

Some Aspects of Globalization and Relation to Education : An Overview

Suman Ghosh

Abstract :

Globalization is an umbrella term that refers to increasing global connectivity, integration and interdependence in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres. During the past few years, the world economy has witnessed unparalleled growth. Globalization has brought with it several debates about its socio-cultural, economic and political implications. One of the most debated issues is education. Education is an essential instrument for the emancipation of humankind. The major function of education is the transformation of society's norms and values. Globalisation is becoming one of the most looked upon component in the Indian education system as the country fairly contributes to the whole process. The impacts and effects of globalisation could be seen everywhere. This qualitative study is an attempt to describe the concepts of an education, in the context of globalization. Globalization has containing both opportunities and threats for national development. This paper attempts to describe the various aspects of globalization and its positive as well as negative impacts on education for developing countries. People can only contribute and benefit from globalization if they are endowed with knowledge, values, ethics, skills and with the capabilities are rights needed to pursue their basic livelihoods.

Key words :

Globalization, Education, Value, ethics, Impact, Development.

Introduction :

The relationship between global economic integration and economic well-being has been a live policy issue for some time. The impact of globalization on culture and educational system is a major concern. Education is a major concern for all societies. As the foundation and essential driving force of economic, social, and human development, education is at the heart of the change that is dramatically affecting our world in the areas of science, technology, economics, and culture. It is the reason behind social change and Scientific progress, and in its turn, it is subjected to the results of progress that is itself has engendered, both with regard to content as well as methods and established aims.

Globalization is a complex phenomenon that has far reaching effects. Therefore, the term "globalization" has gathered many emotive connotations. At one extreme, globalization is seen as irresistible and benign force for delivering economic prosperity to people throughout the world. At the other, it is blamed as a source of all contemporary ills.

The definition of globalization may be different to different scholars. According to Cheng (2000), it may refer to the transfer, adaptation and development of values, knowledge, technology and behavioral norms across countries and societies in different parts of the world. The typical phenomena and characteristics associated with globalization include growth of global networking, global transfer and interflow in technological, economic, social, political, cultural and learning areas international alliances and competitions, international collaboration and exchange, multi-cultural

integration and use of international standards and benchmarks. Globalization is seen as a general tendency towards the liberalization of economic trade, a wide circulation of capital, products and goods, and a quasi-abolition of national borders. The speed of communication and the relatively low cost of processing information have caused distances to be eliminated. The categories of time and space have been completely overturned. However, the phenomenon of globalisation is usually driven by a combination of economic, technological, socio-cultural political and biological factors (Croucher, 2004)

Objective :

One of the Objectives of this study is an attempt to discuss the various aspects of globalization and its effects, relation to educational system. Another objective of the study is to discuss the positive, negative effects of globalization on educational system.

Methodology :

The study has been conducted by consulting existing literature through historical, empirical approaches. The present work is mainly based on secondary information collected from various sources like journals, articles, books, magazines, websites etc. Qualitative analysis methods was used for the present study.

Aspects of Globalization-

Globalisation is a phenomenon that has led to the integration of regional economies, transport and trade, societies and cultures through communication. It is closely linked with economic globalization that stands for the integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, capital flows, foreign direct investment.

Globalization has multiple aspects that influence the world in several ways. Some influences of globalization and their brief descriptions -

- **Financial** - Better access to external financing for borrowers and emergence of worldwide financial markets.
- **Economic** - Based on the freedom of exchange of goods and capital, realization of common global market.
- **Political** - Globalization can lead to the formation of a world Government which regulates the relationships among governments.
- **Job Market** - Competition in a global job market.
- **Cultural** - World culture is emerging due to globalization. Multiculturalism is spreading and individuals have better access to cultural diversity. Multinational corporations and international travel and tourism are increasing very fast .
- **Technological** - Global Telecommunication Infrastructure, Global Information System increasing in number .
- **Health policy** - Due to globalized technological advancements medical care has influenced health policy .
- **Social** - Non governmental organisations have emerged as the main agents of global public policy in areas of humanitarian aid and developmental efforts .
- **Ethical** - There is increasing awareness towards global crime - fighting efforts and cooperation.
- **Language** - English is the third most spoken language in the world having more than 341 million speakers (Ethnologue, 2000)

People need employment and incomes and a healthy environment to live. These conditions are essential to empower them to participate fully as citizens in their local, national and global communities as a whole. These goals, can be only reached if national government allocate adequate resources to education, basic infrastructure and the environment, and create the institutional frame work which ensures opportunity and vast access.

