Abstract

India has enormous human resources and there is a need to protect them for the welfare of the society. The utilization of these resources gives the structure for the development and growth of the country. Since independence there have been huge investments in the human capital, which showed an increase in the growth rates of the economy. Human capital investments should be increased in order to protect the available resources. Education is one of the parameters for the protection of these resources, which has a tremendous impact on the components like growth and development. The education system in the developing country like India depends on the structure of the family. So, the investments in education are needed, which brings great changes in the society. Since globalization era there had been great changes in the structure of the economy in which education is also one among them. Among the sectoral composition towards growth the tertiary sector is the one whose contribution towards growth is more when compared to other sectors. Which should be observed carefully in the globalization era? In the globalization period the potential implications are many and diverse for higher education. The development of new trade agreements that cover trade in education services, innovations with emphasis on the role of the market and the market economy. These developments have important implications for higher education in terms of quality, access, diversity and funding. It poses new challenges at a time when nation states are no longer the sole providers of higher education and the academic community no longer holds the monopoly on decision making in education. A further and even more fundamental concern is that the emergence of cross border higher education provision and trade in education services bring education within the realm of the market and that this may seriously affect the capacity of the state to regulate higher education within a public policy perspective. Declining policy capacity of the state could affect weaker and poorer nations and benefit the more prosperous ones. In the liberalization period the privatization of education has been increasing and the impact of this is more on the weaker sections of the society. With the establishment of GATS the education programmers and providers across borders for commercial and for-profit purposes is growing and this issue has gained a new momentum. So, in this regards there should be a greater involvement of the corporate sector in the higher education and research activity, as the R & D is increasing day to day in this sector.

Key words: investments- composition- education- capital- economy- globalization-innovation- diversity- fundamental- GATS

INTRODUCTION

The developing countries like India are likely to grow on par with the developed countries in the present scenario. But in the present context of globalization it is facing the hurdles in many aspects, which are to be conceived off. After the implementation of globalization there has been a tremendous effect on the economies of the developing countries. The strength of a nation is the human capital, which is to be protected. Providing education to them can protect the resources. The education system in the developing country like India depends on the
structure of the family. So, the investments in education are needed, which brings great changes in the society. Since globalization era there had been great changes in the structure of the economy in which education is also one among them. Among the sectoral composition towards growth the tertiary sector is the one whose contribution towards growth is more when compared to other sectors, which should be observed carefully.

In the globalization period the potential implication are many and diverse for higher education. The development of new trade agreements that cover trade in education services, innovations with emphasis on the role of the market and the market economy. These developments have important implications for higher education in terms of quality, accesses, diversity and funding. It poses new challenges at a time when nation-states are no longer the sole providers of higher education and the academic community no longer holds the monopoly on decision making in education.

A further and even more fundamental concern is that the emergence of cross border higher education provision and trade in education services bring education within the realm of the market and that this may seriously affect the capacity of the state to regulate higher education within a public policy perspective. Declining policy capacity of the state could affect weaker and poorer nations and benefit the more prosperous ones.

In the liberalization period the privatization of education has been increasing and the impact of this is more on the weaker sections of the society. With the establishment of GATS the education programmers and providers across borders for commercial and for-profit purposes is growing and this issue has gained a new momentum. So in this regard there should be a greater involvement of the corporate sector in the higher education and the research activity, as the R & D is increasing day to day in this sector.

Role of English

English is the Latin of the 21st century. In the current period, the use of English is central for communicating knowledge worldwide, for instruction even in countries where English is not a higher education, and for cross-border degree arrangements and other programs. The dominance of English is not surprising, and it is a factor in globalization that deserves analysis if only because higher education worldwide must grapple with the role of English (Crystal, 1997).

As English is the most widely studied foreign language in the world, and it is also used as second language in many of the countries. Almost all of the internationally circulated scientific journals are in medium of English. The medium of instruction is also in English in many of the prominent academic systems. In the present scenario as the privatization is increasing the necessity if the language is becoming mandatory. As higher education is the concept of relevance from the language point of view and there is a need of the language. In the globalization scenario as the corporate are dominating there is a need of the language and it should be done mandatory. Many other countries are offering academic programs in English, so many of the students are getting attracted for the courses throughout the globe. In the present context there is a need of corporatization the higher education in order to complete with the other nations to protect the given human resources. The share of the corporate must be there in the context. As the public sectors are unable to compete with the private sector in many of the aspects the corporatization of higher education is the only way that can be suggested.

After the commencement of the GATS the competition between the developing and the developed countries will increase in the perspective of higher education so in order to complete corporatization of higher education is the only way which can protect the domestic market of higher education. The role of English affects higher education policy and the work of individual students and scholars. In many ways, the place of English at the pinnacle of scientific
communication gives a significant advantage to the United States and the United Kingdom and to the wealthy English-speaking countries.

