



Impact of Globalization to Promote Social Inclusion of Education in India

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ABSTRACT:

The lives of individuals, families, and societies can all be impacted by globalization. In order for globalization to be sustainable, it must address the needs of everyone. Some claim that globalization has made issues like poverty, unemployment, and inequality worse, while others think it has helped to lessen them. According to the World Bank, everyone aspires to improve their lives, and this desire can help create a thriving global community. A fundamental human right, social inclusion guarantees that everyone can engage in society without facing discrimination. It covers the ability to use public services and healthcare, fair employment, and access to education. Through worldwide mobility and the rise of online learning platforms, globalization has transformed education and increased access to educational opportunities. Making sure all children, regardless of their needs or background, have the chance to participate and thrive in school is known as social inclusion in education. It entails establishing a secure and encouraging environment where students can realize their full potential and feel involved.

The idea of globalization has ingrained in students the usefulness of empathy and cultural awareness. Exploration and experimentation to push the limits of communication and information technology are encouraged by globalization. It enhances the student's capacity to learn and apply information.

Keywords: Social Inclusion, Discrimination, Sustainability, Globalization.

Introduction:

Ensuring that everyone fulfils their human right to obtain high-quality education throughout their lives is the goal of the right to education. An inclusive approach to education ensures that all students engage and succeed together while also taking into consideration the requirements of each individual. It recognizes that all kids have the capacity to learn and that each one has distinct traits, passions, skills, and learning requirements. Students who could be at danger of marginalization, exclusion, or underachievement receive extra attention. A child with a handicap, for instance, would not be kept apart from other students in the classroom, and learning evaluations and progress would take the impairment into consideration. Education is not an exception to the significant effects that globalization has had on various facets of society. Globalization has presented both possibilities and problems for the education system in India, a nation renowned for its diverse population and rich cultural legacy. This article examines the important ways that globalization has changed Indian education, looking at both the advantages and possible disadvantages. (Marsela, 2014)

Inclusive worth education lead to further comprehensive societies

A holistic vision of education is imperative. Comprehensive early childhood care and education programmes improve children's well-being, prepare them for primary school and give them a better chance of succeeding once they are in school. All evidence shows that the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children benefit most from such programmes. Ensuring that adults, particularly mothers, are literate has an impact on whether their children, and especially their daughters attend school. Linking inclusion to broader development goals will contribute to the reform of education systems, to poverty alleviation and to the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals. An inclusive system benefits all learners without any discrimination towards any individual or group. It is founded on values of democracy, tolerance and respect for difference. It is incident to have school systems where children are not learning because of poor quality. Schools with high on rates often fail to work in preventive ways. The expenditure incurred by schools when students repeat a grade would be better used to provide additional support to those who encounter difficulties. Several cost-effective measures to promote inclusive quality education have been developed in countries with scarce resources. These include training-of-trainer models for professional development, linking students in pre-service teacher training with schools and conferring special needs schools into resource centres that provide experts' and support to clusters of regular schools.

A comprehensive approach to schooling is essential. Children who get comprehensive early childhood care and education programs have better health outcomes, are better prepared for primary school, and have a higher probability of succeeding in school. Every piece of evidence indicates that these programs are most beneficial to the most vulnerable and underprivileged kids. Making sure that moms in particular are literate affects

whether or not their children, especially their females, go to school. Reducing poverty, reforming educational systems, and achieving all of the Millennium Development Goals will all be aided by connecting inclusion to more general development objectives. All students gain from an inclusive system that does not discriminate against any person or group. Democracy, tolerance, and respect for individual differences are its guiding principles. Having educational systems where children are not learning due to subpar quality is inefficient. High repetition rate schools frequently fall short in their efforts to prevent. Schools would be better served by using the money they spend on repeating a grade to give kids who struggle more support. In nations with limited resources, a number of affordable strategies to provide inclusive, high-quality education have been created. These include professional development training-of-trainer models, connecting pre-service teacher training students with educational institutions, and transforming special (Das., 2021)

Operational Definitions:

Social inclusion Making sure that everyone, regardless of background, has the chance to engage in society and realize their full potential is known as social inclusion. This comprises:

- Equal chances: Everybody has equal access to opportunities in public services, work, healthcare, and education.
- Making decisions: Individuals have a voice in the choices that impact their lives.
- Living standards: Individuals possess the means to live comfortably.
- Non-discrimination: Individuals are not subjected to prejudice or disadvantage.
- Social networks: Individuals can participate in political, religious, cultural, and economic activities as well as social networks.

Globalization: The process of growing economic and social integration between nations is known as globalization, and it includes the following:

- Trade: is the cross-border exchange of commodities and services.
- Capital: The cross-border flow of capital
- People: The cross-border movement of individuals
- Information: The dissemination of technology, knowledge, and information
- Cooperation: To facilitate international trade, there should be more collaboration between individuals, governments, and businesses.