An important dimension of the process of globalization is the gradual spread of ideas and values. Globalization has been opening up prospects for inevitable changes concerning development as well as posing challenges to certain sections of society. It is not a new phenomenon for the 21st century yet it is being treated as a most recent, mainly because certain aspects of globalization have posed several challenging threats to the developing and under developed countries primarily in generating social and economic inequalities.

The educational impact of globalization refers to the impact of globalization on the education, mobility, social institutions, woman's status and their relations. The educational dimension also encompasses social security, social justice, identity, equality, inclusion or exclusion and the cohesiveness of families and communities. According to Anderson, "The full meaning of global education and the realities which make it imperative are discussed in this work. Global education is defined as "consisting of efforts to bring about the changes in the content, in the methods, and in the social context of education in order to better prepare students for citizenship in a global age."

Globalisation and unequal access to education : Many people believe that, education is one of the key local factors that can be used to moderate some impacts of globalization from negative to positive and convert threats into opportunities for the development of individuals and local community in the inevitable process of globalization. In current educational reform, a major concern is to maximize the positive effects and minimize the negative impacts of globalization. It is evident that an unequal sharing of the new communication and information technologies only serves to reinforce existing inequalities. Unequal access to education also fuels growing wage inequality and worsen the economic distribution. The uneducated and unskilled industrialized countries face severe disadvantage in an increasingly competitive global market.

However the provision of both primary and secondary schooling increased during the past 20 years across the globe, but progress is inadequate and hides the differences between countries and regions. There are many evidences indicate that the more rapid progress is possible if the political will and the resources exist, in high and low income countries alike.

Some Positive and Negative Impacts of Globalization :

Globalization seems to be unavoidable to many countries and numerous initiatives and efforts have been made to adopt to it with aims at taking the opportunities created from it to develop their societies and people. In spite of that, in recent years there are also increasing international concerns with the dangerous impacts of globalization on indigenous and national developments. There are some both positive as well as negative impact depending on the various aspects of globalization such as economic, political, cultural, educational.

Globalization is creating opportunities for sharing knowledge, technology, social values, cultural aspects of different societies and communities.

Some advantages of globalization maybe like these -

- Promoting international harmony, collaboration, understanding.
- Acceptance to cultural diversity across countries and regions.

- Creating values and enhancing efficiency through the global sharing and mutual support to serving local needs and growth.
- Mutual supplement, support and benefit to produce synergy for various developments of individuals, communities, countries.
- Encouraging multi-cultural contributions, communications, interactions at different levels among countries.

There are some negative aspects of globalization which are creating serious negative impacts for developing and under developed countries. The potential negative impacts of globalisation are various types of political, economic and cultural colonization and overwhelming influences of advanced countries to developing countries and rapidly increasing gaps between rich areas and poor areas in different parts of the world.

The negative impacts are maybe like these -

- Increasing inequalities and conflicts between areas and cultures.
- Increasing technological gaps between different countries.
- Increasing unequal opportunities
- Promoting the dominant cultures and values of some advanced areas.
- Creating new form of colonization of developing countries over under developed countries.

Conclusion -

Education has been proclaimed an integral part of human rights. Education is also the driving force behind economic growth and human and cultural development. According to studies undertaken by UNESCO as well as by UNDP, the world economic crisis, which dominated the eighties spread in virtues of the constraints imposed by economic globalization.

