

GLOBALIZATION AND EDUCATION

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Abstract

Globalization has a wide role to play worldwide. It has left back its footprints at every sphere of life. Globalization has had an uneven development in different areas of human knowledge. In some fields, globalization has advanced more thoroughly; like in commerce and trade, technology, sports, art and even in the education field, globalization has already made huge strides. Education is a key factor in dealing with the impact of global megatrends. Standardizing education to fit global standards has been an age-old practice that has had spectacular developments in the recent decades; for example, the International Baccalaureate program at the high school level. This program has been increasingly popular and demanded among students and teachers around the planet. An important component of globalization in relation to education is the need for producing higher quality manpower that can successfully face the competition in the world. The effects of globalization on education bring rapid developments in technology and communications are foreseeing changes within learning systems across the world as ideas, values and knowledge, changing the roles of students and teachers, and producing a shift in society from industrialization towards an information-based society. It reflects the effect on culture and brings about a new form of cultural imperialism. The rise of new cultural imperialism is shaping children, the future citizens of the world into 'global citizens', intelligent people with a broad range of skills and knowledge to apply to a competitive, information based society. The large difference in opportunities in education between countries is one of the basic causes of global inequality. This paper analyze the effect of globalization on education and relationship between them.

Keywords: Globalization, Spectacular Development, Global Inequality, Cultural Effect.

Introduction

Globalization is a process of global economic, political and cultural integration. It has made the world become a small village; the borders have been broken down between countries. "The history of globalization goes back to the second half of the twentieth century, the development of transport and communication technology led to situation where national borders appeared to be too limiting for economic activity" (Economic Globalization in Developing Countries, 2002). Globalization is playing an increasingly important role in the developing countries. It can be seen that, globalization has certain advantages such as economic processes, technological developments, political influences, health systems, social and natural environment factors. It has a lot of benefit on our daily life. Globalization has created a new opportunities for developing countries. Such as, technology transfer hold out promise, greater opportunities to access developed countries markets, growth and improved productivity and living standards.

Globalization can be referred to as a phenomenon, a process, a state or a concept. It has evolved partly due to the trend for increasing international trade across national boundaries and the conduct of business activities in more than one country – and because of the changes in the various aspects of the international business environment.

Theodore Levitt (1983) was one of the first academics to write about globalization. In 1983 he said that technology is the driving force behind the globalization of markets and, thus, a 'converging commonality' in countries around the planet. He suggested that: communications (e.g. TV); transport; travel; products; and processes. Globalization is more than this incremental process that over the centuries has brought people and nations closer together as technological innovation dissolved barriers of time and distance, and enhanced flows of information promoted greater awareness and understanding. Globalization is a complex, controversial, and synergistic process in which improvements in technology (especially in communications and transportation) combine with the deregulation of markets and open borders to bring about vastly expanded flows of people, money, goods, services, and information. This process integrates people, businesses, nongovernmental organizations, and nations into larger networks. Globalization promotes convergence, harmonization, efficiency, growth, and, perhaps, democratization and homogenization.

Globalization also has a dark side. It produces economic and social dislocations and arouses public concerns over job security; the distribution of economic gains; and the impact of volatility on families, communities, and nations. Many also worry about a growing concentration of economic power; harm to the environment; danger to public health and safety; the disintegration of indigenous cultures; and the loss of sovereignty, accountability, and transparency in government. These, too, are issues that have been topics of concern to American diplomats and foreign policymakers throughout the twentieth century.

There are two principal drivers to globalization: technological innovation and changing ideas about how to organize and regulate economic activity. Rapidly changing technologies for transportation and communications continue to dissolve the barriers of time, distance, and ignorance that once complicated long-range relationships. In the twentieth century some of the most important technological innovations that changed diplomacy were the jet plane, satellite communications, fiber-optic cables, and the internet.

In the field of education a lot of changes are expected duties of schools is to ameliorate the individual's appropriateness with the concept of globalization that changes traditional structure of education, which is one of the main rapid changes today in universities and other institutions that are redoubling their efforts to respond to social change. They have to implement society's expectations (Benking,1997). Gordon outlines the importance of higher education in the learning society by attributing the report of the National Committee of Inquiry into Higher Education as follows: "Higher education is principal to the social, economic and cultural health of the nation. It will contribute not only through the intellectual development of students and by preparing them for work, but also by adding to the world's store of knowledge and understanding..." (Gordon,1999,p 09) In this quotation, Gordon said that Higher Education is very important in different domains and it contributes in the promotion of student s' knowledge; and helping them to integrate in job fields. In the future universities and other institutions are not thought only for the young. People of all ages who wish to further their education, these universities and institutions are expected to become open to them. Universities and other institutions will be open to anyone who has acquired the motivation to learn and the ability to notice issues through social experience or involvement in volunteer and other activities. Besides, the increase in the number of student, both part-time and full-time, with greater depth is expected and this is thought to lead to the

formation of an academic environment. Graduate study is also likely to become more available to nonacademic members of society. As higher education is an investment in human progress and prosperity, during fast social and economic change, it is especially important that universities and other institutions of higher education consider their contribution to society from abroad long- term perspective.

