

## **LIBERALIZATION, PRIVATIZATION, GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The concepts of liberalization and globalization have become very common in discussions of economic progress. The term "liberalization" refers to the unhindered movement of commodities, services, investment, and capital across nations. When we talk about globalization, we're talking about how the world's economies are becoming more intertwined. In most cases, a country's people resources are only as good as its educational system. The expansion of higher education around the world is a modern phenomenon. The success of a country's industrial, social, economic, political, and other types of development is inextricably linked to the quality of its higher education system. Higher education in India is the world's second-largest, behind the United States. In 1991, the Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) Policy was enacted, marking the beginning of the privatization of higher education. When higher education in India was privatized, it ushered in a slew of new policies and initiatives aimed at fostering regional, state-by-state, national, and international economic growth. The educational landscape in India has undergone a dramatic transformation as a result. Individuals and communities are incentivized by privatizations to satisfy the rising demand for higher education by opening their own schools, colleges, and universities. The number of private schools around the country is, therefore, increasing rapidly. The privatizations of India's universities have had both beneficial and negative results for the country's public schools and society at large. As such, this paper's primary goal is to present the rise of privatizations in contemporary Indian higher education and to examine the effects of privatizations in this sector. Also, certain recommendations for the privatizations of higher education were made in this study.

**Keywords: Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, impact on higher Education**

## Introduction

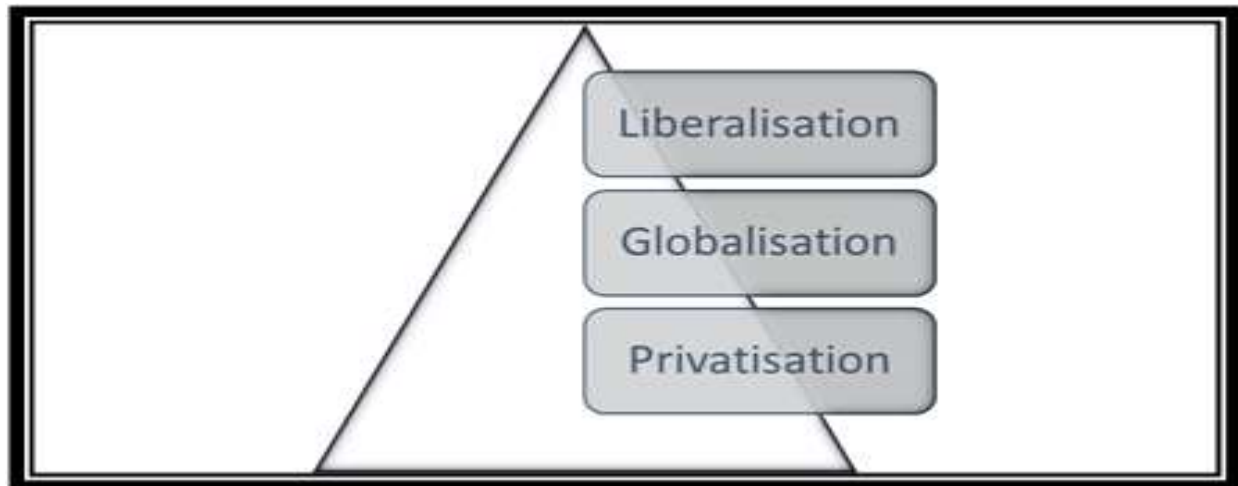
The term "higher education" is used to describe any type of schooling above the secondary level, but more specifically the training received at a college or university. What this means is that "higher education institutions" are those that offer courses beyond the standard "10+2" curriculum. Higher education policy and planning are the responsibility of the Department of Higher Education within the Ministry of Human Resource Development. While the University Grants Commission of India coordinates, determines, and maintains the standards of higher education in India, it also provides funding to universities and colleges that have been officially recognised by the government. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), etc., are also doing their part to better India's educational system.

If we want to thrive in the new knowledge economy, we need a higher education system that is both well-developed and fair, and that emphasises the highest quality learning as a byproduct of both teaching and research. Hence, it is the duty of our government to ensure that all citizens enjoy equal access to a high-quality university education. However, the Indian higher education system perpetually faces a number of obstacles. When already scarce resources must be stretched to meet demands for things like fairness, quality, and inclusion, the burden of maintaining global competitiveness can feel overwhelming. Our Indian government has privatised the university system as a solution to these issues. The privatisation of the university system has the ability to raise standards across the board.

As a result of globalisation, information, goods, and services are now more widely available and accessible to people all over the globe. Free commerce, the free flow of capital among countries, and easy access to foreign resources (including labour markets) are all hallmarks of a globalised economy, which the word is meant to define in the context of business. Convergence of cultural and economic systems drives globalisation, or globalisation as it is known in some parts of the world. Convergence like this encourages and even requires more cooperation, integration, and interdependence across states. As political systems, cultural norms, and economic systems across countries and regions become increasingly interwoven, we witness a furthering of globalisation.