This paper tries to highlights the fact that economic policies in most of the world rarely considered education as investment for the future or as a key to development and less as a fundamental right of human beings. From our analysis the key message is that trade and financial integration can and does form the basis for inclusive growth. But the extent to which inclusive growth is achieved depends not only on whether integration benefits all sectors similarly or not, and also on other prevailing economic distortions in the economy. From the study it is evident that when globalization benefits the more productive sectors, it increases the basis for inclusive growth by raising the level of growth itself. The effect of global integration on inequality depends on the extent to which integration is accompanied by conditions that allow lower skilled workers to raise their human capital, increase skills and move to the more efficient sector.

References :

1. Arshad,M.(2014)."Impact of Globalization on Education :A Study with Reference to slum Dwellers in Agra,India"Journal Of Education & Social Policy,1(2),66-73,ISSN 2375-0782(Print) 2375-0790(online) Retrieved from www.jespnet.com.
- 2 . Anderson-levitt,K.M.(2008). Globalization and Curriculum.In F. M.Connelly(Ed.),SAGE Hand book of Curriculum and Instruction (pp.329-348).Thousand Oaks,CA:SAGE Publications Inc.
3. Brown,P.& Lauder,H.(1996). Education, globalization and economic development.Journal of Education policy,11(1),1-25.
4. Bakhtiari,S.Sahajar,H.(2011).'Globalization and Education:Challenges and Opportunities'.Retrieved from ,Researchgate.net,DOI:10.19030/iber.v5i2.3461
5. Bhagwati, J.(2014)."In Defence of Globalization".Oxford,New York: Oxford University Press.
6. Cheng,Y.C.(2000).'A CMI-Triplization paradigm for Reforming Education in the New Millennium.International Journal of Educational Management.14(4),156 -174.
7. Croucher Sheila,L.(2004)."Globalisation and Belonging:The politics of Identity in a changing world",Rawman & Littlefield,p.10
8. Duttagupta,R.(2017).' Globalization and Inclusive Growth: Can They Go Hand in Hand in Developing Countries?
9. Ethnologue (2000)."Languages of the world-1(14), http://anthro.palomar.edu/language/language_1.htm
10. Globalization .(January 10,2020). In wikipedia. Retrieved January 10th 2020,from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Globalization>
11. Higher education article retrieved from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Highereducation>
12. Jones,P.W.(1999). Globalization and the UNESCO mandate:Multilateral prospects for educational development. International Journal of Educational Development,19(1), 17-25.
13. Khan,M. A., Jain,J.,& Venkateshwar,A.(2018). 'The Relationship between Globalisation and Education in India,' International Journal of Innovative Research in Science,Engineering and Technology,7(7),pp.8306-8309.DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2018.70707056
14. McGinn,N.F.(1996). Education,democratization,and globalization:A challenge for comparative education,Comparative Education Review,40(4), 341-357.
15. Misra,S.(2012).'Implications of Globalization on Education.'Retrieved from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/269699451>
16. Misra,V.(2013).'Globalization and Indian Higher Education,'Journal of Educational and Instructional Studies in the World,3(1),8-14,ISSN:2146-7463
17. Sen,A.(2000)."Development as Freedom",New York : Knopf
18. Stipo,F.(2007). "World Federalist Manifesto-Guide to Political Globalisation," URL:<http://www.worldfederalistmanifesto.com>

19. Singh,H. P.,et.al(2011).'Globalization and Inclusive Growth',<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/3111040004>
20. Scott,P.(1998).'Massification,Internationalization and Globalization,' in P.Scott(ed),The Globalization of Higher Education,The Society for Research into Higher Education/Open University Press,Buckingham,pp.108-129.
21. Sen,S.(2009)."Globalization and Development",National Book Trust,India,reprinted.
22. UNESCO(1996),Learning the Treasure Within,Paris,co-publication unesco/odile jacob-publishers.
23. Valimaa,J.(2004).'Nationalisation,Localization and Globalization in Finnish Higher Education,Higher Education,vol.88,pp.27-54
24. www.ugc.ac.in
25. www.education.nic.in
26. <http://www.knowledge commission.gov.in>