Social Inclusion in Education Can Be Facilitated by Globalization

Through Resource Sharing: By exchanging educational resources, customs, and cultures, globalization can aid in the dismantling of geographical barriers. International boarding schools, for instance, can give students access to a variety of learning materials.

Promoting education that is multicultural: Students can learn about various cultures, history, and societal viewpoints by incorporating multicultural education into school curricula. Students may grow in empathy, tolerance, and respect as a result of this.

Fostering global collaboration: Cooperation between academics and institutions from various nations can facilitate the sharing of best practices, ideas, and expertise.

Educating pupils for a world that is increasingly globalized Students can become prepared to become global citizens by learning about current events, global problems, and issues. (Ozeías Rocha, 2023)

Globalization in Social Exclusion of Education

The Indian educational system has seen a number of beneficial developments as a result of globalization. Among the main benefits are:

- Improved Information Access Students and teachers now have easy access to knowledge thanks to the development of digital technology and the internet. Education is now more widely available, particularly in rural regions, thanks to online resources, e-learning platforms, and educational websites. Now that they have access to so much information, students' educational experiences are enhanced.
- Programs for International Cooperation and Exchange Collaboration between Indian and foreign educational institutions has been facilitated by globalization. Joint research projects, student mobility, and exchange programs have grown in popularity. By exposing teachers and students to a range of cultures, viewpoints, and scholarly approaches, these chances promote a global perspective.
- Exposure to International Viewpoints Indian kids now have a wider perspective on the world because to globalization. Students gain a more thorough awareness of the world, its cultures, and its difficulties through encounters with students from other nations, multicultural learning environments, and foreign curricula.

Influence of Globalization on the Indian Education

- Modernization of Education and Curriculum: As a result of globalization, the Indian educational system has had to modify and update its curriculum and teaching methods. Memorization is no longer given the same priority as critical thinking, creativity, and skill development. The use of interactive teaching methods, project-based learning, and a focus on practical application has increased.
- Technological Developments: The introduction of technology into the classroom is a significant consequence of globalization. The teaching and learning process has been completely transformed by digital materials, e-learning platforms, and smart classrooms. Thanks to technology, students nationwide may now access, engage in, and enjoy more dynamic, interesting education.

- Creation of the Private Education Sector: As a result of globalization, India's private education market has expanded quickly. Increased foreign collaborations and investment have led to the success of private schools and colleges. This has introduced innovative teaching methods and given students options. However, it has also raised concerns around pricing and quality control.
- International Recognition and Mobility: The growing international recognition of Indian educational institutions is a clear indication of how globalization has affected Indian education. International teachers and students are drawn to institutions with global rankings and accreditations, which have evolved into crucial quality indicators. Furthermore, Indian students now have more options for pursuing higher education overseas, which increases their professional chances and worldwide networks.
- Employment Opportunities: People with global competences are in greater demand as a result of globalization's effects on the labour market. Candidates with cross-cultural awareness, flexibility, and fluency in foreign languages are sought after by employers. In order to prepare their students for work opportunities around the world, Indian educational institutions have begun integrating these skills into their curricula.

Globalization's effects on Indian education include:

Education cannot be fully left to market forces in a society where ideas and information are the determining variables that determine development or lack thereof. Additionally, it's important to avoid the trend toward commercialization of education while choosing the price schedule and other student fees. Challenges brought about by globalization include

- A lack of faculty
- Poor educational quality
- Incentive systems.

India's educational system is anticipated to change in a number of important areas as the effects of globalization intensify. Indian professionals and students now have the chance to play important roles in the global workforce thanks to these reforms. It also offers fascinating chances for creativity and cross-border cooperation. India can develop an educational system that fosters students' cultural identity and sense of national pride while preparing them for the global arena by fusing global competencies with regional values and customs.

Conclusion:

In summary, worldwide mobility and global online platforms have made educational possibilities more accessible, which is one way that globalization has improved education. Students who study abroad are exposed to diverse cultures, scholarly perspectives, and opportunities for personal development. Global online platforms also provide accessible and adaptable learning opportunities. These advancements promote intercultural awareness and aid in the internationalization of education. Students can expand their perspectives, gain useful skills, and help create a society that is more internationally conscious and integrated by seizing these chances. Unquestionably, globalization has changed education in India by introducing chances for cooperation, new technology, and exposure to different viewpoints. But it also presents problems like standardization, inequality, and cultural assimilation. India can take advantage of globalization's advantages while maintaining its rich cultural legacy and guaranteeing inclusive, high-quality education for all by putting into practice sensible plans and regulations.

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