

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

One significant factor that has impacted the entire world in the modern period is globalization. Its influence on a nation's educational system is inherent. The effects of globalization on India's educational system are multifaceted and contradictory. Preparing global citizens who are equipped to compete in the fiercely competitive globe is becoming more and more important. The demand for studying English is skyrocketing, international schools are becoming more and more popular, curricula need to be restructured, and ICTs need to be included, among other things. Globalization has increased pressure on the educational system to produce "winners" who are prepared to compete in the competition for survival of the fittest, even though the fundamental goals of education are to help students realize their potential and identify and pursue a meaningful purpose. The learning phase that takes place in academies, universities, colleges, seminaries, and technology institutes is referred to as higher, post-secondary, and third level education. Certain collegiate-level establishments that grant degrees, diplomas, and certificates, such as career colleges, trade schools, and vocational schools, are also considered to be part of higher education. Globalization has significantly influenced the Indian education system, reshaping its structure, policies, and practices over the past few decades. The integration of global ideas, technologies, and economies has brought about both opportunities and challenges for Indian education. On the positive side, globalization has led to increased access to international educational resources, collaborations with foreign institutions, curriculum modernization, and the emergence of private and international schools. It has also spurred the growth of online learning platforms and improved employability through skill-based education. However, it has also raised concerns about increasing inequality in access to quality education, commercialization, and the erosion of indigenous knowledge systems. This paper explores how globalization has transformed Indian education, emphasizing the need for balanced policies that harness global benefits while preserving cultural and educational values.

Keywords: globalization, economy, education, resources, communication

INTRODUCTION

Globalization has had a significant and transformative impact on literature and education. Through improved access to information and resources through digital technology, globalization in education has given teachers and students a wealth of global knowledge. It has made it easier for educational institutions to collaborate and exchange programs, improving intercultural understanding and providing students with a variety of learning opportunities. Additionally, globalization has accelerated the development of global citizenship education by encouraging students to address global issues and develop a sense of responsibility to the globe. By making literary works from various cultures and languages more widely available, globalization has improved literary diversity and cross-cultural interaction. The cross-border distribution of literary works has been made easier by the

availability of translation services and increased interest in international literature. Additionally, the industry has changed as a result of digital publication and distribution, which have made literary works more widely accessible and given authors the chance to interact with a global audience. The emergence of hybrid literary forms—which incorporate several languages, styles, and cultural references—has been impacted by globalization. The term "globalization," which refers to the increased interdependence and integration of societies, has had a profound impact on many aspects of human life, especially on literature and education. The increased availability of knowledge and information is a major advantage. Students can immerse themselves in a variety of educational systems and cultural contexts through study abroad programs, cultural exchanges, and cooperative research projects.

The history of education in India is extensive and goes back thousands of years. Gurus, or teachers, were responsible for teaching in ancient India. They passed on knowledge to their students orally. This educational approach, which had its roots in traditional Indian knowledge systems, placed an emphasis on students' overall development. The Indian government sought to create a new educational system that would better meet the needs of the newly independent country after independence. The government concentrated on ensuring that all people had access to education and creating a system that would support students' holistic development. During the colonial era, the British introduced a Western educational system in India that was more suited to the needs of the colonial administration and the industrial economy. The system placed an emphasis on rote learning and the acquisition of knowledge that could be used to serve the needs of the colonial administration. With more than 1.5 million schools and more than 36,000 higher education institutions, India has one of the biggest educational systems in the world. Primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education are the four tiers of the system.

Inadequate teaching staff and facilities, low student enrollment and retention rates, and the commercialization of education are just a few of the issues facing the Indian educational system. Nonetheless, the government has taken a number of actions to resolve these issues and enhance the nation's educational quality. All things considered, Indian education has a long history and has been essential to the growth of the nation. Even if there are still many obstacles to face, the value of education in fostering the nation's development and progress is being increasingly acknowledged.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Williams (2022) analyzed the globalization has gained prominence in the modern world due to its capacity to progress.

Gunn (2017) claimed that "Globalization is about how communications and technology are changing, which in turn causes cultural beliefs and practices to change."

According to Steiner-Khamsi, (2006) Neoliberalism has an effect on higher education as well, especially on the idea that government support and involvement in social welfare-related institutions should be reduced. There has been a shift toward the privatization of educational institutions and services as a result of the neo-liberal emphasis on cutting back on public spending on social services like education. As a result, universities stop being places that promote social values and instead become into places of business.

