

Internationalization of Higher Education in India: Benefits and Challenges

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Abstract:

Education paves way for success in one's life. Designing such model of education to suit the modern society is a challenge. Indian system of education in the past has proved and developed moral and ethical skill set for the survival and success of human. For a nation to develop, Higher education is the backbone. For a developed country, Health, GDP, and education are the core parameters, for a developing nation like India we need to achieve them. Hence, this paper is an attempt to see India as a Vishwa guru in education.

Bringing back old glory of India remembering Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, etc., where, Europeans, Chinese used to come and study in India. In this direction, Internationalization of Higher education in India, brings foreign direct investment in education, foreign eco-system into our country. However, there could be some hick-ups matching up the gaps between our educational eco-system and foreign education eco-system, and taking this as a challenge to meet such gaps the policy makers need to lay a pass over in this direction. This will reduce the brain-drain and invite foreigners to establish institutes such a Universities, research institutes and bring their people to study in India.

This research study elucidates the need of internationalization of education in the Indian scenario. This exploratory research study aims to bring out the need, benefits and challenges faced in the transformation and transition faced by India in creating and modernizing the educational need with global standards. The objective of this study brings out the various steps taken by India to achieve the global standards in higher learning. In this direction Indian Government drafted National Educational Policy 2020.

Key words: Higher Education, Internationalization, Financial security, global standards, National Educational Policy, Eco-system, Government policies etc.,

Introduction

Education paves the way for success in life. Developing educational models that fit today's society is a complex task. In the past, the Indian education system demonstrated and developed a set of moral and ethical skills for people to survive and succeed. Higher education is fundamental to national development. Health, GDP, and Education are key parameters for developed countries, and developing countries like India need to achieve them. Hence, this paper is an attempt to see India as a Vishwa guru in education.

Bringing back the old glory of India remembering Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, etc., where, Europeans and Chinese used to come and study in India. Also, as per New Industrial Policy 1991, Service Sector was targeted to bring sea changes, we have seen revolutionary changes in Telecommunication, also in Banking Sector such plastic cards to digital Currency and introduction of UPI payments and now towards Rupee as a Global Currency, Insurance Sector with Private players entry etc. only Education is left for changes which we started with the introduction NEP 2020. In this direction, the Internationalization of Higher education in India brings foreign direct investment in education and the foreign eco-system into our country. However, there could be some hick-ups matching up the gaps between our educational eco-system and foreign education eco-system, and taking this as a challenge to meet such gaps the policymakers need to lay a pass over in this direction. This will reduce the brain drain and invite foreigners to establish institutes such as Universities, and research institutes and bring their people to study in India. India is one of the world's leading destinations for affordable higher education. It is the centre of traditional educational institutions such as Nalanda, Takshashila provided education with emphasis on quality in Gurukul style. This educational and cultural environment attracted millions of people worldwide towards India. However, the student enrolment from all over the world has declined dramatically. The purpose of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 laid out a path to achieve the internationalization of higher education by 2030. Every year, about 2,500 Indian students go abroad to pursue higher education, and \$16 billion flows into India. At the same time, Indian universities fascinate 42,000 global students, while the USA has nearly 10.5 lakhs, the United Kingdom has 5 lakhs and China has about 4 lakhs. France and Australia also host around 3 million international learners every year quoted "Hindustan Times, 2017". Not only does this deprive India of valuable foreign exchange, but it also deprives India of its many outstanding talents. A study by Ramalingam (2015) found that between 2000 and 2010, nearly 2 million Indian students went abroad in pursuit of advanced learning, and nearly thirty seven percent of them chose not to come back to India.

Education globally has increased in last three decades. Connectivity among countries increased tremendously. Education transforms lives as stated United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. With higher learning, the scope of employability globally has increased with students grooming on logical sensible approach for global business needs.

The focus on commercial need to be diverted towards quality, diversity with the fast pace of growing education globally, and containing the heritage of Indian education.

The advance learning in India has underwent tremendous modifications from the past. Indian education, being the forerunner to various global universities, with huge people, lacks in growing need for the required skill is causing the lapse for creating economic activities. This system is unable to motivate the funding mechanism leading to gaps in research knowledge adequacy, lack of trained faculty to groom student for Industry need. This situation has also created a huge disparity in curricula and Industry need. ” It has been observed that there is a growing disparity between curricula and market demands. This lapse has paved way for attraction by the foreign universities. Hence, the focal point of this concern need to be addressed.

