

Impact of Globalization on Higher Education in North-East Region

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Abstract: *Globalization refers to the simplification of the procedures of commerce, foreign investments, Higher education and trade in service etc. The emphasis of Higher Education depends upon the number of universities currently presents in India and the quality of education they provide. North East India (officially called North Eastern Region, NER) is the eastern most region of India representing both a geographic and political administrative division of the country. The term globalization was introduced by Adam Smith especially for the field of economy in 1776. Higher education is effected by global and it is a burning situation. Before independence of India there were only 16 colleges in North-eastern region, majority of them were situated at the Assam. There are twenty three number of Universities Grant Commission under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. In the case of North East Region, the central Government set up separate ministry for NER, and reserved funds for general development through various councils.*

Keywords: Globalization, Higher Education, simplification, North Eastern Region

1. Introduction

Globalization refers to the simplification of the procedures of commerce, foreign investments, higher education and trade in service etc. So that any country or any part of the countries can do business or higher education without hassles. There is less intervention and more cooperative role of the government in facilitating international business. It also refers to the process of interaction and integration among the people, companies and government of different nations across the globe. This process has effects on the environment on higher education, on culture, on political system and prosperity and on human physical well-being in societies around the world.

Higher Education refers to the education beyond the secondary level, especially education provided at the colleges or university level. In order words, the institutions where post ten plus two classes are provided are called higher educational institutions. The department higher education, Ministry of Human Resource Development is responsible for overall development of the basic infrastructure of higher education sector both in terms of policy making and planning. While the University Grant Commission of India provides recognition for universities in India and provides funds for government recognized universities and college and is also responsible for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education. The other government organizations such as all India council for Technical Education (AICTE) AND National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) ETC. Are also contributing for the improvement of Indian Educational Scenario.

The emphasis of higher education depends upon the number of universities currently present in India and the quality of education they provide. As per the latest statistical report 2014 collected from the website of India, HRD Ministry. There are 677 Universities, 37204 colleges and 11443 stand alone institutions in India. Globalization for most institution

is to ensure quality enhancement, preparing students for jobs in a globalised world. Attracting meritorious students, attracting efficient and effective facilities etc.

North East India (officially called North Eastern Region, NER) is the eastern most region of India representing both a geographic and political administrative division of the country. It comprises the eight states Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The Siliguri Corridor in West Bengal with a width of 21 to 40 kilometers (13 to 25mile) connect the North Eastern Region with East India. The region shares more than 4.500 kilometers (2800 miles of International border with Tibet in the North Myanmar in the East, Bangladesh in the southwest and Bhutan to the Northwest. It comprises an area of 2.62.230 square kilometers (101220 sq mile) almost 8 percent of that of India as the largest salient (panhandle) in the world. NER is a land of different ethnic groups culture, languages, religion etc. The region comprises of more than 220 ethnic groups. According to 2011 census report of India the total population of NER is 4.55.87.982

2. Objective

The study also makes a comprehensive attempt to find out the factors affecting the present education system and will try to forward some suggestive measures for the development of education system in NER.

3. Methodology

Research methodology is a tool of systematically solving the research problem. The methodology adopted for the present study is a case study approach. The research would like to follow mainly analytical and descriptive method of study.

The study is based on primary and secondary sources. Moreover in order to make the study result gaining, information will also be collected from other secondary

sources like journals, magazines, internet and other published documents.

The term globalization was introduced by Adam Smith specially for the field of economy in 1776. The term officially started in the last share of 20th century. At that time there was no University anywhere in Europe. Takshasila, Vikkramsila, Pallavi and Nalanda Vishavidyalay in India were radiating the rays of higher education among the nations of home and abroad. Higher education is effected by global and it is a burning situation. Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and threats, analysis protect NER's, Higher Education from global effects as well as many also help to extend and strengths and Weakness of the existing system with external opportunities and threats.

Before independence of India there were only 16 colleges in North East Region, majority of them were situated at the Assam. The Establishment of first University at Guwahati in January 1948 gave a real boost to the expansion of Higher Education from Pre-University up to post graduate and doctoral level in the whole of North-East India. In spite of the late start Higher Education in NE had a very repaid growth in post-- independent era. There are twenty three (23) number of Universities in North East India. These are as follows:

- 1) Guwahati University, Assam
- 2) Dibrugarh University, Assam
- 3) Assam University, Silchar
- 4) Tezpur University, Assam
- 5) Cotton University, Guwahati
- 6) Bodoland University, Kokrajhar
- 7) Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankardeva Vishyavidyalaya, Nagaon
- 8) Sankardeva Health University, Guwahati
- 9) Rajib Gandhi University, Itanagar
- 10) Manipur University
- 11) Mizoram University
- 12) The North Eastern Hill University, Meghalaya
- 13) Nagaland University
- 14) Tripura University
- 15) Sikkim University
- 16) Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat
- 17) Women University, Jorhat
- 18) Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University, Guwahati
- 19) Central Agricultural University, Imphal
- 20) Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit and Ancient Studies University, Assam
- 21) Assam Science and Technology University, Guwahati
- 22) National Law University and Judicial Academy, Guwahati
- 23) Assam Rajib Gandhi University of co-operative Management, Sivasagar

3.1 Status of Higher Education in North-East Region:

Top position of higher educational institutions are as per NHRD. National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF) as per latest ranking issued by NHRD. NIRF most of the higher educational institution in North East India are placed in top 100 Indian Universities. The prominent names in this list are..