**Migration of Human Resources**

The globalization has brought tremendous changes in the developing economies like India. After the implementation of the GATS the countries like India has to concentrate on the human resources as it is one of the biggest resources of the country. Large number of scholars and scientists travel abroad for research or teaching. There is a substantial migration abroad for academic work as well. As academic systems become more similar and academic degrees more widely accepted internationally, as immigration rules are tailored to people with high skill levels, and the universities themselves are more open to hiring the best talent worldwide, the global marketplace will expand.

Migration is not limited to developing countries. Academics will take hobs in countries with more attractive opportunities, salaries, and working conditions. Academic migration takes place at all levels of the academic system, especially in the sciences, engineering, information technology, and some management areas. Such migration may occur more at the tip of the system, with some world famous scholars being attracted abroad by high salaries at top universities, and at the bottom, where modest salaries are able to lure foreigners but are unappealing to local applicants. The most pull factors include better salaries and working conditions and the opportunity to be at the centers of world science and scholarship. At one time, the migration of talent was perceived as a brain drain because those who left were considered to be permanently lost, retaining negligible or zero academic links with their home countries. The situation in this respect has undergone change (Choi, 1995). Many academics who have migrated keep in close contact with their countries of origin, often maintaining scientific and academic relationships with colleagues and institutions at home. The migration of academic talent is in many ways promoted but the industrialized countries, which have much to gain. Corporatization of higher education may not allow migration of the human resources. Under this the salaries paid to the academics will be up to the mark. They may allow globalization but the academics may also move around the globe in the corporate sector. So, in order to protect the higher education system in the countries like India, corporatization on of higher education is necessary. Corporatization is a process of making a state body into an independent commercial company.

**Multi-nationalization of Higher Education**

The emergence of global education marketplace exhibits itself in the form of a variety of multinational higher education initiatives ranging from linking academic institutions or programs in one country with counterparts in another to universities in one country setting up branch campus in another. The different kinds of cross border higher education ventures include many that use the internet and other distance education means to deliver their programs. Many companies and institutions have invested in multinational educational initiatives, as have a range of traditional higher education institutions.

The increase in the distance education in the developing countries has increased the interest in the higher education. But the impact on the regularized courses has much more and the enrolment of students in the regular in some courses may decline, as may not be in the case of professional courses. The impact of globalization is visible in the form of non-enrolment of students in the regular courses. So, there is a need for corporatization of higher education in the developing countries. The impact of GATS is such that different courses cans be learned through e-learning, distance mode etc. As the inventions and innovations done by the corporate are increasing day to day the trouble shoot is that the corporate should be involved in the higher education system.
Internationalized Agreements and Frameworks

As the day’s move on we are moving into a new era of globalization in higher education, characterized by the new international agreements and agreements drawn up to manage global interactions. An indication of the potential impact of globalization is the debate over the inclusion of higher education and knowledge industries within the framework of the WTO through the GATS Proposal. The behind GATS and, for that matter, the concept of globalization is that knowledge is a commodity like any other and should be freely traded around the world. The proponents argue that free trade will benefit everyone by permitting competition in the marketplace of ideas and knowledge products. GATS and related arrangements also seek to provide a legally binding framework for the circulation of educational services and for the protection of intellectual property. Those favoring GATS and the regulatory framework in general are the sellers and owners- multinational knowledge companies. Governments focusing on exports, and others (OECD, 2002).

While the complicated details of a GATS treaty have not been worked out, the basic issues are straightforward. Should education in all of its manifestations be considered as a commodity to be considered in the market place? As Lawrence Summers, the former U.S treasury secretary and current president of Harvard University put it in a recent interview, “I’m skeptical as to whether bringing educational issues under the auspices of trade negotiation would be helpful….to, start with, many educational institutions are nonprofit, their motivations are different from the motivations of commercial firms that we think of in a trade context. There may be some egregious practices that should be addressed, but I would be skeptical about trading education in a way that had any parallels with financial services with insurance, or with foreign investments’ (The World According to Larry, 2002, p.38).While GATS would bring developing countries into global market where the exports in terms of higher education increase. As the developing countries are only importers rather than exporters of any of the products. After the implementation of the GATS the developing countries may become exporters of their own products to the foreign market. Developing countries also have very small number of exports in educational products to export that to with the help of the multinational providers.

Conclusion

Globalization in higher education and science is inevitable. Modern technology has brought significant changes in the education system by internet, communication systems and the flow of students and highly educated personnel across border enhance globalization.

The challenges that are going to be faced in the coming future are transfer of academicians and scholars. In order to manage the given resources protection of them is much more essential. In order to protect them there is a need to move along with the global scenario.

References


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