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GLOBALIZATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION IN MODERN INDIA



Sanjeevkumar T. Tandle¹ and Basavaraj R. Biradar²

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is the integration of international markets for goods and services. Technology, finance and to some extent labour. It is the integration of the country with the world economy. World is perceived as a global village. A country will be able to supply anything to or buy anything from anybody in the world. Globalization implies the linkage of nation's market with the global market. Technology is an important factor, which has facilitated the globalization process. Globalization has made markets highly competitive and there is a remarkable growth of new service products.

Globalization and liberalization are inter-related terms. The latter connotes

Abstract

Liberalization, privatization and globalization have become a much talked of subjects among politicians, economists and businessmen in modern days. These three expressions are the supporting pillars on which the edifice of new economic policy of our Government has been erected and implemented since 1991.

The term globalization has been extensively used in modern discussion of industrial policies and also national economic policies besides in business circles. Generally, this term globalization is considered as a synonym for the term internationalization. Strictly, speaking, it is not so, business with or more foreign countries amounts to internationalization, whereas globalization means adopting a global outlook for the business and business strategies are aimed at enhancing global competitiveness. Companies, which have adopted global outlook stop thinking of themselves as national markets but start thinking of themselves as global markets. In these companies, the management and staff are given training in planning business all the world over; competing in international markets throughout the globe.

Executives are trained in worldwide operation and not mere domestic market or a few market outside the country. Similarly management staff is recruited from many countries and procurement are made through the world where they can have at the least cost, and investments are made in several countries where the anticipated returns are greatest. In this context the present article deals with the study of globalization and higher education in modern India.

Keywords :Globalization, Liberalization, Advantages, Costs, Higher Education, Brain Drain, Modern India.

Short Profile

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"Structural Adjustment", symbolizing measures of stimulate structural change by recognizing production and shifting the emphasis from the state to the market economy. Liberalization has got two dimensions –

- Domestic liberalization, which consists of relaxing restrictions on production, investment, prices and increasing the role of market, guiding resource allocation.

- External Sector liberalization or relaxing restrictions on international flow of goods and services, technology and capital. Globalization is identified with external sector liberalization.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- To know the background for global

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lization and higher education in India.

- To study the reforms to adopt liberalization and globalization.
- To Analyze the advantages of Globalization in India.
- To understand the costs and Demerits of Globalization.
- To Explore the Educated Indians as Brain Drain.
- To Know the Causes of Brain Drain of labour under Globalization.
- To Evaluate the plugging Brain Drain under Higher Education and Globalization.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The Study is analytical and modern based on current reports, Evaluation studies and Survey which consist of primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected from unpublished work. The secondary data were collected from gazetteers survey reports books and Journals etc., are also used in the present study. The primary source and secondary source material has been of great help in the development of the present article.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The present study is aimed of evaluation and examining Globalization and Higher education in modern India. The study falls in the area of LPG and Higher Education during modern India. Which in turn falls within the range of Educational study of India. The researchers in the field of Higher education nominated Educationally researched earlier. In recent period however witnessed a short decline in the study of Globalization. But the study of higher education and Globalization in modern India will be widen the scope of educational study of modern India for further research. A critical review of the existing literature and also the aims and objectives of study on hand brings forth the importance of the study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Studies on Higher Education and

Globalization in modern India are in general are numerous, However Specific studies like the present one are few and far between. Pannikar KN and Balakrishnan a in their famous book titled "Globalization and Higher Education in India". Have given the details of globalization and Higher Education, Which till appended to their works, excellent as the work was for the time, and for the sources and materials at their disposal, it suffered from the neglect of the evidence available in various forms in literature, which go a long toward filling up the many gaps that in respect of modern Higher Education.

Among the general studies Azad JL "Financing of Higher Education in India" deals with the higher education and Globalization in Indian context. this study also deals under the veneer of uniform the modern education under Globalization.

JC Aggarwal's book entitled "Development and Planning of modern Education" is one more scholarly work on Higher Education. This book explains about the development stages in modern education.

OP Gupta's book "Higher education in India since Independence" is one more qualitative work, author has elaborated the higher education in modern India.

Pawan Agrawal's book entitled "Indian higher education is more important work on higher education in modern India in this work author has described the system of Indian Higher Education.

