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Comparative Analysis on the Impact of Globalization on the Education System in India and US

JANET ELIZABETH JOHN¹

ABSTRACT

Globalization's influence on culture and education is a major source of worry. Some regarded it as a gift to old institutions such as the family and the school, while others saw it as a way to cultivate new attitudes by overturning traditional ones. The positive and negative effects of globalisation on education in developing nations will be examined in this study. Education systems that are effective are the bedrock of opportunity to live a decent life. For countries of all income levels, ensuring that all children have appropriate access to education is a critical public sector duty. People can only participate to and profit from globalisation if they are equipped with the necessary information, skills, talents, and rights to achieve their fundamental needs. They require work and income, as well as a healthy atmosphere. These are the prerequisites for people to actively participate as citizens in their local, national, and global communities. These objectives can only be met if national governments provide sufficient resources to education, basic infrastructure, and the environment, as well as establish an institutional framework that assures broad access and opportunity. All societies are concerned with education. Education is at the centre of the transformation that is radically influencing our world in the areas of science, technology, economics, and culture as the basis and key driving force of economic, social, and personal progress. It is the driving force behind social and scientific development, and it is subjected to the outcomes of progress that it has sparked, both in terms of substance as well as techniques and defined goals.

I. INTRODUCTION

Globalization's influence on culture and education is a major source of worry. Some regarded it as a gift to old institutions such as the family and the school, while others saw it as a way to cultivate new attitudes by overturning

traditional ones. The positive and negative effects of globalisation on education in developing nations will be examined in this study. Education systems that are effective are the bedrock of opportunities to live a decent life. For countries of all income levels, ensuring that

¹ Author is an Advocate in India

all children have appropriate access to education is a critical public sector duty. Education's internationalisation can be traced back to a variety of internal and external changes in the international system. Changes in the labour market have resulted in global demand for more knowledgeable and competent professionals, as well as individuals with a deeper understanding of languages, cultures, and business techniques. Individuals are increasingly appreciating the value of education. Education gives individuals a higher possibility of working in today's climate, which leads to a better lifestyle, power, and status. Knowledge has been modified as intellectual property, particularly in terms of combining university intellectual work with community, industry, and government interests and agendas. While many so-called applied disciplines welcome this trend, it creates tensions between the more lucrative practical subjects of science and technology and those of basic theoretical inquiry, especially in the arts and humanities. Institutional winners and losers are also created. This paper analyze the effect of globalization on education in India and the US.

II. EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA

Globalization is a process of cross-regional and national integration, contact, and exchange of people, ideas, inventions, resources, and opportunities. Globalization has had a significant impact on India, forcing Indian universities to develop a new paradigm to give better

educational chances for prospective students. To prepare students for today's industry, higher education in India must change and follow the trend of technology disruptions and globalisation. Globalization's impact on higher education in India is one of the most powerful influences in the twenty-first century. It has a strong resemblance to education.²

Globalization must be coupled with education since education plays such a crucial role in moulding society and global activities have a significant impact on it.

Though the three cardinal elements of India's New Economic Policy (NEP) are globalisation, liberalisation, and privatisation, globalisation alone is the process of increasing the Indian economy's integration with the global economy through the reduction of import duties and export restrictions, promotion of foreign investment, and permission for the flow of foreign technology and skills. Liberalisation, on the other hand, strives to eliminate bureaucratic controls and restrictions on private corporations. Privatisation is the process of incorporating the private sector in the ownership and operation of state-owned enterprises, which eventually leads to the denationalisation of key state-owned industries in India. All of these economic reform processes strive towards a higher national per capita income, full employment, self-sufficiency, and a reduction in inequities and poverty. Globalisation is neither a distant experience nor a distant reality in the lives of ordinary Indians.

² David Litz, *Globalization and the Changing Face of Educational Leadership: Current Trends and*

Emerging Dilemmas, International Education Studies, Vol 4 ,No.3, August 2011

If new technology is brought in by foreign money, it may either create jobs or reduce them.³

Our country's education system has to be overhauled in many areas at a faster pace.

When there is significant competition from abroad, this procedure could get off to a

good start. Indian students are drawn to world-renowned universities and institutes.