Countries in a globalised economy tend to focus on producing or providing the goods and services in which they have a comparative advantage. This usually refers to the goods and services that a country is able to supply more cheaply and efficiently than its rivals. Theoretically, if every nation only does what it does best, production would increase globally, costs would decrease, and economic development would be seen all around. Globalization is driven by policies that encourage free trade, open borders, and international cooperation. They let companies to buy cheaper raw materials and parts, take advantage of cheaper labour markets, and sell to a wider range of customers in more places. The movement of capital, goods, commodities, information, and people across national boundaries is more rapid now than at any time in history. This flow, as well as the transnational

linkages and dependencies that have resulted from it, have been facilitated and expedited by technological developments. The transportation and communication sectors have benefited greatly from these technological developments.



## **METHODOLOGY**

Descriptive and analytic approaches were used throughout the present studies. Due to time constraints and resource limitations, the author chose to rely on secondary data in his study. Secondary sources included scholarly articles, books, dissertations, and conference proceedings. In addition to the author's own ideas, the study draws on the ideas and works of other authors in the same academic and research stream. So, the author utilised a wide variety of sources and conducted extensive research for this article.

### **Importance of Globalization**

Formerly established norms for cooperation between states, industries, and individuals are being upended by globalisation. In particular, it alters the character of international economic activity by increasing international trade, facilitating the development of international supply chains, and facilitating the acquisition of new sources of raw materials and new sources of labour. Altering the nature of cross-national commercial and financial interactions has positive effects on both cultural

contact and the flow of ideas. In doing so, it bypasses limitations imposed by things like distance, national borders, and economic systems. For instance, thanks to globalisation, companies in one country can take advantage of the resources available in another. With greater accessibility comes new ways of product creation, supply chain management, and internal communication. Raw materials and components are becoming more affordable, skilled labour is becoming more accessible, and product development processes are becoming more streamlined. Opportunity arises as a result of globalisation because of the lowered barriers to trade. Increasing trade stimulates global rivalry. Because of this, new ideas emerge and, in some situations, information is shared. In addition, when people from different countries meet for business or employment, they bring their own cultures with them. There are pros and cons to each sort of interaction made possible by globalisation. For instance, international trade and travel can boost businesses by introducing new perspectives and products. The spread of disease and politically unstable ideas are two unintended consequences of this trend.

### **Impact Of Globalization On Higher Education**

Impacts of Globalization on India's higher education system are vast and varied, embracing both good and negative shifts because of the system's dual role as an actor and an object of globalisation. Increased use of information technology, a focus on research and development, and financial backing for human capital training are all improvements that have been highlighted by globalisation.

### **Commoditization / Privatization of Education**

Because to the spread of globalisation, universities and colleges are now a lucrative industry worth billions of dollars. The privatisation of higher education has resulted from the growing demand for a network of accredited, internationally recognised educational institutions. The poor and the underprivileged would likewise be hurt by redefining education as a commodity to be sold.

### **Entry of Foreign Universities**

Foreign direct investment is an integral part of globalisation. Foreign institutions have been trying to open campuses in India for a number of reasons, including the necessity for significant investment in higher education, global competitiveness, the perception about India as a great market for higher education, rising demand, etc. We anticipate that the presence of international universities will reduce brain drain and improve teaching and research facilities.

Until date, however, "protectionism" has been the government's attitude regarding the admission of international universities. At the moment, it is not possible for foreign universities to open campuses in India. The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog has recently proposed permitting international schools to establish campuses in the country's Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

### **Teacher Education**

Teacher preparation is affected by factors such as globalisation, speed of change, lifelong learning, and many learning pathways. The importance of implementing value-based, competency-based, and ICT-based approaches to education has been highlighted by globalisation.

### **Education Policies**

As in other countries, India's higher education policy have been influenced by globalisation. During the course of the previous two decades, the government of India has established a wide range of advisory committees, commissions, and economic agencies such as the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

### **E-learning**

In order for people with disabilities to reap the benefits of globalisation, they must have access to the information, resources, and opportunities necessary to earn a living. Teachers are creating materials in electronic form; students are generating papers, assignments, and projects in electronic form; and the entry of technology into the classroom is changing the nature of delivering education to students,

giving rise to a new form of electronic literacy. The advent of online digital libraries, video projection screens in classrooms, and the use of books with storage device servers and CD rooms have all but replaced blackboards. Notebooks are being replaced by laptops, and even tests and scores are making their way online. In addition, students can complete tutorial tasks and take exams digitally through computer-managed learning systems.



