



QUALITY CONCERNED ISSUES IN PATH OF AQUIRING A GLOBALIZED HIGHER EDUCATION

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In a world with a vision of connected as a family with love, sympathy, harmony and togetherness... as said in Sanskrit “VasudhaivKatumbkam”- whole world a home... a family. But as we know, every development starts with development of individual human being, and every human development has a single base cause... “Education”. Without educating a person, we can't imagine a developed human, a developed society, country or the world. Globalization means to work together, for welfare of everyone to develop together, not against other but with together.

Globalization can be termed as internationalization of any activity or organisation, which means in general, to prepare and modify something to the need of a border-less world.

The standard and widely cited definition of the internationalization of higher education is that it is "the process of integrating an international/intercultural dimension into the teaching, research and service functions of the institution" (Knight, 1994). Although the sentence capture the intial steps that are required to become international, we argue that it defines as the process too narrowly by emphasizing the ability of an institution into an existing structure and mode of operation introduce an international dimension in to an existing structure and mode of operation, be it the student body, the curriculum, or faculty teaching and research activities. It does not capture the essence of a process whose ultimate goal should be to integrate the institution into the emerging global knowledge and learning network rather than integrate an international dimension into the existing institutional setting. The process should be outward-looking rather than inward-looking, emphasizing the institution's capacity and ability to become an integral part of the world's knowledge and learning "Ecosystem" not only to benefit from it but also to contribute to its development.

Further it can be said that "the internationalization of higher education institutions is the process of integrating the institution and its key stakeholder- its students, faculty and staff- into a globalizing world.

This definition goes beyond the particular dimensions of teaching, research and service. It calls for a change in existing structures, operating modes and mindsets in order for the institution to join and contribute to the shaping of the emerging global knowledge and leaning network.



Internationalization is beneficial to the institutions in following ways:

- To fulfil the institution's educational mission to educate maximum population of the world.
- To remain academically relevant in an interconnected world that is becoming increasingly global.
- To attract the best students and faculty worldwide so they can provide quality education to the world.
- To grow revenues for their own financial health.
- To reduce operating risk via geographical diversification.
- To arrange financial support and funds for activities in the home campus.
- To acquire and create dispersed knowledge and meld it together to create new ideas and more advanced knowledge.
- Generating healthy relationship between countries, societies and apposite cultures.

Internationalization: Obstacle and Hurdles

Though everyone has praised the potential benefits of a successful internationalization of higher education plan and programme, but unfortunately, the path to achieve internationalization is also paved with costly obstacles which can be grouped among social, political, cultural psycho-physical, academic and economic dimensions.

1. Academic Obstacles to Internationalization
 - Lack of interest in faculty-resistance of
 - Internationalization may dilute the institution's reputation in concern to differences in standards of admissions in home campus and abroad.
 - Curriculum to fulfill the need of cross border different cultures and society.
 2. Economic obstacles of Internationalization
 - International initiatives are risky and can be expensive
 - Financial support from international alumni may be lower
 - Initial cost is very high and sometimes demoralizing too.
 - Lack of daring entrepreneurships
 3. Socio-cultural obstacles in Internationalization
 - Difference in social needs, preferences, ethics, values and principles of society, which is one of the root determiner of the educational objectives, curriculum, methods and other important factors in any institute.
 - Attitude of society towards foreign educational institute in country is one of the important obstacles to tackle with.
 4. Cut throat competition among private higher education institutions, which makes every effort to crash every plans of their rivals.
 5. Narrow minded thinking of leaders
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Still some of our leaders takes foreign organizations as threat to country, and institutes of this country. Such thinking is a major obstacle to achieve a standard of internationalization. If one country is having such thinking in leading personals, internationalization is much more difficult.

6. Mindset of considering superior than others. This leads to the attitude of a dictator not an educator. If an institute is having such mindset, its effort to fulfil the dream of rule not educating others.
7. Financial policy differences among countries

This is a political barrier to internationalization. Some put some restrictions on the investment of its' organizations outside the country.

8. Priority of countries' leaders and economy, restricts the freedom to the institution in various fields.
9. Lack of Policies to improvise educational system and a paradigm shift.
10. Need of policy implementation and receiving an effective follow through.
11. Lack of attention on development of basic and preliminary education.
12. Unnecessary bureaucracy in education.
13. Lack of good leaders and entrepreneurships in educational institutions.
14. Over burden of various inefficient government offices on higher educational and professional education institutes. And so many more.

Following suggestions can be provided to overcome obstacles in path of achieving internationalization in higher education:

- Academic Joint-Ventures of various institutes of such intention.
- Academic partnerships, alliances and consortia
- Establishing Campus abroad.
- Change in mindset of country leaders.
- Collaboration with foreign universities.
- Financial support from government side.
- Establishment of government institutions to take lead and awaking other institution in this regard.

In last, we can say, despite of having so many obstacles, it is possible if we decide and follow that decision.



References

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