



Regaining Regime: India as Global Educational hub; opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract: The present paper highlights the opportunities and challenges as envisioned by researcher in becoming India as global educational hub. The New Education Policy NEP 2020, launched in July 2020 gives a vision for the implementation of new education system in India. The main focus of it is Affordability, Accessibility, Quality, Equity and Accountability. It aspires to attract a large number of Students across the world to get higher education in India. And also, to send Indian students other countries and the credit transferred to parent university. The main aim of NEP 2020 is to promote India as global hub giving premium education at affordable cost and gain status of India as 'VISHAV GURU' as it used to be in ancient time. This vision will provide lots of opportunities and challenges. This paper tries to suggest some of these opportunities and challenges.

Keywords: Educational hub, VISHAV GURU, opportunities, challenges

Introduction: Education is a process to make young generation ready for life. It provides knowledge and skills needed for a happy and fulfilled life. The importance of education was felt by Indians very early. In ancient India, both formal and informal ways of imparting education was provided at home, in temples, in tols (an open courtyard) pathshalas and gurukuls. Viharas were place to give higher education. Education was imparted orally. There were three steps of instruction; Sravana (listening), manana (think) and Nidhyasana (reflection). The education gave importance to overall development of child. All students were considered on equal irrespective of their social status. Ancient India was centre for world class institutions such as Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vallabhi. Kings and society took interest in the development of many

Universities. Takshila is a renowned ancient university. It is an important UNSECO world Heritage archaeological site. The curriculum there was composed of arts, law, science, scriptures and medicines. It is believed that over ten thousand students from different parts of world like China, Babylon, Syria and Greece along with Indian students took education there. A wide range of subjects were taught in Takshashila like Vedas, language, Philosophy, Medicine, Grammar, Surgery, Archery, Politics, warfare, Astronomy, Accounts, commerce, Futurology, Documentation, Occult, Dance and Music. Sanskrit was medium of instruction for these streams.

Nalanda University flourished in 5th and 6th century under Gupta Period. It is the place of multidisciplinary knowledge and research which attracted scholars across the world specially from China, Korea, Burma and Nepal. The aim of education was not just to give knowledge but liberation of self. The focus was on overall development. Nalanda was destroyed thrice by different dynasties. subjects like Vedas, Logic, Sanskrit Grammar, medicine and Samkhya.

Vikramashila is one of the most important universities during Pala Empire, along with Nalanda. About 100 teachers and 1000 scholars were there. Philosophy, Grammar, metaphysics and Indian logic were part of curriculum. This rich educational heritage of Nalanda and Vikramshila was destroyed by foreign invader Khilji, the general of Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak during his raids across North Indian Plains.

The rich heritage of ancient India can be regained as envisioned in NEP 2020. The Indian government aspires to promote India as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs. There are several policy interventions which focus on internationalisation of higher education such as creation of ISO (International students office) to support students from abroad. It also encourages high – performing Indian Universities to set up their campuses in other countries and vice-versa. The vision of Present government is to make India VISHVA GURA i.e., universal teacher, a reformer to entire world by taking strength from our glorious past. It is more difficult than said. To reclaim this position, we have to start afresh. We are believer of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, the world is one family, we have to regain our earlier status in the world. For this, making India a universal educational hub is the sound step under consideration.

Educational Hub

A hub, according to Knight's definition, involves, attracting a large number of students, providers and research centres for cross- border education, training research. Educational hub refers to a designated region that aims to provide high quality education cross borders. It is a planned setup arranged and managed at any of three levels country, state or zone. An education hub includes students, educational institutes, companies, knowledge industries science and technology centres who work in collaboration sharing education, training, knowledge, researches and innovations. These hubs are carrier of cross boarder activities. These activities can be

divided in three phases. In *first* phase of cross boarder activities, students, scholars, professors and experts were moved to other places for educational activities. At *second* phase, education programmes were provided to students at their home countries by opening branch campuses/ franchises. The *third* and recent one is the positioning of a country as an educational hub. All these three phases go side by side, overlap each other and are integrated. An education hub can be of three types: the student hub, the talent hub, and the knowledge hub. Becoming Indian a Global educational hub will provide lots of opportunities to India. Some of these are as follows:

Opportunities

Formaking India a Global Educational hub, internationalisation and modernisation of education system is needed. These are some opportunitiesin becoming India as a global educational hub.

