



SWOT ANALYSIS ON INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION (A STUDY OF LIBERALISATION, GLOBALISATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

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Abstract

This paper provides general information on the impact of globalisation in the sphere of higher education. It also gives the revision of how globalisation affects the educational policy and planning in India. This document not only illustrates the challenges of globalisation for education throughout the world, but also brings the benefits of globalisation in education. The author has been inspired by the fact that globalisation drives changes in education in the direction of the global perspective. The impact of globalisation on education is the subject of debate and discourse throughout the global community. Education is regulated by the constitution of India. In the sense of enrolment India is the third largest system of higher education in the world after China and the US. The quality of the human resources of the country usually depends on the quality of education in the country. It was the vision of the Indian Government to adopt certain economic reforms. In 1991, our government adopted the "LPG" that stands for liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. These three are the most important weapons to strengthen and gives you new ways to higher education. Higher education drives and is driven, globalisation, the phenomenon of growing worldwide Interconnectedness that combines economic, cultural and social changes. Globalisation and the liberalisation of attitudes a dramatic impact on higher education and this paper explores the impact of globalisation on higher education in relation to the analysis of SWOT and liberalization with its positive and negative effects.

Keywords: Globalisation, Higher Education, Liberalisation, Swot Analysis.

Introduction

The emphasis on higher education in India can be understood by universities currently in India and the quality of education. Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges since Independence. The number of Universities has increased 34 times from 20 in 1950 to 677 in 2014. The sector boasts of 45 Central Universities of which 40 are under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development, 318 State Universities, 185 State Private universities, 129 Deemed to be Universities, 51 Institutions of National Importance (established under Acts of Parliament) under MHRD (IITs - 16, NITs – 30 and IISERs – 5) and four Institutions (established under various State legislations). The number of colleges has also registered manifold increase of 74 times with just 500 in 1950 growing to 37,204, as on 31st March, 2013. Higher education give a chance to study the subject in which you are interested in and you can use your career prospects and earnings temperament. The huge development and prospects in the higher education sector is controlled by universities, globalisation advocates external liberalisation on favourable outside comes in terms of economic growth, employment and human well-being expected from greater openness. In the recently published report "Indian higher education sector: possibilities are many, growth Unlimited", Deloitte Tohmatsu Touché India was quoted as saying that, "private sector and its role in the higher education sector has been growing at a rapid pace over the last decade and requires further expansion in the accelerated pace in order to achieve the GER target." globalisation for most institutions is mainly on improving the quality.¹ The reason for this is that the national industry education there is no competition and that the government does not want left it and control is also suffers from a lack of independence so that it becomes the education system acute rigid and flexible. According to research quality and research and scientific work, higher education has a key position in the knowledge society. Globalisation has announced dramatic and rewarding changes in higher education systems, societies, which are relatively stable, needed to build and perform system higher education. Higher education trains of a highly skilled workforce and contributes to the back of the research and innovation.

Objectives of the Study

The present paper is designed to find out the influence of liberalization and globalization on higher education in India with the help of SWOT Analysis.

Research Methodology

Secondary data has been used for the purpose of the study collected from various reputed research journals, books, magazines, prominent sites relevant to liberalization and globalization on higher education etc. The focus of the study is mainly on the influence of liberalization and globalization on higher education specifically in India with the help of SWOT analysis.

Present Scenario of Higher Education in India

Today we have more than 677 universities, higher education and lifelong learning for higher education institutions, of which 129 recognized as universities, 67 institutions of national importance, 44 central universities, 306 state universities (public), 154 state universities (private), 5 institutions established on the basis of the provisions of the act and approximately 35000



colleges including 203 Autonomous University. The education system has increased many 8 times in terms of the number of universities, in relation to the number of at the time of independence. The Government of India Ministry of human recourse development (MHRD) Department of Education (DOE) has evolved into the mechanism to the application display such institutions to confirm and promotion page for higher education by COFIE.² COFIE also seeks to promote the Indian higher education abroad. The program is expected to give its approval to the only original foreign universities are operating in India. On behalf of the Government of India already there are several operating systems which are offered by different control bodies with higher education, such as grants travel, seminar, grants, research etc. These programs support bilateral scientific staff from India to foreign countries. There are also similar programs offered by UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, French, German, Canadian etc. embassies and common wealth and other such organizations. All of these are designed to bilateral transaction and designed to improve the quality of education. It further provides financial support for universities and colleges on gradation/augmentation of the IT infrastructure in order to use your computer in research and training activities. To protect the constitutional provisions as regards access, justice and equality, appropriate rules are formulated in the education sector by the Government of India. In order to balance the access policy providing opportunities for all SC/ST, back class and disabled students was promulgated by the Government of India. Serve this commitment, facilities have been extended considerably. In addition to grow disadvantaged reservation policy to reserve amounts individual seats for SC/ST, back class and disabled students in colleges and universities are used for quite a long.³ Reservation in employment both in education as well as in administrative proceedings posts, is also one of the main components of this policy. The quantum growth in the Higher Education sector is spear-headed by Universities, which are the highest seats of learning. In India, "University" means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognised by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in accordance with the regulations made in this regard under the UGC Act, 1956. Every year, millions of students from within the country and abroad, enter these portals mainly for their graduate, post graduate studies while millions leave these portals for the world outside. Higher Education is the shared responsibility of both the Centre and the States. The coordination and determination of standards in Universities & Colleges is entrusted to the UGC and other statutory regulatory bodies. The Central Government provides grants to the UGC and establishes Central Universities/Institutions of National Importance in the country. The Central Government is also responsible for declaring an educational institution as "Deemed-to-be University" on the recommendations of the UGC.