Similarly, there are well-known Indian universities/institutions that attract international students, resulting in educational export. Students and teachers can now have hand in their preferred global education system without having to leave the nation. As a result, they will be able to take advantage of the world's top possibilities with ease. When it comes to India, there is a significant influence of foreign culture. Such cultural interaction enriches and adds new flavours to the local culture.⁴ The commercialization of education has transformed the sector into an enterprise for gains. Globalization has made education an extraordinary business occasion with a great impact on employment. Universities from around the world want to join hands with Indian Universities and be a part of India's economic profitable strength. Recruiting overseas scholars is a way of getting a fiscal advantage for the universities. The children of the poor and socially

underprivileged have been denied education. Decades of under-investment in education have created shocking dearths of structures, laboratories, libraries, aseptic installations and drinking water and sanitation installations.⁵

India is a major supply of skilled labour in the shifting labour market. The education system is receiving professional facilities as well as financial backing from management. Salaries are currently more appealing than they were in the 1990s. Performance should take precedence over years on the job. Timings are getting more flexible, and work-from-home arrangements are becoming more frequent. Employee efficiency has improved thanks to office automation. Job websites are increasingly being used to fill positions. Scientific and technical advancements have made life much more convenient, quick, and pleasurable. People are less concerned about government jobs because MNCs, the private sector, and the public sector all offer more lucrative opportunities. Even remote places will have access to the internet⁶

Globalization has had several negative consequences, such as increasing the imbalance between rural and urban Indian joblessness, the expansion of slum cities, and the possibility of terrorist activity. Globalization boosted rivalry between international and native enterprises in the Indian market. The profit margins of Indian

³ Naidu, Y. G. (2006). GLOBALISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN SOCIETY. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 67(1), 65–76. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41856193>

⁴ Serosoft, The Impact Of Globalization In The Indian Education Sector, *Academia* (February 4, 2022, 4:56 PM), <https://www.academiaerp.com/blog/impact-of-globalization-in-the-indian-education-sector/>

⁵ Mr. Amritpal Singh et al., Impact Of Globalization on Indian Education System, Vol 2, Issue 12, *IJERT* 2488, 2489-2490, 2013

⁶ Aanchal Agarwal, The Impact Of Globalization In India, *Eduvoice* (February 2, 2022, 10:45 PM), <https://eduvoice.in/the-impact-of-globalization-in-india/>

industry businesses were cut as a result of this. Young Indians are dropping out of school early and entering call centres to make quick money, decreasing their social lives. Globalization has weakened the country's sense of patriotism and nationalism. The World Trade Organization now has 149 members (WTO). A total of 25 nations have applied to join the WTO and China was just accepted to the club. What is required is the development of a suitable framework for extracting the most benefits from international commerce and investment. This framework should comprise a list of demands that India would want to make on the international trading system, as well as measures that India should do to fully achieve globalization's potential.⁷

III. EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE EDUCATION SECTOR IN US

Between 2000 and 2017, the number of students seeking higher education degrees outside of their native nations more than quadrupled, reaching 5.3 million (UNESCO 2018). Between 1980 and 2017, overall enrolment of international students in the United States, which has a huge number of schools and institutions, more than quadrupled. Higher education has become a key export industry for the US economy as a result of the growing number of international students. The presence of international students in US higher education has an impact on global skill production and the placement of university-

educated individuals in labour markets. We look at how demand-side variables and supply-side factors, which represent the activity of US schools and universities, influence these flows. We investigate the implications of reduced international student flows for talent development and labour markets in the United States and overseas.⁸ There are professors that adopted the concept of 'global perspective' as the school's distinguishing quality. Some of the points discussed are (a) Global Issues, Problems, and Challenges: Investigate and assess global issues, problems, and challenges (e.g., students can describe how they are connected with the world),(b) Human Differences and Commonalities: Research human differences and commonalities,(c)Global Connections: Examine the ties that exist between the United States and the rest of the globe.⁹ Many educators saw the importance of training pupils for international understanding after the first and second world wars, and many educators established programmes to promote peace. The Institute of International Education, for example, was founded after the close of World War I to encourage educational interaction among students and instructors as a means of advancing global understanding. On college campuses, the institution also supported the formation of foreign relations groups. In the 1920s, a few American institutions, like Harvard University, provided its students the chance to engage in

⁷ Effects Of Globalization on Education In Indian Society, Triumph IAS, (February 4 ,2022,7:44 PM), <https://triumphias.com/blog/effects-of-globalization-on-education-in-indian-society/>

⁸ Pachura, P (ed.). 2011, *New Knowledge in a New Era of Globalization*, IntechOpen, London. 10.5772/982

⁹ Walter C. Parker (2011) 'International education' in *US public schools, Globalisation, Societies and Education*, 9:3-4, 487-501