- 1) Tezpur University, Assam 5th Rank
- 2) North Eastern Hill University, Meghalaya 15th Rank
- 3) Guwahati University, Assam 22nd Rank
- 4) Mizoram University, Mizoram 51st Rank
- 5) Sikkim University, Sikkim 61st Rank
- 6) Dibrugarh University, Assam 74th Rank
- 7) Assam University, Silchar, Assam 77th Rank
- 8) Tripura University, Tripura 88th Rank
- 9) National Institute of Technology, Tripura 89th Rank

3.2 Educational Development Agencies in North-East Region

University grant commission under the Ministry of finance in maintenance and development grant to colleges and universities in the country. Apart from UGC, there are numerous, autonomous higher educational councils that administered in different streams of higher educational development.

In the case of North-East Region, the central Government set up separate ministry for NER, and reserved funds for general development through various councils. The profiles of councils are as follows:-- Development (NABARD) AND North East Development financial Institution (NEDFI).Secondly Development of North-East Region (DONER) takes up the major development in NER and administers Non-Lapsable Central pool of Resource (NLCPR) Which was created by central government in the year 2002. DONER is the principle agency in NER, in order to bring general development. Other Government agencies for development in NER, are Central Resources pool for development of North- East Region (CRPDNER) and Education and Social Welfare Ministries of North- East (NSWMNE).

State wise Literary Rate in North East Region : 2001-2011 (by gender wise)

	2001				2011			
	Person	Male	Female	Gap	Person	Male	Female	Gap
1. Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	63.83	43.53	20.30	66.95	73.69	59.57	14.12
2. Assam	63.25	71.28	54.61	16.67	73.18	78.81	67.27	11.54
3. Manipur	69.93	79.54	60.10	19.44	79.85	86.49	73.17	13.32
4. Mizoram	88.80	90.72	86.75	3.97	91.58	93.72	89.40	4.32
5. Meghalaya	62.56	65.43	59.61	5.82	75.48	77.17	73.78	3.39
6. Nagaland	66.59	71.16	61.46	9.70	80.11	83.29	76.69	6.60
7. Sikkim	68.81	76.04	60.40	15.64	82.20	87.29	76.43	10.86
8. Tripura	73.19	81.02	64.91	16.61	87.75	92.18	83.15	9.03
All India	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

Source Provisional population Report (Paper 1& 2 census : 2011)

3.3 Weakness of Higher Education System in NER

- 1) In India, there is highly complex and unclear regulatory framework at central and state level. The same problem is prevalent in the Higher educational institutions in North-East India.
- 2) In India Higher Education system. There is lack of academic-industry cohesion and this leads the industry in the dark of depression. The similar problem has been

observed by the Higher Educational institutions in North East India.

- 3) The main loop hole of Higher Education system is that most of our education is theoretical based rather than practical. The same problem is prevalent in the Higher Education system in North-East India.

3.4 The threats of higher education system in North-East India are:-

Outflow of the local students to other parts of the country: In North- Eastern Region, the parents usually have the tendency to send their children to metro politan cities like Bangalore, Mumbai and Delhi etc. Or even to other parts of the country for Higher education. As a result, sooner or later the North East India may start to lose the local meritorious student.

Less focus on the establishment of excellent institutions like IITs and IIMs: Due to few numbers of excellent institutions like IITs and IIMs in North East India. The students are bound to move to other parts of the nation and even abroad for higher education.

Competition: The higher educational institutions of North East India are getting stiff competitions with institutions located in other parts of India. So there lies a challenge for higher educational institutions to excel in their field to upgrade their quality.

3.5 Impact of Globalization

The positive impacts of Globalization on higher education are as follows:

- 1) Globalization encourages meritorious students outside North-East Region to get admission and receive scholarship.
- 2) Due to Globalization, the standard of the courses provided in the higher educational institutions in North East has improved.
- 3) Due to Globalization, the higher educational institutions in North-East India have been able to obtain ranking as per MHRD National Institute Ranking Framework.
- 4) Globalization expands the supply and the competition among educational institutions which ensures that they cannot charge fees for education.

The negative impacts of Globalization on higher education are as follows:

- 1) Due to Globalization, the average local students are to face stiff competition with regard to admission into higher educational institutions.
- 2) Corruption is widespread in education system in India. Due to excessive competition, the number of colleges and universities are awarding false degrees, taking donations to clear the examination and going through unfair lane of marking.
- 3) As per past observations, many higher educational institutions target market by investing on technical courses for their business perspective rather than providing quality education and research which is very important for creating and developing human resource.

4. Conclusion

From the above discussion it is clearly indicates that Globalization has become the most potent force emerged in recent time. It virtually affects every walk of life positive or negative. Unlike other region of the Indian Union North-Eastern Region has lots of strengths and opportunities in relation to higher education yet some more treats. Although the higher educational institutions in the region have done excellently in the recent past but still the region has scope for improvement in bestowing quality education.

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