocation towards higher and technical education.

A good percentage of students who do get past 12th grade cannot afford to go to institutions where professional degree programs are offered. This is because unlike most the developed world where on average expense on education do not exceed 25% capita GNP in India that figure is a staggering 400%.

2. Additional setup

It is still our education system dominated by the traditional set up of rules, regulations and statutes that offer little scope for quick improvement in its present work-system and the required level of autonomy and flexibility.

3. Curriculum

The curriculum today is out of touch with the ground realities and of little practical import. The curriculum does not provide knowledge that can be utilized to enhance local resources through which employment could be generated in addition to improve the existing conditions.

4. Industry – institute interaction

The challenges of globalization need to be recognized by both industry and educational institutions without any further delay, otherwise India will have no foothold in the business world and its industry may become a victim of its own policies of liberalization and open market economy. For this both the industry and educational institutions put their shoulders to wheel and work toward the creation of India incorporated with capabilities of operating as a major player in the global arena. Partnership may be developed in one or more areas like faculty development, faculty exchange, curriculum development, resources support, institution of chairs, institutional evaluation, service to industry, adoption of institution, project assignment, testing and facilities, production–cum-training center, seminar and conferences, continuing education, guest lectures, Rand D facilities etc. Other challenges are like International collaboration, Difficult to adapt new technology.

5. Infrastructure facilities

Infrastructure facilities, Restructuring of education system, Positive attitudes towards national integration, Research activities Updating knowledge, Consultancy, More Autonomy, Strengthening of multi institutional integration. The reposition of technical education in response to global force driving challenge in a knowledge based economy, 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.

6. Skilled labour

Many low-to medium-technology industries have been relocated in developing countries to benefit from cheaper labour, The combination of globalization and technological developments has enabled highly skilled technical personnel living in developing countries to provide service for industries in developed countries, Globalization 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 other.

Production systems based on new technologies that enable greater productivity and flexibility as well as workers with updated skills and more independent initiative are required if industries are to survive in this climate. Thus, with the demand for greater productivity, new technologies are radiating into almost every industrial sector, including the traditional labour-intensive industries.

7. Entrepreneurship training

Entrepreneurship training is considered a valuable tool for inspiring motivation, creativity and innovation. In addition, entrepreneurial skills are expected to equip Technical Education graduates with the ability to generate employment opportunities through the creation of new businesses. Expectation of further Training of Technical Education graduates at their place of work or at a public or private institution.

In a rapidly evolving work environment, educational and vocational guidance and counseling are critical and must constitute an integral part of any Technical Education programme as they contribute to enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of training.

10. Counseling

Counseling is necessary to understand and appreciate the talents of students and trainees, and to help them explore career alternatives. Guidance and counseling must define career development as a systematic process during which individuals develop their vocational awareness, employability and maturity.

SWOT analysis of Indian education SYSTEM:

1. Strength

The Indian have made many contributions among those are Arybhata, Sir, C.V. RAMANNA, H.J. BABHA, Sir, J.C. BOSE. Some of the 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 abound strength of resources and man power (NASA, MAC).Cost of education is very low. Number of higher education institutions in India is more compare to developed countries. Indians are interceded in normal education and higher education.

2. Weakness

The weakness 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. Role of teacher is confined to teaching alone. Lack of policy makers. Mind set of stakeholders. Lack in accepting immediate changes. Learning is job oriented

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 students 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 labour 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

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