

Education under Globalization: the constitutional dream of India

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Abstract

This study examines how education and globalisation interact within India's constitutional framework. In the framework of a world that is quickly globalising, it examines the opportunities and problems that occur as India works to realise its constitutional aim of offering high-quality education to everyone. In addition to addressing socioeconomic issues, cultural considerations, and technical influences, the study looks at institutional mechanisms, policy consequences, and the effects of globalisation on educational practices. The study advances knowledge on how India might negotiate these challenges in the age of globalisation to create an inclusive, responsive educational system consistent with its constitutional values.

Keywords: Education, Globalization, constitutional dream, India.

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "globalisation" refers to the increasing interconnectedness, integration, and interdependence of the world's economies, societies, technologies, cultures, politics, and environments. It is a unified process that encompasses a wide range of related sub-processes, the most easily understood of which could be described as increased cultural impact, increased economic interdependence, rapid information technology advancements, new governance, and geopolitical difficulties. Over the past 20 years, globalisation has redefined the components and forces behind monetary advancement.

In order for a nation to progress and for individuals to reach their full potential, education is essential. Education is a major investment in the development of human capital, which drives economic growth and technological revolution. Enhancing a society's educational standing is the only way to guarantee the diverse growth of its populace. The primary, secondary, and higher education sectors make up the three main parts of the Indian educational system. In the current period of globalisation, liberalisation, and privatisation, India is open to the outside world on all fronts. In the current competitive world, the Indian education system has three challenges: inclusiveness, excellence, and expansion.

The confluence of education and constitutional ambitions becomes a crucial focal point in the age of globalisation, especially when considering India. This study explores the complex dynamics of education in the context of globalisation, paying particular attention to how it fits with India's constitutional ambition. The study explores the complex interplay between

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international forces and constitutional ideals that affect the nation's educational environment as it works to provide inclusive, high-quality education for everyone. This research looks at institutional processes, policy frameworks, and the changing character of educational practices in order to explore the potential and problems that India has in its efforts to create an educational system that aligns with both global trends and constitutional principles. The study intends to contribute to a fuller understanding of how India may negotiate the complications of globalisation while adhering to its constitutional vision for education by providing light on this complex interplay.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Right to Education in India is the subject of a critical examination by Almeida (2019), who investigates whether this constitutional provision has become a concrete reality. It is likely that the study explores how legislative frameworks, policy implementations, and socioeconomic factors influence the effectiveness of the right to education in India. Almeida's research raises important questions about the implementation of this fundamental right and sheds light on the obstacles that India's constitutional ideal of a free and universal education faces.

The study conducted by Singh (2013) examines the significant effects of globalisation on the education system in India. The study is anticipated to examine how globalisation has affected institutional structures, instructional techniques, and curriculum design when it is published in a respectable publication. Since Singh's work focuses on the technological, economic, and cultural aspects of globalisation, it probably offers a thorough grasp of the transformative forces influencing the Indian education system. This body of work is essential for placing the potential and difficulties India faces in balancing its educational aspirations with the globalisation of the educational landscape with its constitution.

In the Indian context, Sharma's (2018) research offers a specialised investigation of how globalisation affects higher education. The year of publishing (2018) suggests a recent analysis that could provide insights into opportunities and difficulties of the modern world. The research likely explores the dynamic changes in pedagogy, technology integration, and international cooperation within higher education institutions by concentrating on new trends and innovations. This material is essential for comprehending how higher education is viewed and managed in the context of globalisation, as it illuminates the creative tactics used to negotiate India's changing educational environment..

3. Globalization and Education

Globalisation and education go hand in hand. Due to the importance of education in shaping society and the profound influence of global activities on education, there must be a connection between globalisation and education. As the world economy continues to become more interconnected, it is crucial that school curricula begin to include more international perspectives. Also, it creates new opportunities for institutions and organisations all around

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the globe to work together on research and education projects. Globalisation is one of the most powerful forces altering the basis of economic competition; paradoxically, it foretells a future in which little, regional communities of practice may dominate structural forms. When businesses join forces in communities of practice, they are better able to create, share, and use the in-depth information that is essential for succeeding in today's knowledge-based global economy.