1)*Economic Benefit*:Becoming educational hub globally will attract foreign investment from various stakeholders which will help in economic growth of country by generation of revenue.

2)*Employment*: International global education setup will create employment in our country.Manpower like teachers, administrates, other officials and other supported staff will be hired. People connected to aliened services will also get employment.

3)*Quality Education*: Internationalisation of higher education will bring quality in education as it has to be on international standards. It will make students well fitted in India as well as abroad.

4) *Research oriented approach*: Such setup requires research-oriented approach in establishment of setup andthereafter. It will develop growth mindset in students who will not rigid to something but flexible to learn new and create novel.

5) *Foreign Investment*: It will attract foreign investment with the entry of overseas university. Establishment of branch campuses or franchises will bring foreign investment which will be helpful in economic development of nation.

6) *Development of wider outlook*: The step up when attracts students globally, the interaction will help in development of wider out look among the students. It will give exposure to people across the globe. People of different culture, religion and language when interact with each other will develop a sense of understanding and a wider outlook about life by development of mutual respect for each other.

7) *Universal brotherhood*: The wider outlook about life will help in developing universal brotherhood which is needed to maintain peaceful life in world.

8) *Check on brain drain:* We as major sufferers of brain drain can be benefited from such setup by keeping our meritorious students in our country by providing them education with international standards.

9) *Internationalisation of higher education:* The set-up needs internationalisation of higher education. It has to cater needs and demands globally. Development of branch campuses, scholars exchange programmes, academic partnership are some standards to be established.

Challenges:

Following are the challenges which India has to overcome from her way in order to be a globally educational hub.

- 1) *Financial incentives:* A lot of financial incentives are required to be invested for education and training in education sector. These are needed for development of schemes, establishment of campuses and hiring of manpower
- 2) *Infrastructure:* A well organised and systematized plan is needed to build the infrastructure which is globally suitable. It includes 24 hr. electricity supply, clean environment, rail and road connectivity, safe, secure and gender sensitive environment.
- 3) *Administrative Inertia:* Another challenge is administrative inertia which is a tendency to resist the change. Changes in any field need zeal and motivation. Such officials are needed which can work with enthusiasm to make this dream come true.
- 4) *Lack of trained staff:* A lot of trained staff is required to cater the need of such setup. Training programmes are to be made and materialised to uplift the level of teachers. Government should ensure fair selection as per standards and availability of subject experts is to be outsourced.
- 5) *Diversity:* Diversity is spread all over the world. To cater all types of diversity is a challenging task. It is difficult to cater needs and requirements of all countries in the form of courses, language and placement thereafter. A comprehensive multidisciplinary educational ecosystem is needed to be developed which enable students to cater need of 21st century and to develop all capacities of human beings- intellectual, physical, moral, social, aesthetic in a balanced way.
- 6) *Lack of resources:* Resources include man and material resources. Man, resources include teaching and non-teaching staff (quantity and quality as well of these) Material resources like classrooms, labs, libraries, halls, instructional material. All these resources are to be arranged adequately.
- 7) *Formation of curriculum:* Another challenging task is formation of diversified curriculum. As curriculum is bases of any programme, formation of it is mandatory. The formation of curriculum requires lot of research, hard work, time and of course funding. It should ensure engaging learning experience to all students. It undertakes political

intervention and educational theories under consideration which may also raise conflict. The aim of higher educational curriculum is not just to secure jobs for students but also to make a society which is more vibrant, cooperative, cultured, happier and progressive.

- 8) *Establishment of a governing body*: A governing body is to be established to keep an eye of this setup. Monitoring and empowering of institutes will be the main aim of the governing body. For this, a regulatory system is to be framed for smooth functioning of the setup.

Conclusion: India can regain her old regime by establishing herself as Global Educational hub by attracting students across borders and also sending Indian students abroad through various courses and programmes. It requires lots of effort on planning and execution stage including finance, manpower, hard work, dedication and will. However, it is not a child's play or an overnight change yet attainable. It will serve various purposes like monetary help, employment, bringing world together, universal brotherhood, recognition in world if we managed to overcome above mentioned challenges.

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