Chandrakant N Koligudde (2014) highlighted that in order to accomplish the political tactics; the policy makers adopt a forward-looking approach, such as providing quality education and allowing private higher education. The higher education system is constrained in its ability to expand the space

for skilled educated individuals and involve them in the process to achieve multiple objectives, such as growth, quality, and impartial access. In essence, the constituent colleges are privately owned and have minimal cost, access, and equity structures. They were eager to pay for it since the majority of degree holders' aspirations for colonial government employment provided a small number of Indians with college degrees significant prestige and relatively high money. The report suggested decentralization within the university pyramid, which included giving deans more authority, shifting accountability for investigations, degree awards, and course regulation to affiliated colleges, and encouraging universities to concentrate on postgraduate education and research initiatives.

Sahil Sawhney et. al. (2019) highlighted that India's higher education system's efficacy and quality continue to be major concerns. The not-for-profit industry is nevertheless subject to strict regulations from a number of statutory and regulatory bodies. Existential issues have arisen as a result of institutions' inability to create competitive advantage, particularly in the private sector. Particularly in industrialized nations, strategic management has been shown to be a successful approach for organizational excellence, growth, and corporate survival in a variety of fields, including the military, business, and even academia. With great success, American higher education institutions have taken the lead in using formal strategic management frameworks. This essay looks at the current situation of higher education in India, which calls for institutions to implement strategic management in order to succeed and survive over the long run.

Mahender Reddy and K S Sujit (2004) highlighting on the element that In these days of the knowledge revolution, a country's ability to become globally competitive depends on its quality of higher education. The main issue in India is that, despite the large number of unemployed degree holders and postgraduates, there are few employees who can innovate and learn new skills. In this regard, the authors contend that private universities may take the lead in continuously innovating their programs and curriculum while staying mindful of the market.

Michael Pelle et. al. (2016) analyzed that racial and ethnic subgroup differences between US and Indian higher education. Both nations' affirmative action policies are based on general classifications that take into account specific populations. By placing these residents with other, frequently more affluent groups, these policies have disastrously contributed to the notable underrepresentation of Black indigenous and some lower castes. The counteractive justice and plurality goals of affirmative action are hampered by this discrepancy. To address this underrepresentation, many Indian governments have implemented "quotas within quotas," which divide lower caste subgroups for admissions purposes. According to the study, US colleges and universities should follow suit by treating Black natives, Black immigrants, Black Hispanics, and multiracial Blacks as distinct groups for admissions and recruitment.

THE STUDY'S NECESSITY

The education system in India is much more improved these days and is one of the leading ones in the world. For any nation, education is the cornerstone of both social change and economic expansion. It is also one of the main drivers of the country's economic expansion. Globalization is a driver of change that cannot be ignored. Higher education is integrally linked to this trajectory. As long as people are motivated to search beyond boundaries for resources, ideas, efficiencies, and services, globalization will continue.

Higher education institutions that fail to adapt to that reality do so at their own peril. A review of the status and trends of globalization of higher education is important and timely.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. To explicate the present situation of Indian education structure.
2. To analyze the impact of globalization on Indian education.

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON INDIAN EDUCATION

Globalization has had complicated and contradictory effects on India's educational system. Preparing global citizens who are equipped to compete in the fiercely competitive globe is becoming more and more important. The demand for studying English is skyrocketing, "international" schools are becoming more and more popular, the curriculum needs to be restructured, and ICTs need to be included, among other things. Globalization has increased pressure on the educational system to produce "winners" who are prepared to compete in the competition for survival of the fittest, even though the fundamental goals of education are to help students reach their full potential and identify and pursue a meaningful purpose. As a result, a curriculum that must be accepted globally has been developed. Additionally, there is a great demand for learning English, as seen by foreign schools with non-traditional curricula that emphasize personality development over memorization, novel teaching pedagogies, etc. As there is a need for high-quality infrastructures that can help prepare a new class of individuals who are prepared for a global environment, school facilities have also come under scrutiny. Students are viewed as both clients and collaborators in the learning process in the modern setting. Issues that transcend national borders and interconnected systems on ecological, cultural, economic, political, and technological grounds should be taught in a global education. One example of this is the Globalization program, which incorporates knowledge from a variety of fields, including social science, environmental science, and the humanities.