The national education system has outgrown itself and had to adjust to newer trends in the globalising education system due to the shifting dynamics of a world that is becoming more and more globalised. By combining the educational practices, policies, and approaches of other nations with their own educational systems, countries are broadening their educational horizons. Globalisation in education is the process of embracing and adjusting to a wide range of educational patterns by obfuscating the geographic boundaries between the educational systems of different nations. It may be called a process by which the interactions and exchanges that educational systems and institutions have with other nations and their cultures impact and change their practices. The acceptance of a broad range of learning techniques that arise from the globalisation of knowledge and the subsequent integration of technology and the gathered data to influence national education is known as globalised education.

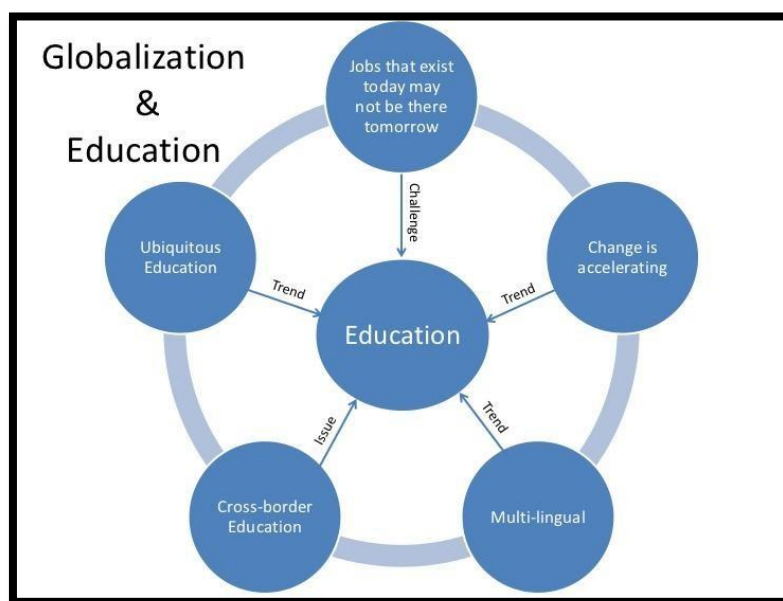


Figure 1: Globalization and education

4. IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN EDUCATION

Commercialization has led to the education sector being more commonly known as the education industry than the service sector. Education is one area where free market principles have already taken root. The current trend in education is the commercialization of learning. Specialised education provided by commercial institutions has proliferated worldwide. Many

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private universities, both at home and abroad, are taking over our public schools as a result of globalisation. If these groups can achieve "self-financing," their expenses will be comparable to those of similar organisations around the world, putting them within reach of the same privileged class. As soon as job markets get more competitive, the gap between the wealthy and everyone else will widen. While this was going on, other forms of pricing discrimination would be set up to exclude the less fortunate, including the downtrodden and the underprivileged. Corporatization has also turned the education industry into a profit-driven enterprise.

Very few Indian universities have international accreditation or recognition, with the exception of a select few prestigious ones. Thus, there is intense rivalry for admission to the handful of world-class institutions. It is not possible for the Indian educational system to independently collect fees from students. There are almost 80,000 international students in the United States, and about 5,000 Indian medical students studying in China. Some claim that Indian students, whose parents pay for their education, have become a net subsidiser of British higher education. It is common for top students to study abroad. The educational sector has emerged as a prime commercial opportunity with far-reaching effects on the labour market as a result of globalisation. In order to take advantage of India's booming economy, institutions around the globe are exploring the possibility of forming partnerships with their Indian counterparts. British universities are trying to establish themselves in India through many means, including but not limited to academic exchanges, joint ventures, research collaboration, and the construction of an illegitimate campus on Indian national land.



Figure 2: Globalization's effects on the educational system

5. CONCLUSION

In light of the constantly globalising world, this study examines the complex relationship

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between education and globalisation within the context of India's constitution, highlighting both potential and problems in delivering high-quality education to all. The study takes into account socioeconomic variables, cultural dynamics, and technological influences while addressing institutional mechanisms, policy consequences, and the complex effects of globalisation on education. Critical viewpoints on the Right to Education, the revolutionary consequences of globalisation, and the development of higher education are provided by the findings of Almeida, Singh, and Sharma's literature assessment. The study recognises the intricacies brought about by globalization's commercialization and corporatization of education, along with any possible repercussions including elitism and financial restrictions. In the end, the conclusion highlights the necessity of strategic plans that balance global pressures with constitutional principles, guaranteeing an inclusive and adaptable educational system in line with India's ambition for comprehensive national development in the ever-changing global context.

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