Thus, it becomes clear from the above studies that they have concentrated much on the higher education in India, though there were some vague studies concentrating on the planning and Development of modern higher education and no effort has been made exclusively to study the Globalization and Higher education in modern India at Macro level, therefore this research study has been initiated to fill the research gap on Globalization and higher education in modern India.

GLOBALIZATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION:

Background for Globalization in India.

In India, the period after 1980-81 was marked by severe balance of payment difficulties mainly due to hike in oil price and Gulf war in 1990-91 and hostilities in West Asia.

When the new Government took over in June 1991, India has unprecedented balance of payment crisis. The finances of the central as well as state Governments had reached a situation of new bankruptcy. India's increased reliance on high cost external commercial borrowings and NRI deposits in 1980 further accentuated this problem. With the downgrading of India's credit rating by some international agencies, capital out of India. Since India lost its credit worthiness in the international market, the Government mortgaged 40 tones of gold to the Bank of England1.

In spite of adopting several restrictive measures in the import sector and also drawing 1.8 billion dollars from the Contingency Compensatory Financing Facility (CCFF) in January 1991, foreign exchange reserved declined to 1.1 billion dollar in June 1991, an amount barely sufficient for just two weeks of imports into the country. Default on debt servicing appeared imminent, and this could be avoided only if credit were made available from the IMF or World Bank. Of course, assistance were made available by these institutions, but with a condition of adopting stabilization, and structural adjustment programme', which included stabilization, domestic liberalization and external liberalization2.

Under these circumstances, the new Government for 1990-92 presents its budget through the Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh in July 1991, with a series of policy changes, which underlined globalization, liberalization and privatization. This has come to be called as India's new economic policy. The policies were further strengthened when India singed the Dunkel Draft in 1994.

From this it is evident, that the adoption

of the policy of globalization and liberalization was not out of selection of a policy, but it was a matter of compulsion, both voluntary and involuntary.

Reforms made to adopt Liberalization and Globalization:

In order to make the programme of structural adjustment to suit the policy of liberalization and globalization, the following measures were taken by the Government of India.

- Abolition of industrial licensing, excepts for few industries.
- Reduction in the number of industries reserved for public sector.
- Fixation of a realistic exchange rate of rupee to encourage experts of Indian goods.
- Foreign private sector participation by making rupee convertible first on quantitative import controls through licensing, where slashed. Almost all capital goods, intermediate goods and raw material were made free to be imported. Customs duties were reduced to 28 % in 1997-98, from 50 % in 1990-91.
- Automatic approval of foreign investment upto 50% of equity was allowed and foreign technology agreements permitted for 35 priority industries. Companies with more than 40 % of foreign equity are now treated on par with fully Indian owned companies.
- Foreign exchange regulation were suitably amended in order to remove a number of constraints. So that Indian business could operate easily abroad. In the financial sector also new norms were introduced. Bank were asked to maintain a 8 % norms of capital to risk weighted asset ratio and also to make previsions to the extent of 15% of the advances in the category of non-performing assets. The statutory liquidity Ratio (SLR) was reduced to increase lending. The policy of interest rate determination of the RBI was related as a part of the liberalization process3.

Advantages of Globalization:

A study by the world Bank revealed that large strides have been made in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand in their openness to world trade. A more recent example is China.

It has been estimated that beyond the year 2005, world trade is likely to increase by leaps and bounds to the extent of about 300 billion dollars on account of liberalization and globalization trends with reduction in tariffs. India cannot remain isolated.

Identification of products with competitive advantage and yet another component of globalization, different countries have different advantages in different industries. For example, Japan has some advantages in electronics. USA in computers and aircrafts, Germany in fine chemicals and India in textiles, jewellery, leather products and movie productions etc., for Indian companies have a place among the world's largest industrial corporations. Indian Oil, ONGC, SAIL and Hindustan Petroleum. The Birla Group is the world's largest producer of rayon fibre (viscose staple fibre). Foreign ventures are taken over by Indian big companies like Birla Group, Parry Group, Kirloskar Group, Singhania, etc., and also by Indian state enterprises and non-resident Indians. This shows that India is also a good competitor in the international market.