Globalization and technical improvements are delivering and increasing access to the world and subsequently subjects should reflect this global outlook. It is obvious that the globalization-induced expansion of education has had an impact on civilizations all over the world. Free trade is becoming increasingly important as the capitalist society progressively expands globally. Because of this, educational institutions have responded by becoming more market-oriented and concentrating their efforts on raising money rather than giving students a quality education. Education is becoming more and more involved in this global capitalist rivalry as a result of increased free trade worldwide, which aims to eliminate protection in numerous areas and increase competition and privatization. With the integration of global labor and capital markets and the internationalization of education emerging as one of the major themes of educational policy and planning in the 1990s, educators are facing a new set of difficulties. A developing trend is the internationalization of education, especially higher education. In order to survive in an increasingly "uncertain world," universities and colleges everywhere are being compelled to compete in the global capitalist market and pursue entrepreneurial endeavors. Globalization has brought both opportunities and challenges to the Indian education system. While it has spurred modernization, innovation, and global integration, it has also introduced concerns about equity, commercialization, and cultural identity. A balanced approach is essential to ensure that globalization enhances education without compromising its core value.

EFFORTS BY THE GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Right to Education Act (RTE) in 2009

The government enacted the Right to Education Act (RTE) in 2009, establishing education as a basic right for all children aged 6 to 14. The act seeks to raise the standard of instruction in public schools and make education free and mandatory for all children.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):

In order to increase the quality of secondary education and grant universal access, the RMSA was established in 2009. The program's objectives are to raise secondary school enrollment rates and supply schools with sufficient facilities and faculty.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

The SSA was established in 2001 with the goal of enhancing the quality of elementary education and granting universal access to it. Through teacher training and the creation of instructional materials, the initiative seeks to raise the standard of education while also ensuring that schools have enough infrastructure and teaching personnel.

National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT):

Textbooks, instructional resources, and national curricular frameworks are created by the NCERT. The council also trains faculties and carries out learning study.

National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC):

The NAAC is required to assess and accredit higher education institutions in India. The council aims to improve quality assurance in higher education while raising the bar for university research and instruction.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- Transformative framework to overhaul the entire education system from school to higher education.
- Key features:
 - 5+3+3+4 structure to replace 10+2 system.
 - Emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy.
 - Mother tongue/regional language as medium of instruction until Grade 5.
 - Integration of vocational education from Grade 6 onwards.
 - Focus on critical thinking, creativity, and multidisciplinary learning.
 - Higher education reforms: more autonomy, academic bank of credits, and a move toward a multidisciplinary university model.

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

- Integrated scheme for school education (Pre-school to Class 12).
- Aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education.
- Merges previous schemes: SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), RMSA (Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan), and Teacher Education.

- Focus areas:
 - Quality improvement.
 - Digital learning.
 - Infrastructure development.
 - Teacher training.

PM SHRI Schools (2022)

- Upgrading over 14,500 schools to showcase modern, inclusive, and sustainable education practices.
- Model schools with smart classrooms, digital pedagogy, and green infrastructure.
- Aims to reflect all components of NEP 2020.

National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA)

- World's largest teacher training program.
- Focuses on capacity building of teachers and school heads.
- Covers areas like pedagogy, use of technology, classroom management, and student learning outcomes.

Digital Initiatives

- DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing): Platform for teachers and students with e-content aligned to curriculum.
- SWAYAM: Free online courses for school and higher education.
- e-PG Pathshala: Digital learning for postgraduate students.
- National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR): Aims to support inclusive education using technology.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

- Centrally sponsored scheme for quality improvement in higher education.
- Provides funding to state institutions for infrastructure, research, and faculty development.

Accreditation and Ranking Initiatives

- National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF): Ranks higher education institutions to promote healthy competition.
- NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) and NBA (National Board of Accreditation) ensure quality standards in institutions.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (PM POSHAN)

- Improves **nutritional status** of children and encourages school attendance.
- Indirectly enhances learning outcomes by addressing hunger and promoting student well-being.

9. Skill Development Programs

- Integration of skill-based education through:

- Skill India Mission.
- Vocational courses in schools.
- ITI and Polytechnic upgradation.
- Focus on employability and linking education with the job market.

10. Focus on Inclusive Education

- Scholarships and support schemes for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities.
- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao: Promotes girl child education.
- Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS).

The government of India is building multi-dimensional efforts to look up academic excellence by investing in infrastructure, faculty training, digital expertise, prospectus modification, and wide-ranging practices. These reforms aim to create a future-ready, equitable, and robust education system that aligns with global standards while addressing local needs.

KEY ISSUES FACED BY INDIAN EDUCATION

Inequality and Access

a. Urban-Rural Divide

- Significant gap in quality, infrastructure, and teacher availability between urban and rural schools.
- Rural students often lack access to digital learning tools and quality resources.

b. Social Inequality

- Children from marginalized communities (SC/ST/OBC, minorities) face discrimination and lower participation.
- Gender disparity, especially in rural and conservative areas, leads to lower enrollment of girls.