Globalization and Education

Globalization has a close relation with education. As education has an important place in shaping a society, globalization has to be connected with education and the global activities have a deep impact on it. Globalization of the world economies is leading to increase emphasis on internationalization of the subjects included in a course of study in school. It also creates the opportunities for new partnerships in research and teaching with agencies and institutions across the world (Twiggs and Oblinger,1996). Globalization is one of most powerful worldwide forces that are transforming the basis of business competition, paradoxically harkening an era in which small, local communities of practice may lead to a prominent structural form.

Influence of Globalization on different spheres of life

- The trade roads were built; global companies started their functions; global economy and finance system have been created.
- Tribes transformed to peoples, nations and states formed, after that regional unions and finally international authorities of governance.
- The great migration of peoples started, new lands were founded, empires created.
- Unified social ideas spread on huge territories
- The speech and writing were created, after that literature, finally mass media and Internet
- Globalization has had an uneven development in different areas of human knowledge. In some fields, globalization has advanced more thoroughly; like in commerce and trade, technology, sports, and art. Even in the education field, globalization has already made huge strides.
- Standardizing education to fit global standards has been an age-old practice that has had spectacular developments in the recent decades; for example, the International Baccalaureate program at the high school level. This program has been increasingly popular and demanded among students and teachers around the planet. This is a most evident manifestation of a successful global effort. There are no losers here, only winners.
- At the university level, the globalization of scholars and students is amazing. They come

and go to and from all over the world. The political and the academic world have strong ties and continuous exchange both, of ideas and people. It is very common to find former Presidents and Prime Ministers in the academic world. The process also works in the other direction.

Education and Health Systems

Globalization contributed to develop the health and education systems in the developing countries. We can clearly see that education has increased in recent years, because globalization has a catalyst to the jobs that require higher skills set. Health and education are basic objectives to improve any nations, and there are strong relationships between economic growth and health and education systems. Through growth in economic, living standards and life expectancy for the developing nations certainly get better. With more fortunes poor nations are able to supply good health care services and sanitation to their people. In addition, the government of developing countries can provide more money for health and education to the poor, which led to decrease the rates of illiteracy. This is seen in many developing countries whose illiteracy rate fell down recently. It is truth that, living standards and life expectancy of developing countries increase through economic gains from globalization. According to the World Bank (2004) " With globalization, more than 85 percent of the world's population can expect to live for at least sixty years and this is actually twice as long as the average life expectancy 100 years ago". In addition, globalization helped doctors and scientists to contribute to discover many diseases, which spread by human, animals and birds, and it helped them to created appropriate medicines to fight these deadly diseases.

Culture Effects

Globalization has many benefits and detriment to the culture in the developing countries. Many developing countries cultures has been changed through globalization, and became imitate others cultures such as, America and European countries. Before globalization it would not have been possible to know about other countries and their cultures. Due to important tools of globalization like television, radio, satellite and internet, it is possible today to know what is happening in any countries such as, America, Japan and Australia. Moreover, people worldwide can know each other better through globalization .Furthermore, globalization leads to disappearing of many words and expressions from local language because many people use English and French words. In addition, great changes have taken place in the family life, young people trying to leave their families and live alone when they get 18 years old, and the extended

family tends to become smaller than before (Kurdishglobe, 2010).

The Impact of Globalization on Education

Globalization has radically transformed the world in every aspect. But it has especially transformed the world economy which has become increasingly inter-connected and inter-dependent. But it also made the world economy increasingly competitive and more knowledge based, especially in the developed western countries including the UK. While blue collar jobs have been decreasing, white collar jobs have been increasing, especially in the service sector. At the moment of writing, almost 80 percent of Britain's GDP comes from the service sector. As a result, there is an increased demand for highly-educated and highly-skilled labour force. In contrast, work performed by unskilled workers has either been taken over by robots or unskilled workers in the developing countries.

In order to meet the needs of the fundamentally changed economy at both global and local levels, education system needs to adapt to new realities. But besides equipping the students with the necessary skills and knowledge to meet the employers' needs, the students should also be equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to recognize and 'capitalize' the many opportunities offered by an increasingly global world.

Impact of Globalization in Higher Education

Education is undergoing constant changes under the effects of globalization. The effects of Globalization on education bring rapid developments in technology and communications.