Impact of Globalization under SWOT Analysis

The term "globalisation" was introduced by Adam Smith, particularly in the field of the economy in 1776 year. In the current semester officially launched in the last phase of the twentieth century. At that time there was no university anywhere in Europe, Takshasila, Vikramasila, Pallavi and VishavidyalayaNalanda in India were radiating rays of higher education among the nations in the country and abroad. Higher education is affected by the global and it is a burning situation. The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis protects the Indian higher education from global effects as well as may also contribute to the extend and strengthen the Indian market, higher education in inland and abroad by adapting internal strengths and weaknesses of the existing system with external opportunities and threats.⁴

Strength of Indian Higher Education System

Strength means a resource, skill, financial resources, infrastructural facilities, good name, market leadership or other advantages relative to competition and the needs of markets a firm serves or anticipates serving. In recent years technical education has grown rapidly. The nation graduates over 1.2 million scientists. Thus, India's annual enrolment of scientists, engineers and technicians now exceeds 2 million. The strengths of Indian higher education system are:

- Economy: The cost of education in India is quite low as compared to many other countries of the globe.
- Quality: Government of India established statutory bodies to ensure quality of education so in India there are some educational institutes that provide world class education. The government of India is also speeding up the efforts to establish more such institutes which can offer quality education in India.
- Consultation service: The government of India provides consultation service to the interested international students through Educational Consultants of India. Thus, one can get all the information about the Indian education system, cost of education, duration, visa schemes and accommodation facilities even before landing up in India.
- Uniqueness: India has some unique courses that were discovered and developed by the traditional knowledge system of India. Ayurveda, Sanskrit, Yoga, Hindi are some such courses that enthuse many international students.⁵

Weaknesses of Indian Higher Education System

Weakness is limitation or deficiency in resources, infrastructure, Skills, capabilities and interpersonal relationship that seriously impedes effective performance of an organisation.

1. The weaknesses of Indian higher education system are: Faulty Regulatory Framework: In India, there is a highly complex and unclear regulatory framework at Central & State level.



2. Less Government Contribution: The decreasing trends of public expenditure on education badly affects the growth of Indian education system.
3. Now it is lie between the 1% -2%. Lack in Industrial Collaboration: In Indian higher education system, there is lack of academic-industry cohesion and this leads the industry in the dark of depression.
4. Inappropriate for Research Work: In Indian higher education system the Infrastructural and other facilities are not beneficial to carry on research work at international level.
5. With a very low level of PhD enrolment, India does not have enough high quality researchers; there are few opportunities for interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary working, lack of early stage research experience; a weak ecosystem for innovation, and low levels of industry engagement.
6. Limited Scope for Emerging Fields: The capacity of India's institutions is very much limited to meet the growing demand for postgraduate education in emerging fields viz; Bio - technology, Oceanography, Nano Science etc.⁶
7. Insufficiency of Competent Faculty: To meet the global challenges dedicated and competent faculties in universities, colleges and professional institutions are not sufficient enough in higher education.
8. Theoretical Based: The main loophole of Indian education system is that most of our education is theoretical based rather than practical. For example; there is too much emphasis on general education as compared to technical and vocational education.

Opportunities of Indian Higher Education System

Opportunity is a major favourable situation for the identification of a previously overlooked market segment, changes in competitive or regulatory circumstances, technological changes etc. India is expected to emerge as a Global hub in education in Asia Pacific region. Indian education policy now acquaints with the five core values; contribution to national development, fostering global competencies among students, inculcating a value system among students, promoting the use of research and technology, and quest for brilliance. The UGC has decided to invite proposals from institutions that are wholehearted on exporting Indian education to foreign learners under a „Study India Programme. There is adequate focus on research in higher education institutes.⁷It is need to create jobs and enhancing employability across the globe, particularly in government and private institutions. The total allocation of funds for the education sector, under the 12th Five Year Plan is about \$82 billion; out of which the share of higher education is only 24%. The remaining share is spread across the primary and secondary education segments. Besides the limited government resources, the higher education sector holds an immense opportunity for local and foreign investors. Considerable scope and scale in state-funded institutions and the private sector.