2. Poor Quality of Education

a. Outdated Curriculum

- Syllabi are often not aligned with real-world skills or changing job market needs.
- Focus is more on rote learning than conceptual understanding or critical thinking.

b. Low Learning Outcomes

- ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) consistently shows poor reading and math skills among schoolchildren.
- Many students reach higher grades without mastering basic competencies.

3. Infrastructure Deficiency

- Lack of basic facilities like toilets (especially for girls), clean drinking water, libraries, and laboratories in many government schools.
- Overcrowded classrooms and insufficient furniture or learning materials.

4. Teacher-Related Issues

a. Shortage of Qualified Teachers

- Many schools, especially in remote areas, operate with fewer teachers than required.
- Teachers are often overburdened or involved in non-teaching duties like election work or surveys.

b. Lack of Training and Motivation

- Many teachers lack modern pedagogical training or exposure to technology.
- Absenteeism and lack of accountability are persistent problems.

5. Examination Pressure and Rote Learning

- Heavy emphasis on marks and examinations rather than actual learning.
- Students are encouraged to memorize rather than understand or apply concepts.
- High-stress environments lead to anxiety, depression, and sometimes even student suicides.

6. Digital Divide

- Limited internet access and lack of devices in rural or low-income households hinder online education.
- The COVID-19 pandemic exposed and worsened this divide.

7. Higher Education Challenges

a. Low Research Output

- Indian universities have limited global recognition due to low investment in research and innovation.
- Focus remains on theoretical knowledge rather than practical application or innovation.

b. Employability Issues

- Many graduates lack job-ready skills.
- Curriculum often does not align with industry requirements.

8. Privatization and Commercialization

- Rising cost of private education makes quality education unaffordable for many.
- Commercial coaching centers prioritize profit over genuine learning.
- Unregulated private institutions sometimes exploit students without delivering promised quality.

9. Policy Implementation Gaps

- Despite many progressive policies (like NEP 2020), there is often a lack of proper execution at the ground level.
- Bureaucratic delays, corruption, and lack of monitoring weaken policy impact.

10. Language Barrier

- Medium of instruction in English disadvantages students from regional or rural backgrounds.

- Limited availability of quality content in Indian languages restricts learning.

While India has made significant progress in expanding access to education, serious challenges remain in terms of quality, equity, infrastructure, and relevance. Addressing these issues requires consistent investment, policy implementation, teacher training, and systemic reforms that ensure every child receives meaningful and effective education.

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON EDUCATION

1. International Collaboration and Exchange

- Globalization has encouraged partnerships between Indian and foreign universities.
- Student and faculty exchange programs promote cultural understanding and academic growth.
- Joint research projects and international conferences improve the quality of research and innovation.

2. Access to Global Knowledge and Resources

- Students and teachers have access to online educational platforms like Coursera, edX, Khan Academy, etc.
- Exposure to cutting-edge global content, including new teaching methods, updated syllabi, and global best practices.

3. Technological Advancement in Education

- Integration of smart classrooms, digital boards, and e-learning platforms.
- Use of AI, virtual labs, and online simulations to enhance learning.
- Wider reach of distance and online education, especially during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Curriculum Modernization

- Traditional curricula are being upgraded to include skill-based learning, critical thinking, coding, entrepreneurship, and global perspectives.
- Emphasis on interdisciplinary and application-based education.

5. Improved Quality Standards

- Global ranking and accreditation systems (like QS Rankings, Times Higher Education) motivate institutions to **improve** infrastructure, research, and teaching quality.
- Competition fosters innovation and accountability in institutions.

6. Increase in Educational Opportunities

- Greater availability of diverse courses and programs, including dual degrees and online certifications.
- Students can now choose international courses without leaving their home country.

7. Encouragement of Multilingual and Multicultural Education

- Exposure to different cultures and languages encourages cultural sensitivity and global citizenship.
- Students learn to adapt to diverse work and learning environments.

8. Rise in Employment and Global Mobility

- Globalized education prepares students for **international job markets**.
- Increased employability due to a better understanding of global business practices, communication skills, and cultural awareness.

9. Privatization and Investment in Education

- Foreign investment in the education sector has led to the growth of high-quality private institutions.
- Improved infrastructure, faculty quality, and student services due to competition and private sector involvement.