Liberalization and globalization would help in the long run to reduce structural imperfections resulted in the industry policy. Licensing policy, MRTP and foreign exchange regulations⁴.

After liberalization and globalization economic situation in our country has completely changed. The gold, which was mortgaged, has been retrieved. The rate of growth of GDP has increased. The balances of payments, deficits have been improved. Hence, it is stated that liberalization and globalization is providing a lot of goods both internally and externally.

Costs and Demerits of Globalization:

It should not be construed that globalization is all blessings. It has its disadvantages and dangers as well. Several foreign companies have entered Indian market. Beverages like Coca-Cola and Pepsi, Alcohols, confectionery items like ice creams and chocolates, electronic toys, designer shoes, cosmetics, VCR's, Televisions etc., are flooded to the Indian market. A time will come when the outflow of profits will exceed the inflow of foreign investments. In such a situation the BOP will be badly affected creating a problem.

Generally, MNCs have only short-term approach, they bring second hand technologies, which are out – model in their own countries. Moreover these MNCs give priorities to only elite items consumptions such as motorcars, soft drinks and five star hotels. We know that Coca-Cola, which was pushed out by former Prime Minister Murarji Desai in 1977, has been successful in entering Indian industry and also successful in buying, Gold Spot Thums-up, Maaza, Citra and Limca.

In developing countries like India, agriculture is looked upon as a source of cheap agricultural commodities and market for manufactured goods. In the long run, this will result in country's food scarcity and decay of cottage and small-scale industries.

Custom duty reduction, as a policy, would lead to loss of revenue, which will in turn make the Government to hike the excise duties levied on Indian industry.

The developed countries of the world may adopt protectionist policies for their industries in a disguised manner. By prohibiting certain items of import, globalization may result in loss of immunity towards world level economic diseases.

The advocates of globalization indicate the growth of Malaysian countries and several small countries like South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore etc., The comparison of these countries with India is not correct. It should be

realized that they are very small countries having a limited population will compact administrations. Their per capita incomes are far above than our country; 8 to 14 times longer, there economic growth is nearly double than ours and their population growth is just half. Above all they have paid excellent attentions to their educational system, technological development and an honest administration. But Indian environment is entirely different. Indian Government has lost hundreds of crores of rupees in scams such as stock scam, sugar scam, fodder scam, Hawala scam, Bofors scam and What not. Even East Asian Countries are facing a late with a contraction in GDP.

It is true that there have been structural changes in well developed countries particularly USA, where agriculture's share fell from 47 % to 13% and services represented 70% of work force. They are in need of markets for there good and hence, they manipulate through GATT to have free trade for them with developing countries world over. They may say that liberalization and globalization will ultimately lead to globalization of prosperity. But developing economies should be very careful in taking steps at every stage. They have to think locally first and then nationally and then internationally. If backward countries don't exercise adequate caution, globalization will not result in globalization of prosperity, but globalization of poverty5.

Educated Indians as Brain Drain:

India is a land of brilliant and intelligent people, whose intelligence and capacity will not be recognized by the Government or institutions, until the brilliance of those people is proclaimed by the foreigners, India will try to entice its own brilliant scientists and doctors, only after they become famous in the foreign lands. By that time, the Government would be either too late to recognize talents in them, or would have too little to offer as an opportunity to continue their work in India.

The political bureaucratic communal nexus in India has been standing in the way of identifying the brilliant and brainy people among the youngsters of our country and offer them opportunities to make use of their talents for the betterment of our country in various spheres of activities. The net result is that every year, intelligent and brainy people migrate to foreign countries in search of green pastures having denied even a footing in their homeland, due to retrograde policies adopted by the Government, Either knowingly or unknowingly. This is what is called the Brain Drain, the less of efficient and intelligent manpower6.

Every year India is paying dearly for the failure to recognize brilliant people and recruiting people of Medicare ability and sub-standard caliber.

Before analyzing the causes of brains drains, it will not be out of context to mention some glaring instances and cases where the Government could not or did not recognize talents among our young graduates.

Everyone knows very well that the invention of folic acid vitamins, tetracycline and antibiotics and antifolic cancer drugs, has revolutionized the medical world and consequently many diseases are controlled, as well as eradicated with their medicines in modern days. These wonder drugs were given to the world, not by any foreign scientist but by an Indian, a little known Harvard Biochemist called Yallapragada Subba Rao.