League of Nations simulations in order to educate them about global challenges, interconnectedness, and the forces that threatened peace and stability. At a session of the National Association of Secondary School Principals in 1925, professor Isaac Kandel of Teachers College, Columbia University, suggested that secondary schools should offer foreign studies to encourage international understanding. Similarly, following Globe War II, the United World College and the International Baccalaureate were created to assist students to discover their shared humanity with students from many countries and to help them comprehend the world. Since then, many more programmes have been developed to expand the range of opportunities for global education, including student and teacher travel, global curriculum, teacher support programmes, and programmes that use internet-based communication technologies to facilitate teacher and student global collaboration, such as iEarn, Bloomberg Philanthropies' Global Scholars programme, or Project Zero's Out of Eden Project at Harvard Graduate School of Education. Innovative student and educator travel programmes are offered by organisations such as Education First, Envoys, Global Citizen Year, and Thinking Without Borders. Teacher professional development programmes are available from Primary Source and World Savvy, among others. The Asia Society has created outstanding products to aid curriculum creation,

teacher preparation, and collective global education leadership. College graduates can use organisations like the Peace Corps or World Teach to strengthen their global talents through global service. Even while global education is not a new concept, there is a fresh impetus to pursue it more deliberately. Not all kids who have the chance to attend school learn to understand their shared humanity with others beyond cultural, ethnic, religious, and national boundaries. Not everyone learns to be intrigued about such differences, or to be adept at figuring out how to leverage those distinctions to foster more collaboration in collaboratively tackling the world's difficulties. These challenges are well summarized in a global compact that articulates what we must do to secure peace in the world. To achieve those goals, we will need more determined and more effective education programs to help students understand the importance of these goals, and of the specific targets for each one them.¹⁰

Globalization as a phenomena is gaining traction in a variety of fields, particularly higher education. It incorporates significant components of HEI operations, such as economic, social, and cultural. Educators and HEIs should develop approaches to meet the educational needs of the growing student population, particularly international students.¹¹ The growing importance of both the knowledge-based economy and society; innovations related to the latest

¹⁰ Fernando Reimers Contributor, Wrapping Our Minds Around the World, USNEWS.com, (February 2 ,2022,11:15 PM), <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2016-08-12/education-must-focus-on-globalization>

¹¹ Bidyuk, Natalya. (2016). Higher Education Globalization in the Context of American Guidelines. Comparative Professional Pedagogy. 6. 10.1515/rpp-2016-0041.

information and communication technologies (ICTs); and the emphasised role of the market and market economy. As a consequence, five main concerns that American educators think are relevant to the educational environment have been provided, along with critical replies and concepts that may be used to overcome the rising obstacles while fostering globalisation inside a higher education institution. At the same time, particular organisations in the United States (US State Department; Education USA) are aiding HEIS in strengthening the positive influence of globalisation on their operations. Furthermore, American universities and colleges think that using social media to improve their scientific reputation and so recruit more overseas students is vital. Global rankings are also important in determining a higher education institution's potential and standing in the educational arena.¹²

IV. IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

The following are the findings of the findings of this research:

- It enhances the ability of the students to acquire and utilize knowledge.
- Internationalisation is an impact of Globalisation .This usually happens in higher education. It helps in the foreign policy of the country.
- Globalisation boosts the country's economy through investment.
- Students are able to obtain an awareness of different cultures as a result of globalisation, which is similar to a practical education.
- Many people become aware of human rights and the flaws in their own nations' governance as a result of globalisation.
- Many countries have benefited from globalisation in terms of upgrading their education systems and literacy rates.
- Inequalities in education are bridged between rich and poor people, as well as between urban and rural regions, so that everyone may benefit from the possibilities generated by globalisation.
- Teaching approaches have become more integrated and broad as a result of globalised education. Access to schools has improved, and as a result, pupils are becoming more equipped for transnational careers. Students have a more comprehensive grasp of how the global business scene works as a result of this training, and they are more likely to participate actively in it.
- Working together in a multicultural context helps students to gain new information and use that knowledge to make sense of new and unexpected circumstances. Students are better prepared to deal with difficulties or events that they may not encounter in a more localised school.

¹² Steemit, Globalization & its impact on education,(Feb 6,2022,10:44 PM), <https://steemit.com/education/@imbsnt/globalization-and-its-impact-on-education>

V. CONCLUSION

Students should obtain not just a depth of information in these topics, but also a holistic view and skills that will prepare them to confront the actual world, according to the education system. To excel in the specified domains, it is necessary to have a practical understanding of the world. Opportunities to expand their horizons, platforms for cooperation and learning, and acknowledgment for those who seek to achieve must all be available. It's about constantly attempting to raise the standard by inventing and never standing stagnant. Educational institutions must believe in a value-based education system if their students are to succeed in any field. Change and assessment are significant forces in schools and universities. They cultivate a thriving student community that thrives in all areas of life, from academics to the arts and athletics. It is a never-ending process, and a country like India should make the most use of it to raise its national standard through its educational system. Globalization is a crucial to shaping the future and ensuring that greater educational standards are implemented everywhere.

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