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IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON RURAL INDIA

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18.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON EDUCATION IN INDIA

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Abstract: The first, global, science-based, economically-increasing payments for higher education for knowledge and deep economy, provides more training for universities to get a good job. The second part raises pressure on universities to provide access to those who are not participating in traditional universities on social-political, demographic and democratic ideology universities. Changes in knowledge society, information and communication technology, market economy, trade liberalization and administration structures The elements of globalization have a significant impact on Indian higher education. India's higher education sector has failed to measure the future demand for various skills, global competitiveness and competition, because the higher education system in India is a severe shortage of funds, lack of autonomy, and the burden of affiliation. In addition to these higher education- Politicization, poor quality intake, diversity of student population, communication gap between universities and colleges, dissatisfied growth of institutions, managerial inefficiency, excessive classes, wasteful in teaching hours, poor course design, inadequate student service. Lack of training facilities for insufficient material resources, inefficiencies in learning, educational administration, and teachers. Now the students have the right to get higher education because many colleges and universities are opened for higher education. But immediate steps will be taken to save the system from falling to contribute to national development.

Keywords: globalization, education, India

Introduction:

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 degama, 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 globalization 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.

India is also following the global phenomenon. As part of globalisation, the economic reform packages were introduced in India in the beginning of 1991. These reform packages imposed a heavy compression on the public budgets on education sector, more specifically on higher education. This has trickled down to public expenditure on education in general, and higher education in particular.

Impact of globalization on education in India

The Indian education is not new, some of the facts about Indian education are: Indian Ayurveda is the earliest school of medicine known to the world and 'charaka' is known as the father of Ayurveda. He developed this system some 2500 years back. Takshila was the first university of world established in 700 B.C. Indian Nalanda University, built in 4 AD, was considered to be the honor of

Indian system of education as it was one of the best Universities of its time in the continent. Indian language Sanskrit is considered to be the mother of many modern languages of the world. Similarly place value system was developed in India in 100 B.C. India was the country, which introduced number system. Aryabhata, the Indian scientist, invented digit zero. Trigonometry, algebra and calculus studies were originated in India. So India seems to be an education centre since ancient times.

There are immense effects observed in educational sector due to globalization such as the quality of education has become high and Foreign Universities are collaborating with different Indian Universities. The Indian educational system faces challenges of globalization through Information Technology. It offers opportunities to evolve new paradigms shifts in developmental education. The distinction between formal, non-formal and informal education will vanish when move from industrial society to information society takes place. Globalization promotes new tools and techniques such as E-learning, Flexible learning, Distance Education Programs and Overseas training.

As observed in current Indian society that through globalization, women have gained many opportunities for job options and to recognize women's rights as a part of the human rights. Government has given considerable opportunities and possibilities of improving employment with global solidarity and co-ordination. It is found that the growth of computer and technology has enabled women with better wages, flex timings, and capacity to negotiate their role status at home and at corporate level.

There are some negative impact of globalization such as this process made disparity between rural and urban Indian joblessness, growth of slum capitals and threat of terrorist activities. It has increased competition in the Indian market between the foreign companies and Indian companies. With the foreign goods being better than the Indian goods, the consumer has shifted towards the foreign goods. This reduced the amount of profit of the Indian Industry. This happened mainly in the pharmaceutical, manufacturing, chemical, and steel industries. The negative Effects of Globalization on Indian Industry are that with the coming of automation, the number of labour required are decreased and this resulted increasing unemployment in the arena of the pharmaceutical, chemical, manufacturing, and cement industries. Some people in India that are poor do not get benefit of globalization. There is an increased gap between rich and poor that lead to some criminal activities. Ethical responsibility of business has been reduced. A major negative effect of globalization in India is that youngsters of India leaving their studies early and joining Call centres to earn fast money reducing their social life after working hours with monotonous work. There is an increase of every daily usable commodities. This has a negative effect on cultural aspect. The institution of marriage is breaking down at fast rate. More and more people approaching divorce courts instead of maintaining marital life. Globalization has a negative impact on the religious situation of India. Globalization has brought about raising a generation of people who are agnostic and atheist. People visiting places of worship are reducing with time. This has reduced nationalism and patriotism in country.