Still worse the case of Dr. S. Chandrashekhar who shared the Nobel Prize in eighties for his contribution in astrophysics. In 1937, Dr. Chandrashekhar returned from Cambridge as a fellow the Royal Trinity College in Chennai, he stayed for one full year, making frantic attempts to get the post of an assistant professor in Madras University, which denied him the post, for reasons known only to University authorities, totally rejected. Dr. Chandrashekhar returned to the University of Chicago where he was invited with open arms. There he became

an astrophysicist of world renown and he shared the Nobel Prize for his studies about the stars.

In 1968 Dr. Chandrashekhar was invited to take over as a Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission by the then Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi but Dr. Chandrashekhar gently and politely declined the offer.

Similar was the case of Dr. Hargobind Khorana who came to India with a Cambridge Doctorate degree and sought a position as a scientist in one of the research laboratories of India. But none of the chain of laboratories built at that time (1948) could accommodate Khorana due to bureaucratic muddle. Hence, Khorana had to migrate in 1949 to Canada for working at the National Research Institute. Then he moved to Wisconsin, USA to continue. The genetic research for which he won the Nobel Prize in 1968.

For not recognizing or failure to recognize our brilliant scientists (whatever to be the cause) the nation is paying very dearly for the folly. It has to import or manufacture under costly licenses. The vitamins antibiotics and other drugs Subba Rao fashioned, space research languishes in the land of Aryabhata and Bhaskara, which are now names of soviet made and launched satellites (Genetic engineering in foreign laboratories where Indian scientists are at work is gathering enormous ground and it is paying commercial dividends. India stands to heavy loss in not recognizing talents in our scientists⁷.

Causes of Brain Drain of Labour Under Globalization:

•Cheap Recruiting Ground:

During the pre-independent period lack of facilities was the primary reason for the brain drain of laborers. Indian laboratories were very small and ill-developed and they were considered as too small for a foreign degree holder. In some laboratories, a foreign degree holder was considered to be too big and he could not be digested in the prevailing local politics of the laboratory. Hence, scientists with foreign degrees

were kept at an arms length. After independent, the new laboratories of India could not succeed in reversing the flight of talents from India. Indian Research Institutes and Universities in the earlier decades after independence had become the cheap recruiting grounds for the western countries.

•Too Much of Bureaucratic Procedures and Rigidities:

According to Dr. Chandrashekhar, 'The intolerance of older scientist in dealing with the younger generation is the main reason for brain drain. The deeply entrenched bureaucracy keeps itself in tact through involved bureaucratic producers. Bureaucracy binds people in position to the extent they would not recognize talent in any one, not on par with them. Total abhorrence of bureaucracy in the academic world and frank recognition of talent. Irrespective of age and status have played a key role in the great progress achieved in industry and science in USA. Here in lies a lesson for Indian bureaucrats who always wade in procedures and rigidities, but to create a stranglehold on the technocrats with remembering about the procedure in his University at USA, whenever he wanted to come to India. A paper chit would be left at his table telling that he was going to India and would return in three months can such a type of procedure be imagined in India?

•Political and Communalism in Recruitment and Promotion:

The base of Indian administration is its in-built politics of communication. At the recruiting stage, there is no objectivity, at the promotion stage. There are no scientific norms of assessing abilities or efficiencies. The politics of communalism and corruption would become the criterion. Naturally, talents, merits, efficiency and marks scored in the tests etc., would become primary casual ties in recruiting candidates for the job. The polities of

communication has entrenched so deeply in many of the Universities in India, there is no alternative for the brilliant candidates to make use of their degrees as passports for jobs in foreign countries. India has to thoroughly overhaul its employment and recruitment policies based on objectivity and efficiency and also development of the nation with a patriotic spirit⁸.

There should be a clear demarcation between recruitment policy and the policy of helping the poor and oppressed in the country. Every poor man or woman is a citizen of this country and there cannot be two options regarding the necessity of uplifting the poor people. Whatever caste, community or religion they belong. The present chaotic situation is the results of inter mixing of policies by the Government as a political convenience.

