

# Global Higher Education Procedure and Inventive Practices in India: Challenges and Opportunities

## Abstract

Higher education, globally varies with the practices and implementation method from one country to another. The globalization phase has impacted higher education well enough, consequently the sudden demand for innovative practices increased in mid 1990s. At global level, the procedure of higher changed according to the need for society and nation. In developed countries, the higher education incorporated inventive practices for its societal growth and continuously changing its nature to achieve utmost. It has been observed that the higher education has expanded oddly in last two decades. Though, the worldwide participation rates in higher education is continuously increasing, nevertheless the participation rates in some areas of the world continue extremely low. While the predictable growth of universities in the developing world has altered the plot of higher education worldwide, new approaches for the advancement is necessary. The open universities have made a substantial impact on innovation in higher education and, paved the way for the next generation of distance education. In higher education arena, the increased participation of women has been a significant inclination affecting student demography. The excellence and its assurance in higher education has become an imperative policy in many countries intercontinentally. In India, the higher education has focused on innovative ideas and its practices as per requirement at global and local level. Nonetheless, the large population of learners and less advanced educational institutes, turned into obstacle to cope with the standard globalized practices in higher education. The reforms and enhanced policies for the higher education could be justified for India's advancement in the days ahead.

**Keywords:** Higher Education, Global Procedure, ICT, NEP, India, Challenges, Opportunities.

## Introduction

Higher Higher education is the main education system in a country that utilizes its human resources and provide appropriate direction for development. The patterns in higher education worldwide is slightly different from one country to another, though the globalization has made an impact on the higher education system and created a uniform pattern of its use concerning advancement in every aspect of life and development internationally. Globalization is the transfer of knowledge, economy, individuals, standards, and awareness through boundaries. And, this too has made an impact on higher education since mid-1990s, including major aspects of society. Nowadays, it has been acknowledged that the globalization has amplified the rate of worldwide setup in higher education sphere.

Since 1990s, the higher education has intensely transformed in the past two decades. Higher education systems have also been moved from elite to mass to universal access, in North America, Europe and in East Asian countries, the academic systems approached the universal access of education. In some countries, however, the access to higher education remained in limit. In India, the enrollment ratio was far behind in comparison to developed countries, however has been improved after end of 1990s. The access to education (especially higher) is gradually increasing and is an important issue in the world over.

## Aim of the Study

The aim of this study is to discuss the patterns of higher education internationally and provide insight for the Indian education system to be more 'people oriented', useful and innovative. In most of the developed



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nations, the higher education enrollment is better than the countries which are still developing in terms of economy and social advancement. The ICT use in higher education is enhanced and implemented properly in the developed nations. Nonetheless, India is trying to focus on higher education to compete globally by adopting inventive practices and increasing enrollment by adopting New Education Policies.

#### **Global Higher Education**

Higher education is an expensive responsibility for the governments across the globe, and current approaches to funding the higher education, emphasize the need for scholars to pay for the cost of instruction is a challenge. In many parts of the world, including most of the major industrialized nations, enrollments have been increased, nevertheless resources, as well as faculty, lacks as per requirements. Educational arrangements, including libraries and laboratories, has been in crisis without proper funding. The studies have been depreciated in many advanced academic systems, together with Germany and France and the privatization of higher education is an international occurrence with considerable importance. In developing countries, the higher education remains mostly an urban phenomenon, and is held in reserve largely for wealthier sections of society. Although, women have made significant improvements in higher studies, the access of education for women remains problematic globally. Enlargement of higher education sphere, carries with it increased distinction and the emergence of academic system. New kind of academic institutions have appeared, and current universities serves bigger and various groups. In order to utilize the higher education, academic system is organized to provide coordination and appropriate management of resources for it.

The changes that has been occurred before the end of the Cold War internationally, changed dramatically due to the impact of globalization. Developing countries like India, faced challenges in formulation of higher education policies according to the requirement of country. At the global level, the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and innovative ideas, new knowledge, learning resource, research and use of Internet along with online learning, brought revolution in the higher education practices. The neighboring country like China, has used its economic advancement to capture the best, linked with the development of higher education and its use for the advancement of the country.

The global ingenuities are taking place in most countries, the large English speaking advance nations are the major suppliers of global education services, which is a challenge for India. Buyer state from Asia and Latin America, absence the capability to meet the increasing demand for higher education, are ever more anxious to control the global program. The ICT allied higher education (open, distance learning, cybernetic universities, e-learning, Mobile learning and open educational resources) is now the most important factor in international establishment.