It can be said that Globalization is motivating factor in current business environment. It has created challenges for companies due to globalization such as Migration, relocation, labour market competition, and changes in skills and technology. Globalization powerfully influences the attitudes since traditional labour relations have to cope with completely new and very different situations. In political field, globalization helps to eradicate poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy, and reducing cross border terrorism and global terrorism. Globalisation in context of status of women has led to the relegation of the stereotypic pattern of duties of the women like rearing and child care to the back ground and taking up the various diversified occupation and thus making women's life quite vibrant and alive. Globalisation benefits the schedule caste people in India by breaking the caste homogeneity in the way of loosening of the ideas of pollution and purity and untouchability and so many socio-cultural and economic disabilities associated with caste system. The introduction of goods has developed enthusiasm in India for western brand names. A sense of national identity has been carefully fostered. This leads to an adversative impact on the tendency

...ive or the domestic accumulation of capital. Lastly, in Indian scenario, globalization developed a consumer credit society. Today, people can buy goods and services even if they do not have sufficient earning power and the prospect of raising a loan has become easy in the age of globalisation. Credit cards have given boost to consumerism and pushed many households into indebtedness. At the same time globalization has unfavourable impact on mass-media in India. Currently, realistic coverage of events and happening doesn't receive much importance because it doesn't determine the rating of a newspaper or TV channel. Globalisation has brought violation of journalistic ethics in India.

To summarize, the process of globalization has changed the industrial pattern social life of global people and it has immense impact on Indian trade system. The globalization of the economic, social and cultural structures happened in all ages. Previously, the pace of process was slow. Today with the start of the information technology, new ways of communication have made the world a very small place. With this process, there is a big market place. Globalization has resulted in the production of a range of goods. MNCs have established manufacturing plants all over the world. It has positive effects and India will overcome many obstacles and adopt global policies to do business at international scale. India is gaining international recognition and strengthening in economic and political areas.

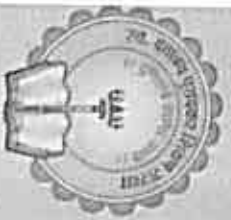
Conclusion:

The aim of globalization of Indian education is to make a major source of earnings for Indian currency. To improve the quality of Indian education and expand Indian culture and value. Establishing units in foreign countries will create awareness about Indian education, but it will not be enough to get a substantial amount of foreign currency because a large part will be spent to run the institutions. Therefore, given the purpose of various options for globalization of Indian education, the most appropriate option will attract the maximum number of foreign students. Globalization of higher education should not only be encouraged because it receives financial benefits, but also due to national, political and social benefits, which are earned by the presence of international students in Indian campuses. To operate multinational activities, the technical institution must re-engineer its vision and mission. Technical institutions will have to face the challenges of globalization to follow the following steps: All technical institutes should have autonomy for academic, administrative and financial; Partnership between industries and technical institutions should be encouraged and promoted; More effective means of distribution of information should be used; Institutions should promote independence and motivation to create additional financial resources through research, innovation, continuing education etc.; International institutions should be internationalized by developing relations and partnership with international institutions for various programs and services; Promoted by the institution; Communication via satellite for continuous engineering education program will help a lot of people in the country to inform about the latest developments in the world.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr. Shrikant S. Mahulkar, Late Dattatraya Pusadkar Arts College, Nandgaon Peth, Dist. Amravati has actively participated and presented a paper on "Impact of Globalization on Education in India" in the National Seminar on "Impact of Globalization on Rural India" organized by the Department of Sociology, Late Dattatraya Pusadkar Arts College, Nandgaon Peth, Tq. Dist. Amravati on 21st November 2017

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21st November 2017