•Failure to Recognize Talents:

As has been stated in the earlier paragraphs, failure to recognize talents among the people is one of the causes of brain drain. This holds our economic growth held back because of this drain of our educated manpower. In the pre-independent days, we used to export raw materials cheap and import manufactured goods at high cost. Now, the west grains by getting technologists trained in India with little or no cast to itself and exporting to us technology developed often with the little or no cast to itself and exporting to us technology developed often with the help of our own men. When an Indian doctor settle down in America, India loses 4.5 lakhs and USA gains 95.5 lakhs. On an average, India losing around Rs. 500 crores every year because of the emigration of its scientists, engineers and doctors to that country. During sixties the USA, Canada, and UK gained from brain drain to the estimated amount of Rs. 40,000 crores, which was far more than the development assistance. They extended during that decade to the third world countries. By this brain drain due

to non-recognition of talents, the intellectual life and research capacity of these countries were enriched. Their supply was augmented by trained personnel, at low cost, particularly for critically important positions in the health services⁹.

Plugging Brain Drain Under Globalization and Higher Education:

•It is rather very difficult to reverse the brain drain or to plug further brain drain. The Supreme Court has upheld the citizens fundamental right to leave the country, particularly qualified men and women who could to get jobs within the country or abroad can get job not commensurate with either their qualification or their expectations of pay perquisites. India has become the third reservoir of qualified scientists, engineers, and other professionals. The UN Institute for Training and Research has observed that a country will lose when it educates more than its economy can absorb. India is to overproducing educated manpower, considering the needs of its vast population, at the same time unemployment and underemployment of its educated force are indisputable facts, physicians, are not surplus in India. There are only 22 of them for one lakh of population.

•One of the suggestions made for plugging the brain drain is to start some highly sophisticated research institutes in the country to hold the brilliant scientists. In India, the TATA Institute of Fundamental Research was created in 1945 in the hope that when nuclear energy has been successful applied for power, production. India could have experts at hand. But actually many graduates of the TATA Fundamental Research Institute were working in nuclear programmes of foreign countries, while India's own programme is languishing.

•The best way is to put some restriction on emigration. Every medical graduate and engineering graduate should stay in the country and serve and villages at least for minimum

period of five years. If any one gets assignment in foreign countries, they should return after five year. These restrictions may be imposed on the fundamental rights of the citizens in order to serve the country. In order to do this, the Government should commit itself to giving jobs to all those people for five years, which means heavy cost on the exchequer. But proving has to be done for such type of policy, Further, the present type of medical education and training have become very costly and also divorced from socio-cultural conditions. The medical graduates should be trained to meet the rural medical needs of the country.

- Further, some of the state Government do not recognize diploma or degree in ayurvedic medicine or homeopathy. There should be diversification in medical education. Whereby equal recognition should be given for all types of medicines, as the cost of training will become less in the case of homeopathy and ayurveda. Only in surgery, allopathy stands separate and significant. In other branches, ayurveda and homeopathy are in no way inferior.

- Finally, these should be clear – cut objectives in the policies of the Government relating to professional education like medicine and engineering and other branches of technologies. These policies should be clearly demarcated from the general policy of universal education for better cultural living and uplifting the masses from the morass of poverty and ignorance and disease communal oriented policies should go lock stock and barrel10.

CONCLUSION/FINDINGS:

Globalization and Education is one of the dangerous weapons to developing countries like India. As per Indian economy, natural resources are very rich in the world. Once upon a time nearly 200 years back ruled by British.

Now a days India in apposition developing country, where as younger generation are educating in different technical field. As same

they are emigrating by foreign countries. It is effect to our country. Human resources, which is very essential to economic development like agriculture, industry, trade, commerce, international trade are required and these depend on higher education. Engineer, doctor, many technical trained, research persons are very essential to nation progress.

As same this position continuing means our country will be forever backward even though naturally rich and so many people are becoming educated.

Until and unless restricted or appropriate utilization of quantity and quality of manpower. India will not develop. It would remain foreign servant in all respect of Economic development.

Our political leaders should reform economic policy and planning to utilization of globalization and educations of brain education.

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

Present study is having widen scope for the research scholars, Educational Scientist and Economist to conduct a major research project on Globalization and higher education in modern India. And also the study recommend towards doctoral and post doctoral works.

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