10. Empowerment through Knowledge

- Marginalized communities benefit from open access to educational resources, promoting inclusive and lifelong learning.
- Increased awareness of global issues such as climate change, human rights, and sustainable development.

Globalization has brought significant positive changes to education by expanding access, raising standards, and connecting learners and educators across borders. With the right policies and technological support, globalization can continue to enrich education systems worldwide, making them more inclusive, innovative, and future-ready.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON EDUCATION

Globalization has significantly influenced education systems worldwide, introducing both opportunities and challenges. While it has facilitated access to diverse knowledge and international collaboration, several negative impacts have emerged, particularly affecting cultural diversity, equity, and local relevance.

1. Cultural Homogenization and Loss of Indigenous Knowledge

Globalization often promotes dominant cultures, leading to the erosion of local traditions and indigenous knowledge systems. Educational curricula may prioritize global perspectives, sidelining local histories, languages, and cultural practices. This shift can result in students becoming disconnected from their cultural heritage, diminishing cultural diversity in education.

2. Standardization over Local Relevance

The push for standardized curricula and assessments aims to create uniform educational benchmarks. However, this approach can overlook local contexts, languages, and learning needs. Such standardization may not align with the diverse cultural and regional backgrounds of students, potentially reducing the effectiveness and relevance of education.

3. Widening Educational Inequalities

While globalization has expanded educational resources, it has also exacerbated disparities. Students in urban or affluent areas often have better access to technology and quality education, whereas those in rural or underprivileged regions may lack such opportunities. This digital divide and unequal resource distribution can widen the gap in educational outcomes.

4. Brain Drain and Talent Migration

Global opportunities can lead to the migration of skilled educators and students from developing countries to more developed nations. This "brain drain" results in a loss of talent and expertise in the home countries, potentially hindering the development and quality of local education systems

5. Commercialization and Privatization of Education

The influence of market forces has led to the commercialization of education, where institutions may prioritize profit over educational quality. This trend can marginalize students from lower-income backgrounds, as access to quality education becomes increasingly tied to financial means, undermining the principle of education as a public good.

6. Language Barriers and Dominance

English and other dominant languages often become the medium of instruction in globalized education systems. This can disadvantage non-native speakers and contribute to the decline of indigenous languages, impacting students' ability to learn effectively and diminishing linguistic diversity.

7. Pressure on Educators and Institutions

Educators may face increased pressure to align with global standards and curricula, potentially leading to stress and burnout. Institutions might also prioritize international rankings and competitiveness over local educational needs, affecting the overall quality and relevance of education.

In summary, while globalization offers avenues for educational advancement and cross-cultural exchange, it also presents challenges that can undermine cultural diversity, equity, and local relevance in education. Addressing these issues requires a balanced approach that integrates global perspectives while preserving and valuing local contexts and traditions.

CONCLUSION

The globalization of the Indian educational system must be ingrained from a variety of significant perspectives, including socioeconomic, political, and academic ones that deal with the distribution of educational resources and their level of effectiveness. Higher education is becoming more internationalized, with the goal of mutually beneficial information, skill, and research sharing as well as national and international development. For individuals who are aware of the advantages because they are alert and curious and have enough access to information, globalization presents an opportunity. Everyone aspires to live a successful, full life with all the conveniences and essentials, but only a select few can afford to do so because of a finite amount of resources that cannot keep up with demand. Many people's hidden potential will be revealed as a result of globalization.

The growth and socioeconomic development of India are largely dependent on education. With India establishing itself as a knowledge economy in a world that is rapidly becoming more globalized, this has been more significant throughout the past ten years. In addition to promoting economic progress, an educated populace also improves nutrition and health. Building a just and democratic society also requires a well-rounded education. Therefore, accelerating access to high-quality education is crucial for India, which has a sizable youth population and low human development metrics.

India's education system is dealing with significant issues and challenges. Although there is pressure to create global citizens who are equipped to compete in today's fiercely competitive world, the reality on the ground paints a different picture. The fundamental goal of education is to help kids reach their full potential, identify and work toward a meaningful goal, and respect others' rights to do the same.

However, recent studies have shown that in order to improve the quality of education, physical infrastructure must be made available, upgraded, and resources must be further deployed. On the one hand, the majority of private schools are observed using resources to allow their students to express themselves and explore their natural and social surroundings; government schools, on the other hand, are unable to meet the expectations of education because of administrative obstacles and a lack of physical infrastructure. This is ironic because government laws and publications make it apparent that meeting children's physical, psychological, and emotional needs is important for the whole development of their personalities.

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