This descriptive research study elucidates the need for the internationalization of education in the Indian scenario. This exploratory research study aims to bring out the need, benefits, and challenges faced in the transformation and transition faced by India in creating and modernizing educational needs with global standards.

The globalization of higher learning in the Indian scenario, should focus on the process of teaching on par with global standards inculcating the quest for research, cultural developments, service functions of global standards.

This study brings out the various steps taken by India to achieve global standards in the process of advance learning. In this direction, Indian Government developed the National Education Policy 2020. Globalization become most transformative forces of our time. It has changed every imaginable aspect of our lives, including higher education. The focal point of globalised education aims at the learning to world standards, with the harmonization of curricula, to inject the types of skills that can increase productivity in a globalized competitive economy. It is also important for graduates to navigate an increasingly interconnected world.

Navigating an increasingly interconnected world is also important for graduate students. With increasing opportunities to attract international students, scholars, and funding, many Indian higher education institutions are now striving to expand their global reach. With the support of government policies/programs, concerted efforts are being made to enhance the development of India's research and innovation capabilities and improve its global institutional ranking, while focusing on improving the quality of its teaching and learning process. Some Indian tertiary institutions have entered the "Global University Rankings, In the QS World University Rankings 2022, 35 institutions are on the list and 63 institutions are included in the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings 2021”.

Benefits:

The globalisation of advance education can be useful for the maintenance & development of science through active scholastic exchange which helps in constructing of socio-economic capabilities in emergent nations. For advanced nations, income earning and talent growth are possible advantages. It is well known that any revelation to global learning gives students a bettering over their squint. These learners tend to enjoy more scope for job opportunities because of the knowledge of various multi-facet cultural blend in various avenues of jobs. Such learners are groomed to be independent and assertive. Foreign-trained scholars tend to demonstrate a broader intellectual horizon and a greater ability to adapt and enjoy a job. These scholars demonstrate excellent holistic skills relevant to any job opportunities. In addition to the expertise acquired through global mobility, internationalization itself plays a greater role in quicken FDI and internationalization in general. However, the country's productivity is expected to follow a similar upward trend due to better educational opportunities. As the education sector evolves, institutions must constantly engage in the development of educational technology. Global education paves way to the design the global educational framework and prerequisite to meet the industrial and technological needs of the business world. Faculty development is another aspect that can be greatly affected by internationalization. Processes such as gap analysis, impactful assessment, and updating teachers' certainly create a greater scope in the classroom. Internationalization bring the latest improvements in capital, educational and innovation, and help institutional vigour which is currently lacking in India. This element drive competitiveness and revolution in the current education system. The establishment of campuses by foreign universities in our country will enable learners to get globally recognised graduation at affordable pay, and the talent cultivation will become important. There are many advantages of improving the education at global standards like attracting other countries students towards our culture will lead to cultural integration, global citizenship acquisition, development of talent, grooming the skills and making the country more viable for dynamic education environment.

Challenges:

Indian universities are still following old teaching methods and curricula. Along with this, the lack of autonomy in universities, innovations, and lack of funds prevents international students from being attracted to India. The majority of the people who belong to below poverty will not afford higher education. Capturing the market is one of the drawbacks for foreign universities, to eliminate this foreign universities must tie in with existing ones to build campuses and attract students. According

to IBEF, 65% of the Indian population belongs to rural areas, their businesses are concerned with agriculture and its allied activities. The percentage of literacy rate among them is 73.5%. the major challenge is to make them understand the importance of internationalization. The Govt of India has to create awareness programs and campaigns in these areas that impact the growth of the economy. Finding the best universities implementing the foreign curriculum, training the facilitator, and making them understand is the major task for the Govt. The cost for all these activities may be higher. As per the sources, government budget allocation to the education sector remains stagnant for the last 5 years. Internationalization of higher education in our country, government to allocate more budget, gear up infrastructure, improve the teaching methodology, build new universities and provide good technical support, etc.,

Conclusion:

To have global education, there need to be many changes to emphasis the purpose of learning. To establish the Government should make an initiative to increase education for below-poverty people and provide them with necessities like fee cuts and provide free education. Thus, in a new educational eco-system on par with global standards, helps India to put a hold / reduce the brain drain from India and also brings improvised Quality Higher Education in India and emerge as a Vishwa Guru in the Global Level.

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