ICT, which have been used in distance education, are gradually more used by the higher education institutions worldwide. Before the arrival of the Internet, open and distance universities were strong supporters for the use of radio and television for learning and gaining knowledge. At present, more erudite ICTs are incipient as a part of on campus learning source and as open and distance higher education delivery. In Addition, the bigger involvement of women and marginalized has been a significant trend affecting learner demographics in higher education globally as well.

#### **Status of Higher Education in India**

India, historically, adopted the colonial form of higher education prior to independence. Since early 1950s, the apparition of higher education in India has been to clasp the human resource potential to its completest with impartiality and inclusion, nation has embarked upon introducing a number of development linked strategies to promote the higher education. As a result, the higher education in recent decades, has observed a remarkable growth in many facets, such as its institutional capability, registration and teacher-student ratio. The speedy growth of the higher education arrangement as a whole has brought several relevant issues associated to equity, competence, employment in India.

It is evident that when India attained independence, education was chosen to be the principal instrument for transformation from a deprived, dependent, economically and technologically backward British colony into a progressive state. In the larger design for this transformation, higher education was charged with various major accountabilities. The higher education was the tool to provide the human resource required for economic development and for a proficient distribution of services such as healthcare, communication, welfare and to contribute to the progression of knowledge essential for India to compete with mechanized and developed world. Moreover, the higher education has functioned as a mechanism of egalitarianism. It was renowned that these varied objectives were much different than those universities established in British India in 1860s. The progress of higher education in India has been mostly directed by the functional requirement of the economy. Since 1950s, the role of the state in preparation of a development trail and in construction of higher education institutes, was directed by the determination. Maximum observers of higher education in India sense that presentation of higher education institutes has been fewer than acceptability in terms of access, justness and quality. Currently, there is a need for the improvement of the educational segment to maintain the need of emergent prospects, growing younger population, and challenges of the 21st century.

#### **Challenges and Opportunities**

Nowadays, India no longer depend on established countries for their higher education and competent manpower. India has now the good number of scientifically and technically trained workforce. The products of Indian higher education

are accepted for employment globally. Nevertheless, in recent times, with the liberalization in Indian economy in early 1990s, the global market powers have generated new challenge for India. And yet, the higher educational institutes are providing better educational environment to its scholars to cope with the global changes. The innovative practices in India has changed the pace of higher education. The recent development of higher education has been conveyed by divergence distance education providers. The pervasive advancement of e-learning, which usually means distance learning with some online components, is occurring in both the government and private domains. The facility of merged learning chances has also increased through learning models that cartel customary classroom practice with e-learning explanations in higher education as well as in the school education, which is a base for higher learning in India.

However, the global standard of higher education is far better than the Indian training capacities and output. India need to change the old practices and adopt the innovative ideas and research oriented knowledge to compete globally. Additionally, the new machineries and technologies propose enormous opportunities for the progress of society. It deals with the prospects for economic growth, upgraded health, better facility, enriched learning skills and providing employment. The quality and availability of basic education including higher education for large population, could take India ahead at global level. Thus, the quality is an important factor for the higher education institutes and maintenance of quality could change the appearance of society and growth of India. As India attempts to contend in a globalized economy, in areas that entail highly skilled professionals, the quality of higher education becomes gradually more significant. So far, large educated population of India and its reasonably well-trained university graduates have assisted the country to move forward, then again the competition is severe. The other countries in the world are also upgrading their higher education pattern and learning skills to develop instantaneously.

Prior to globalization effect, India in mid-1980s adopted the New Education Policy, which was amended in 1992, lacked the global competitiveness, and advancement of knowledge gain. However, India, at present in the process of formulation and reforming the higher education by changing the face of old policy with adopting New Education Policy (NEP) as National Policy of Education (NPE) to deal with the

global changes and challenges for its development. The stakeholders of higher education would be more efficient for formulating the strategies, rather than the bureaucracy. The model based on Public Private Partnership (PPP), inclusive, holistic approach linked to the society and international cooperation through investment (Foreign Direct Investment: FDI), could change the face of higher education in India and for the societal development at large.

#### **Conclusion**

In challenges for higher education in India sometime alters into the opportunities, if it is resolved accurately. The global scenario in higher education is solely depend on the economic advancement, and India too growing faster to be a largest economy in the days ahead. India must ensure for its stakeholders by increasing the funding in the higher education sector for progress of the society. The policies of India for the higher education must be for quality control and skill leaning, so that the capability of large population of young India might be utilized as the best human resources for the employment and as well as for the global competition.

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