The Threats of Higher Education System

The fake university syndrome highlights the problems with higher education in the country like absence of accountability, lack of quality control and a considerable failure to live up to the expectations. The global effects restrict contributions of academic institutions for national development, research relevant to the local needs and for participation in strengthening of civil society. The global effects create a differentiation among the same degrees obtained from foreign universities, from costly private domestic institutions and from government funded institutions. The global effects on many occasions generate a great possibility of cheating of Indian students from the substandard courses of abroad. Another fact is that deterioration in quality of education especially in private sector due to lack of availability of trained and competent faculty. The global effects raise a possibility of loss of foreign exchange due to increasing interest of parents to get their children admitted to foreign educational institutions.⁸The global effects introduce the concept of commoditisation of education and it changes our culture, ethics of social welfare and even the quality of Indian higher education.

Impact of Liberalization

According to the Article 25 of the Companies Registration Act, educational institutes in India can be set up only by trusts, societies and charitable companies but the profits cannot be taken out of the institution and have to be reinvested. The government does not define and clarify rules for foreign universities to set up campuses in India. Interested parties have been hesitant about moving forward until they are clear about the degree of regulation, funding, and other issues. Since its succession to power, the present government has adopted readjustment and liberalisation policies in an attempt to improve the deteriorating economy, but those policies have had negative and positive impacts on the economy and the people. Social services were hardest hit by these liberalisation policies⁹.This would allow foreign universities to set up their campuses in India.

Positive Impact

Positive impact in the Indian economy, major part is contributed by services but now the education sector will become a large economic source. Expands supply and competition between educational institutions, will ensure that do not charge excessive premiums for education. Liberalisation gives students a possibility to study close to home. It also curbs brain drain, which is also the nation loss. The graduates with specific skills allow enterprise to ensure the development of industry. With the liberalization of policy, there is a great changes in the 1981-82 population implies that the rapid development of technology and communication. Education is continuous, since this is not the end with graduation so the system also allows



you to change as a nation is growing and adding the last promotion. Foreign universities institutes would create competition with local institutes making them competitive on the international arena. Also FDI in education would be the creation of new research institutes and infrastructure and the creation of new jobs. One country includes knowledge on a given subject and another country may have in some other objects, so if they shall exchange their knowledge is particularly beneficial for both countries.¹⁰

Negative Impact

Private companies the opportunity to liberalisation transform education in business and take backs are stocky amount of the fee and the provision of low quality education. These universities who provide education without effective faculty and environment, having regard to the very short future prospects. According to the latest observations, the majority of foreign institutes target market by investing on technical courses for their business potential only instead of in the quality of education and research, which is essential for the creation and development of human resources. Because of there are overkill this competition and the number of colleges and universities award false degrees, taking a bribe to clear the exams and passing through unfair lane for marking. It places a negative impact on the local universities because they have limited capital and will face stiff competition with renowned as national certificates will be less valued in comparison to the world of recognized certificates. Higher education is largely in an unregulated market. In India there are uninformed or simply seems dubious institutions, partnership with low quality, colleges and universities in India there are prestigious universities hoping to build links departments recruit the best students to their home campuses and strengthen its brand abroad¹¹. But not due to a shortage of same sub-prime and low-end private institutions that aspire to reinvent bankruptcy by export market and there are even a few decent universities that have been forced by the government funding cutbacks to raise cash elsewhere.

Conclusion

The impact of globalisation and liberalisation on higher education is develop technical/legal issues of agreement, education policy issues such as access, accreditation, quality, financing and intellectual property issues for society, such as the role and purpose of higher education. Both the quantity and quality to be improved in our system of education and certainly a faster pace. Education is certainly "opportunity" to "young" to India, if delivered responsibly and equally at all layers of society. New revived the education system should be introduced which focuses on a level playing field, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and to provide professional knowledge and skills. Since a large number of students abroad for their higher education, it is sensible to allow foreign universities to configure their campuses here in India. It is suggested that educational institutions and organizations as well as regional and national education groups more priority on policy issues emanating from the liberalisation of trade and to examine how to get the full advantage of the new possibilities that are available. We need to implement the reforms in the education system and also bring forth new factors of production, i.e. the knowledge, skills and technology that have the capability to unleash the productive borders of the economy in the most efficient and dynamic way.

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