It reflects the effect on culture and brings about a new form of cultural imperialism. It brings rapid developments in technology and communications are foreseeing changes within school systems across the world as ideas, values and knowledge. The rise of a global society, driven by technology and communication developments are shaping children, the future citizens of the world into 'global citizens', intelligent people with a broad range of skills and knowledge to apply to a competitive, information based society. The future of countries often lies within their ability to compete in a global market where industrial based economies are giving way to knowledge based industries, realising the importance of "knowledge, skills and the intellectual capacity to meet the challenges of accelerated change and uncertainty".

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.

However, despite differences in economy, political, culture and society, second and third worlds have adopted educational ideals from western thought and are anxious to appear modern and therefore promote education as a symbol of modernity and development to their own population and the foreign countries. The spread of education internationally, as a result of globalization, has clearly had effects on cultures worldwide. The capitalist society is gradually becoming global with a strong emphasis on free trade emerging. Educational institutions have reacted accordingly, by becoming more market oriented, focusing their energy more on creating funds rather than providing sufficient education for students. Due to this increasing free trade around the globe – to end protection in many sectors so that there is more competition and privatisation, education is increasingly being drawn into this global capitalist competition.

The role of education has become more linked to globally competitive positions. Subsequent changes in university functions have lead universities toward “direct entrepreneurial activity to sustain themselves.” This in turn produces a change in institutional approaches to the development of overseas education. University courses must now be cross-cultural in content, which is in association with the growing number of students, particularly in the 1990's, searching for higher education outside of their own country.

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.

Lack of regulation is a major issue with the globalization of higher education. The current globalization of higher education creates both challenges and opportunities. The relationship between universities education and globalization gives special attention. Education will be the answer to many problems raised by globalization. Educational goals are seen to be an area of great concern in the era of globalization. It is here that universities play a crucially important role, for create better society. It is impossible to ignore the global; universities need to reflect on the impact of globalization. They must engage with the issues of globalization, both theoretically as analysts and

researchers, and practically as academic workers involved in an increasingly globalised enterprise. Universities providing a high quality education for the globalised world, despite its focus on internationalism and cross-cultural communication, are still based on an individualistic model of teaching.

Positive Impact

- A better economy – it introduces rapid development of the capital market
- Introducing new technologies- the new technologies and progress in telecommunication, introduction of satellites, mobiles etc are all results of globalization.
- The new scientific research patterns are all results of globalization.
- Living standards are risen.
- Globalization introduces better trade. This is because more people are employed. This increases productivity.
- Apart from economical aspect, globalization has also brought an impact on political and cultural domain.
- Culturally speaking, globalization has brought in different ideologies, and thought process amongst people.
- Politically speaking, onset of western democratic system has an impact on politics.

Conclusions

In conclusion, as we can see, the process of globalization has involved all the countries around the world. Developing countries such as India, China, Africa, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan have been affected by globalization, and whether negatively or positively, the economies of these countries have improved under the influence of globalization. At the same time, there is a dark side to globalization and to the very openness of the new information systems. While the richest countries grow richer, the poor are becoming poorer. Income, information and education gaps between the rich and the poor are widening not narrowing; economic crises, trade imbalances and structural adjustments have precipitated a moral crisis in many countries, tearing the basic social and cultural fabric of many families and communities apart, resulting in increasing youth unemployment, suicide, violence, racism and drug abuse and anti social behavior form schools. In the 21st century, education systems face the dual challenge of equipping students with the new knowledge, skills and values needed to be competitive in a global market while at the same time producing graduates who are responsible adults, good citizens both of their country and of the world. Thus globalization challenges us to

rethink not only how much education is needed but also its ultimate purposes.

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. Setting up units abroad will create awareness about Indian education, but it will not help us to earn a substantial amount of foreign exchange because a major portion would be spent to run the institution. 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. Globalization has had an uneven development in different areas of human knowledge. In some fields, globalization has advanced more thoroughly; like in commerce and trade, technology, sports, and art. Even in the education field, globalization has already made huge strides.

One of the most powerful effects of Globalization is the spread of education. Globalization has impacted different areas of human knowledge. Standardizing education to fit global standards has been the spectacular outcome. Students in college come and go from all over the world. For example universities from the Netherlands were the first non-native English speaking institutions that decided to teach a majority of their courses in English. the Globalization of education is gradually gaining traction everyday because people can easily specialize in subjects somewhere else and spread the knowledge to their home country.

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. The major concern is to deliver world class education with updated curriculum and practical exposure. This is possible only by attracting talented & experienced persons in to academics. At present it is difficult to assess not only the nature and dimensions of globalization, but also what it means to the field of education. A few educational researchers have attempted to make connections between the several dimensions of globalization and the policies of education.

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