### **Impact Of Liberalization On Higher Education**

The term "liberalisation" is used to describe the process of streamlining barriers to international trade, investment, and service provision between countries. The government's role in encouraging foreign trade has shifted from one of intervention to one of cooperation. The term "globalisation" is used to describe the increasing level of communication and cooperation between the governments, businesses, and citizens of the world's various countries. The environmental, cultural, political, economic, and social well-being of human societies, as well as the physical well-being of individuals, are all affected by this process. The globe to a truly global firm is one market, and it makes no distinction between the domestic market and the international market. To rephrase, "There is just one market, namely the World market;" there is no such thing as a domestic market or an international market. In a 2014 study (L.N. Koli & Madan Singh),

## **IMPACT OF LIBERALIZATION**

What follows is a list of some of the good effects that liberalization has had on universities:

1. Meritorious students from outside the North-East region are more likely to gain admission and be awarded scholarships as a result of liberalization.
2. Second, since liberalization, the quality of instruction at universities in north-east India has risen.
3. As a result of liberalization, universities in north-east India have been able to rise in the ranks of the Ministry of Human Resource Development's (MHRD) National Institution Ranking Framework.
4. Liberalization increases supply and competition among educational institutions, which prevents them from charging higher tuition.



### **Concept of Privatization**

Privatization refers to the process of transitioning public entities to private ownership, administration, and control. The authority extends to all financial and managerial decisions. The transition of formerly state-owned businesses into private hands is the defining characteristic of privatisation. Hence, it is a procedure that involves the handing over of control over public funds, assets, and administrative duties to private individuals and companies. In 1991, the Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) Policy was enacted, marking the beginning of the privatisation of higher education. In the last ten years, India has seen a proliferation of different models of for-profit higher

education. Self-financing courses are one method by which government-run universities have begun to privatise their operations. Transforming a privately financed institution that formerly received public funding into an independent, self-sustaining one. Authorizing both officially recognised and unofficial, self-supporting private institutions. Private, for-profit universities fit this description. State private universities, deemed universities, and academic institutions with foreign participation are all areas in which private players are actively engaged. This has contributed to a steady increase in the privatisation of universities across the globe.

### **Impact of Privatization of Higher Education in India**

- 1) One of the greatest benefits of privatisation is the expanded availability of tertiary education in the form of colleges and universities. Once more, diverse forms of communication are devised to allow for the process of education to take place at any time and in any place.
- 2) Lower travel time to schools: The privatisation of higher education has led to an expansion in both the quantity and diversity of schools in both rural and urban locations. As a result, there is less of a geographical gap between schools and where students live.
- 3) Reducing the financial load on the state and federal governments is a third benefit of higher education privatisation.
- 4) When it comes to providing a high-quality education, the private sector can hold its own against public universities. As the government is in dire financial straits and has slashed aid to higher education, yet the demand for such programmes continues to rise, privatisation of education is the only viable option. It means this is the main cause of it.
- 5) Enroll in any programme, regardless of ability: As the number of private universities grows, it becomes easier for students to enrol in any programme they like. Because of this, decisions on who runs the government are based on money rather than brains. This is the current state of affairs in most private universities in India.
- 6) Designing the curriculum to meet the requirements of students and communities throughout the world, the country, and the world over is a key benefit of privatising higher education. This will allow students and faculty to compete more effectively for jobs in the foreign and domestic job markets. In the long run, this will also allow online education systems to expand their reach to remote areas. Teachers believe that while increased compensation may be the



norm in the near future, this will stabilise and rationalise in the long run.

- 7) The private sector is virtually unaffected by interference from the government. Institutions of higher learning that receive no government funding are considered fully autonomous by the Honorable Supreme Court. Nonetheless, they must adhere to all admissions, examinations, hiring practises, etc. regulations as published by the relevant regulatory agencies.
- 8) There will be more job prospects for college grads, post-grads, researchers, and trainees in all sectors thanks to the privatisation of higher education. Creation of employment and income prospects to educated youth is beneficial impact of privatisation of higher education in the Indian labour market.



## CONCLUSION

The distribution of education resources and its efficacy must be considered within the broader context of a globalised world while implementing globalisation in India's educational system. Higher education internationalisation refers to the practise of students, faculty, and institutions from different countries working together to learn from one another and advance their own fields of study as well as those of other countries. Those who are alert and curious enough to take use of the information they have access to will gain from globalisation. Whereas everyone aspires to live a comfortable and prosperous life with all the conveniences and necessities, only a lucky few are able to do so because of the disparity between the amount of available resources and the number of people who need them.

Exposure brought on by globalisation will help many people realise their full potential. Liberalization refers to the process of making commerce easier by removing barriers to open exchange. The ideas behind liberalisation and deregulation are distinct. Liberalization has had the most significant impact on the higher education and, to a lesser extent, the adult education sectors of the education industry. Although primary and secondary education is typically governed by the State, higher and adult education is typically much more acute and forthcoming within the labour market. In many nations, including the United States, the government is responsible for funding and ensuring that all children have access to a basic education. The commercial sector appears poised for growth as the public sector struggles to meet rising demand for higher education. Globalization, the phenomena of expanding worldwide interconnection that includes economic, cultural, and social changes and transformations, is the primary factor in determining the future of higher education. This research paper examines the implications of globalisation and liberalisation on the higher education system using a SWOT analysis, highlighting both the positive and negative outcomes of these processes.

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